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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

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DEVOTED TO

PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANISM, AGRICULTURE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND.

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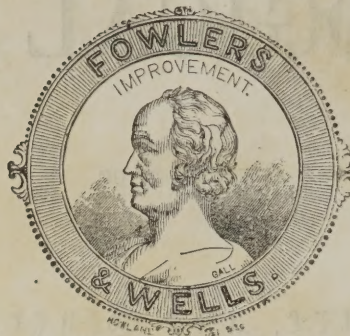
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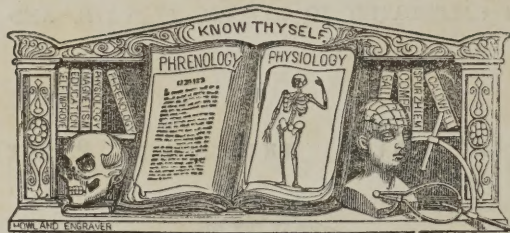
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1856.

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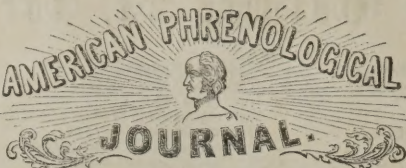
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PREFACE.

The Objects of this Journal are fully given in another place. We give here a brief synopsis.

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On the recurrence of an anniversary like this it is natural both to look backward and to look forward; as when, in ascending a mountain, the traveller gains the summit of a ridge, he pauses to take breath, and looks back upon the scenes through which he has passed, and ere he starts again, surveys the heights yet to be surmounted.

The time was when it required moral courage for a man to avow himself a believer in PHRENOLOGY; for the

avowal would have endangered his means of subsistence, and lost him the respect of his neighbors. As a mere novelty, the science at first attracted attention, and gained some adherents among the people. But the professional classes, as is their wont, long held aloof. Doctors sneered at it, lawyers cracked jokes upon it, clergymen denounced it, *Punch* ridiculed it, the *Edinburgh Review* thundered against it, professors warned their pupils not to meddle with it. For some years, the great orthodox world had a vague idea that phrenology was done for—exploded—killed. But during those years it was quietly making its way, gaining an adherent here and an advocate there. If our lecturers were driven from one town, they found another town near by that would hear them. If the sheriff denied them the courthouse, and the minister refused them the church, they took refuge in some hospitable parlor, or lifted up their voice in the school-house. Phrenology had one great advantage. It so flooded the minds of those who embraced it with light, it made the path of duty so clear, it invested life with so much interest, it gave such clearness and certainty to subjects before so dark or doubtful, it was, in short, such a help and blessing to its adherents, that they became at once fired with a desire to communicate the truths of phrenology

to all around them. To gain a convert was to gain a proselyter. One phrenologist in a village soon made many. One copy of our JOURNAL sent to a post-office was *sure* to bring orders for more.

It is the nature of truth to make the soul that receives it generous. The emancipated mind burns with zeal to unshackle the mind of every one within the reach of its influence. And thus phrenology has advanced and spread in this country.

PHRENOLOGY, too, has, at first, had one great obstacle in its path—the opposition of the clergy. The clergy, *as a class*, in every age, in every country, in every religion, in every sect of every religion, have been slow to welcome the advent of new truths. The founder of the Christian religion met his bitterest opponents among the priests; Galileo was silenced by the Pope; John Wesley denounced the American Revolution. To this hour, the power which sustains tyranny in Europe is that of the priesthood. The enslavers of the body and the enslavers of the mind make common cause, and they will fall together. It was, therefore, in strict accordance with the traditions and instincts of the Order that they should denounce the science of phrenology, and endeavor to fix upon its believers the odious stigma of infidelity. Infidelity! Phrenology annihilates the possibility of infidelity. There is, there can be no such person as a phrenological infidel. It is the glory of the clergymen of America that so many of their number rise superior to the instincts of the order, and do *not* refuse truth a hearing because they never heard of it before. We are proud to number among our habitual readers very many of this class. The cry of infidelity is seldom heard in these more enlightened days, and when it is heard it excites no feelings but those of pity or derision. We were going to say *contempt*. But, no. Contempt is a feeling that has no place in the heart of a true phrenologist. The phrenologist *knows* men too well to despise or hate them; he understands their case. He

no more despises a man for being weak, foolish, or wicked, than a physician despises a patient because he is sick.

Twenty years of labor, then, to promote phrenological principles have not been fruitless of result. We have convinced every intelligent person that there is “something in phrenology,” though not all that phrenologists claim. Few men now will deny that an outline of character is written on the brain, and that *some* valuable information can be derived from its perusal. Nowhere in the land is a phrenologist denied a fair and respectable hearing, and in all the larger towns there are enough believers in the science to form a considerable audience. Our JOURNAL goes everywhere, and its circulation increases with every year of its existence. The post-master of New York will bear us out in the assertion that no publishing house in New York sends so large a number of books and periodicals through the mail as the firm of FOWLER AND WELLS; and of the books and periodicals thus despatched, a large proportion either teach phrenology or are written with the light that phrenology affords.

What has phrenology done? It has been the direct means of delivering tens of thousands of valuable minds from the bondage of fear, bigotry, superstition, and prejudice. It has opened those minds to the reception of *all* truth. It has been to them a practical guide to the best success. It has led them *out of* paths which they could not successfully pursue, and conducted them *into* paths which they could. It has taught parents how to rear their children to honor and usefulness. It has shown the madness of subjecting all children to the same system of training, and reduced the science of education from vagueness to *certainly*. A day spent in an examination room would convince every candid person of the good phrenology is doing to individuals.

But it must do more. We feel that the work which phrenology had to do in the world has only begun. Phrenology *must* be brought to bear upon the general education of this country before we can become a truly intelligent

and wise people. As Crandal observes in his admirable “Three Hours School a Day,” a work we cannot too highly commend—“The combination of elements in the chemistry of man is without end; and that person who presumes to teach, without understanding that chemistry, and hence producing in every case *precisely accurate results*, is, of necessity, a pretender. He is just as much of a pretender as a common blacksmith would be who should present himself on the deck of a Collins’ steamer, and offer his services as chief engineer to take the ship across the Atlantic. He is an empiric, who goes at that he does not understand. The person who does not understand phrenology, by no possibility can understand the science or art of teaching. He or she may get along after a fashion; may *comparatively* excel; but neither the science nor the art is there: for it is forever true, that the highest attainable art, in anything, cannot be reached so long as the science is not understood.”

Again says this rough and ready pleader for the sacred rights of children:—“How can a person teach school properly, who does not understand phrenology? There are the temperaments. He don’t know anything about them. They determine the power of the individual, and the kind of power. One is baswood, one is pine, one is maple, one is ash, one is hickory, another *lignum vitæ*. He don’t know but they are all baswood: *he don’t know anything about it*. The one who understands phrenology, as a matter of science, can tell you the precise temperament of each one; can give you the operation of those temperaments; and the effect of study on each, and the influence of the temperament in each case in inclining or not inclining the scholar to study, and how much it will do to study. Then there are about forty faculties. Each one has a distinct set of functions. Each faculty performs its own functions. It never performs any other. He don’t know anything about all this! These faculties are what he is to work with and on, and he don’t know anything about them! A law of each faculty,

is, that it is excited to action whenever you address it with the same faculty. He don't know anything about that! Here is a class of students in history. One has eventuality largely developed—another as sadly deficient, and has large approbateness. The teacher gibes, ridicules, or scolds one, as the case may be, for his 'stupid' recitations; and discourages the scholar, besides incurring his eternal hate. He knows nothing about that! The scholar knows he has been faithful, and knows every word of the teacher is unjust. And so on through the whole number of faculties, and combinations of faculties, and the temperaments, each of which requires distinct and different treatment, in its different development. 'How can a person teach school properly who does not understand phrenology?'

This then is the work to be done: to *phrenologize* our system of training the young. For this end we shall labor. For this end, we ask the coöperation of all our readers and subscribers during the year 1856. We want to get a copy of the Journal into the hands of every family, and at least one copy of Crandall's "Three Hours School a Day" into every school district in the Union. We mention that book because we feel that the human race is degenerating in this country physically, morally, and mentally; because we universally disregard the principles which that work most eloquently and most feelingly advocates. No intelligent parent can read it and not be the better parent for it. No intelligent teacher can read it without deriving from it the most essential assistance. Its general circulation was as great a blessing to the American people as any that we can conceive.

But this is somewhat aside from our immediate purpose. We greet our friends, new and old, at the beginning of this new year, and urge them all to do what they can for the spread of the principles which they *know* are necessary to the progress of the human race. When we meet next January, may we have to congratulate the friends of truth that during the year 1856 it made a signal advance!

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

No. V.

—
BY A PHYSICIAN.

The end of organization is *force*. Every living thing, planet or animal, is a specially contrived engine of power. The plant lives that it may generate plant-forces and plant-products; and it continually assimilates new material only that it may continue to be a successful generator of these results. The animal lives and assimilates with similar ends in view. Man, in whom animal being culminates, is no exception to this law. The end of his organic constitution and his organic activities, is *force*.

But force may be obtained from an organic machine—a man, for example,—by unnatural methods, as by the introduction of abnormal stimuli, the result of which is a gradual destruction of the machine and its generating power. On the other hand, the nearer we can keep all the activities of a living system to the line of *natural influences and changes*, the longer and more perfectly it gives being to the products contemplated in its creation.

What the human being must assimilate in order to continue in perfection its force—generating capabilities, we term *food*. Now, if we consult most authorities upon food and digestion, a superficial glance would lead us to suppose that they teach that necessary food consists of two varieties only, nitrogenous or *tissue-forming* material, and non-nitrogenous or *respiratory* material, that is, fuel. Such is the general, vague impression of readers, and the vague expression of speakers on this subject. It is very far from the truth; and when we examine closely, we find it is not the teaching even of books of science. An animal fed on pure albuminous and pure saccharine food, in any of their varieties, would die outright of starvation.

But no animal takes such food; and here again we see the long-drawn, minute explorations of science resolving themselves at the last, as they should do, into simple *common sense*. This is the proof that our science of food is in the right path, and the promise that it is to be a true science. And what is the latest voice of science? This: that although the nutritious and the respiratory food, including albumen, sugar and fat, are essential to life, yet other elements are equally essential, namely, vegetable acids, water and the *nutritive minerals*, as they may properly be termed. And it is just thus that the food of all the higher types of animal life is actually compounded in nature.

Is an apple, or a grain of wheat, a potato, a glass of milk, or a lump of flesh, composed of *nutritious and respiratory elements only*, according to the general understanding of those words, which limits the former to albuminous materials, and the latter to saccharine and oleaginous? By no means. But in the true sense all these do contain nutritious and respiratory elements only. And that is because some things are absolutely indispensable to nutrition that have not generally come to be considered so, as yet. The minutiae of science are slow in fastening on the popular thought and language;

even though, as in this instance, these minutiae are things on which life itself hinges, so far as it can on food.

For from the above samples of natural foods take away barely the *water*, all the other elements remaining intact, and all animals feeding on such food must die of starvation. Water is nutritive, then; it is just as essential to nutrition as bread or beef. Or take away from apples, or wheat, or flesh, and so on, barely the entire amount of mineral matters that they contain, and starvation again results. Minerals, too, then are nutritive. Again the same result, or disease at the least, follows the abstraction of all acidulous substances from the food; and though we cannot understand how fruit-acids should form nutriment, nothing is more certain than that perfect nutrition never does or can take place when these are wholly removed from the food. Witness the spread of scurvy among sailors, soldiers, prisoners, and others whose food wholly or partially lacks the acidulous element. But the very essence of scurvy consists in a devitalization—a deathward tendency of the blood of the person; and "the blood is the life."

What is the conclusion? Human food is a more complex thing—human nutrition is a more nice and dependent process than has heretofore been admitted. More classes of elements must be had in our food, and each in, at least, sufficient quantity, or nutrition suffers, life suffers, force wanes, and the index of physical and intellectual capability points to a lower figure. These facts demand attention from two antipodal classes in the community—cooks and the lovers of compounded and unnatural dishes on the one hand, who are in danger of forcing into all their edible compounds such an excess of some few alimentary principles, that others must perforce be deficient in the whole mass. With this class the *vegetable acids* and the *nutritive minerals* (phosphate of lime, magnesia, iron, and so on) are almost sure to be deficient, and the albuminous element may relatively be so, or it may not.

The other class, the *exclusionists* in diet, the rapid riders of hobbies, are very sure to err by the proscription of some necessary material or other, thus robbing themselves of something that is needful to complete the circle of alimentary coöperators. Some of this class suffer (and their *physique* betrays the lack) for want of the oleaginous element, especially the phosphorized fat, and they are very apt also to want the mineral element, with the completeness of nutrition which its presence favors; while a too close confinement to farinaceous foods necessitates the rapid and free digestion, secretion, and excretion, which must abstract largely from the amount of force otherwise disposable in the form of spiritual and intellectual activities.

To return to my starting point,—*human food, in order to preserve the body in a forceful condition, must contain the albuminous, the oleaginous, the saccharine, the acidulous, the aqueous, and the inorganic elements, and a due share of each*. Otherwise, either nutrition and appetite must be impaired; or else, one or more food elements not being duly supplied, the appetite will be excessive, and the system will be overloaded with food and suffer accordingly, in the vain at-

tempt to secure enough of the lacking constituent. Such, I apprehend, is the secret of many an insatiable appetite: too much food is constantly taken, but the system still cries "notenough," because some particular ingredient is wanting. In scrofula almost the same thing happens; the inappeasable appetite marking a want that never ceases to be felt in the blood and tissues, because from a vice of assimilation some forms of material are not added in proper quantity to the blood, although they may be daily taken in the food. Having already considered the sources from which we obtain some of the above named list of food elements, let us look briefly at the forms in which nature supplies most bountifully the last three, acids, water, and minerals.

V. FRUIT-ACIDS.—Malic Acid has been adopted as the type of this class. It has undoubtedly the form of fruit-acid, most frequently met with, and most largely consumed. It takes its name from the apple, whose agreeable and salubrious acidity is well known to the inhabitants of temperate latitudes. This acid is also found in pears, quinces, plums, peaches, cherries, almost all acid berries, currants, pineapples, grapes, tomatoes, tamarinds, and several other fruits. Its quantity is in many instances not known; but it seldom forms more than a small per centage. Thus Pereira never gives to fruits more than .02 to .03 of this substance.

Citric acid, that of lemons, is very commonly associated with the last, especially in berries. Few persons would suppose, until informed of the fact, that the delicious but unlike acid flavors of the strawberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and cherry, are all due to mixtures in different proportions, of simply the acids of apples and lemons. The latter is also found in the orange, lime, citron, etc.

Tartaric acid is found chiefly in grapes, but also in the tamarind and pineapple. Oxalic acid is taken as food in the garden rhubarb, or pie-plant; but its poisonous property in large doses, and its tendency to combine with lime in the urine, forming calculus, suggest a degree of prudence in its employment. Acetic acid, or vinegar, is naturally produced in many fruits and vegetables, and artificially by a species of fermentation. Its use from the earliest antiquity, and its very general employment in connection with crude vegetable substances, would lead us to suspect that, as a form of natural vegetable acid, it has its uses in the digestion and assimilation of some forms of food. This opinion is favored by its presence in the gastric juice, at least of some animals, and in many of the secretions; although it must be remembered that its excessive use has proved very injurious, by inducing a state of marasmus, or tubercular deposits.

Almost all the acids above named are also found in vegetables, as malic acid in the potato, melon, etc. Plants produce a multitude of other acids, most of which cannot be considered nutritive, such as the tannic, gallic, racemic, meconic, valerianic, etc., which are indifferent, medicinal, or poisonous.

The vegetable acids are not digested. In some instances, or always to some extent, they combine with alkaline and earthy bases in the

system, and remove these, particularly through the secretion of urine. Other portions of these acids, it has been proved by experiment, undergo a change in the system, being oxidized and escaping in the forms of water and carbonic acid, the latter in combination with an alkaline base. Thus, if a tartrate of potash be taken into the stomach, as is the case when grapes are eaten, it emerges after a longer or shorter time as carbonate of potash, forming a constituent of the urine.

VI. WATER.—As has already been said, water is both *type* and *class*. In itself and its uses it is unlike any other constituent of living bodies. Its importance is seen in the fact that the meanest as well as the noblest living being is deprived of all power to manifest life so soon as it is robbed of the water of its fluids and solids; while some of the simplest organizations, like the *Rotifer*, or wheel-animalcule, admit of being repeatedly dried into hard, inanimate grains, and then brought to life again by immersion in water long enough to restore the natural fluidity of their tissues.

The sources of water in our food are numerous, but not all equally obvious. Thus by careful drying, arrow-root is found to contain in its ordinary state .18 of water; wheat .14; maize .18; beans .14; potatoes .75; turnips .92; cabbage .92; muscle of beef .74; muscle of trout .80; white of egg .85; and human and cows' milk each .87 per cent. In articles that are mixed with water, as bread, the proportion is much greater. According to Johnston, wheaten bread contains not less than 45 per cent., or nearly one-half, water. Thus this article is both "meat and drink;" and in greater or less degree, the same may be said of all sorts of food in use. When the amount from this source is deficient, thirst is a ready prompter, and the supply is seldom wanting. The question whether man is naturally "a drinking animal," the writer will postpone until something more than one person in a million is found who practically or theoretically disputes the position spontaneously taken on this point by the great majority. But it is interesting to observe how the productions of the earth are adapted to the wants of man in the different seasons; the ephemeral fruits of summer being little more than *solidized* water, while the hardier nuts, grains, and vegetables that endure for winter use, are in the main much less highly charged with this fluid.

It seems not improper to say that more or less water is at all times undergoing digestion in an animal body. The researches of Raymond, Matteucci, and others, prove that currents of electricity are constantly circulating in a living body from one part to another. The arrangement of cells, fibres and fluids in the body is so nearly like that of the parts in a galvanic battery, as to leave little room to doubt that these currents are *hydro-electric*, or *galvanic*; and if so, they are produced by chemical decompositions in certain cells, and acting through the *porous septa* formed by the walls of other cells, are capable of decomposing their fluid contents in turn. That water, as well as other substances, thus suffers decomposition, there can be no doubt, now yielding its oxygen, and now its hydrogen, according

to the demands of the particular compound to be formed at any given time.

Water is a plain and unpretending compound, but its importance as a condition of life is beyond estimation. We pronounce the moon to be barren of life, because its surface gives no evidence of water; on our own planet *immense rivers* of this fluid, snatched for the time from the inorganic world, are coursing through the vessels of living things, and in fact determining the possibility of myriads of lives; and in man the noblest organ of all is that which contains most water, namely, the brain—for while the blood itself has but about 78 per cent. of water, the brain averages 82 per cent. of that fluid! A hint, by the way, to those who allow their very tissues to shrivel up for want of *generous, juicy, water-holding* food; and yet *too much water*, ingested, will make any one stupid as an owl!

RED JACKET.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

RED JACKET, or SA-GOY-E-WA-THA, as is his Indian name, a chief of the *Senecas*, was, unquestionably, the most remarkable orator, excepting "the good Logan, the white man's friend," that ever came of Indian stock. He was born about the middle of the last century, near where the city of Buffalo now stands, and which was the residence of the *Senecas*. He was of a brave but generous nature, and had small delight in the ferocities of Indian warfare. He was sagacious and prudent, very thoughtful, and possessed, withal, of a most determined spirit. He could neither be terrified nor cajoled into any measure. He preserved the utmost decorum and dignity of manner at all times, until in the latter part of his life, when he fell a victim to the accursed "fire-water," which has destroyed so many of his race. His hut was, for years, the resort of the learned and the curious, who went thither to hear "the old man eloquent" discourse on the traditions of his race, or on the abstruse sciences of philosophy or theology. His dwelling stood on a spot which was secured to the Seneca tribe, and called the *Reservation*. Here he dwelt, like a shorn king, receiving the homage of his fallen people—those degraded braves of a degraded chief—thus affording another proof that civilization destroys, instead of elevating the savage.

In his better days, many were the pious, but fruitless, attempts to convert the intractable Sa-goy-e-wa-tha to Christianity. He resisted all intercession, hurling back the *argumentum ad hominem*, "Your religion does not make good men of the whites; what can it do more for the red man?" In 1805, at the request of a missionary, Rev. Mr. Cram, from Massachusetts, Red Jacket and his tribe held a solemn council on the question of their becoming *Christians*. After the missionary had done speaking, Red Jacket, after solemn deliberation with his tribe for the space of two hours, declined the proposal in one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered into the ears of men.

Red Jacket, like some of his white brethren,

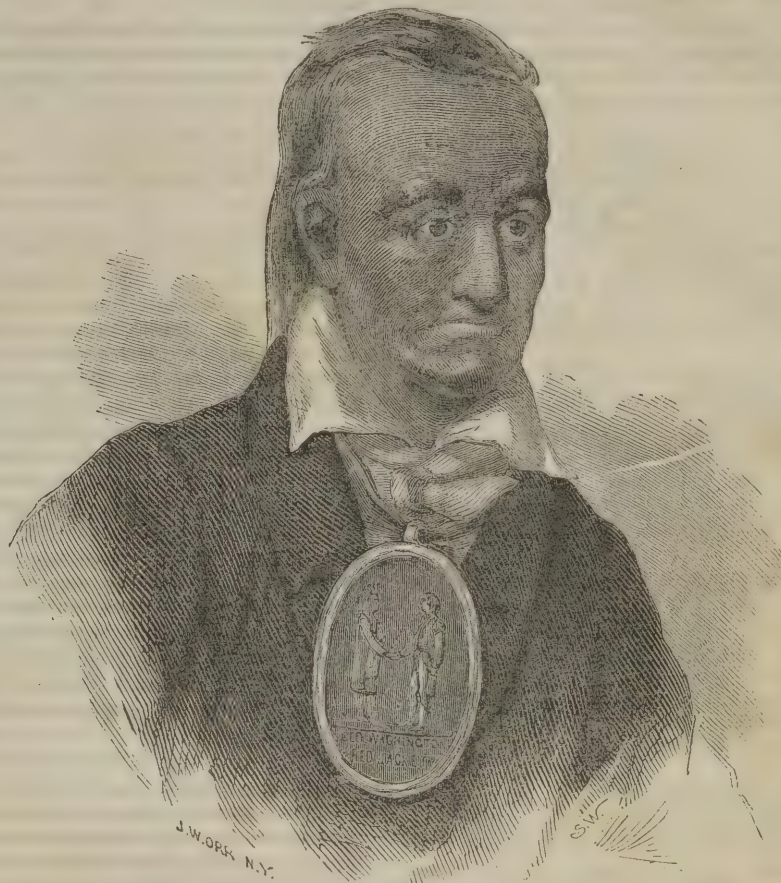
could not at all understand the mysteries of the vicarious sacrifice—how he and his tribe could, by any method of reasoning, in justice be made participators in the guilt of the crucifixion. In conversation with a clergyman, who was laboring to let a little light into his benighted soul on this abstruse subject, he observed, "Brother, if you white men murdered the Son of the Great Spirit, as Indians we had nothing to do with it, and it is none of our affair. If he had come to us, we would not have killed him; we would have treated him well. You must make amends for that crime yourselves." In concert with his tribe, he made a formal complaint to the Governor of New York on the troublesome interference of the missionaries, and thenceforward their rights were respected.

In 1821, a man of the tribe died, as was supposed, through the influence of *witchcraft*. A woman was accused, tried, and executed as the offending agent. Complaint was made against Sa-goy-e-wa-tha and his chiefs, and they had their trial by the judicial authorities of New York. Some severe remarks were made on the superstition of the Indians in respect to witchcraft. But Red Jacket, who was upon the stand, with flashing eye and knitted brow, yet with a calm tone, exclaimed, "What! do you denounce us as fools and bigots, because we still continue to believe that which you yourselves sedulously inculcated two centuries ago? Your divines have thundered this doctrine from the pulpit, your judges have pronounced it from the bench, your courts of justice have sanctioned it with the formalities of law; and you would now punish our unfortunate brethren for adherence to the superstitions of our fathers! Go to Salem! Look at the records of your government, and you will find hundreds executed for the very crime which has called forth the sentence of condemnation upon this woman, and drawn down the arm of vengeance upon her. What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people have done? and what crime has this man committed by executing, in a summary way, the laws of his country and the injunctions of his God?"

The meeting between Lafayette and Red Jacket, when the former was last in the United States, is represented as affecting in the extreme. Alluding to the time that had passed since they met in mortal enmity on the field of deadly strife, the general observed to him, that time had much changed them since that meeting. "Ah!" said Red Jacket, "time has not been so severe upon you as it has upon me. It has left to you a fresh countenance, and hair to cover your head; while to me . . . behold . . . !" and taking a handkerchief from his head, with an air of much feeling, he showed his head, which was almost entirely bald.

On the 20th of January, 1830, at the age of eighty years, Sa-goy-e-wa-tha left the world, to join those who had gone before him to the hunting grounds of the *Spirit-land*.

He was taken suddenly ill in the Council House, of cholera morbus, where he had gone that day, dressed with more than ordinary care, with all his gay apparel and ornaments. When he returned, he said to his wife, "I am sick; I could not stay till the council had finished. I shall



PORTRAIT OF RED JACKET.

never recover." He then took off all his rich costume, and laid it carefully away; reclined himself upon his couch, and did not rise again till morning, or speak except to answer some slight question. His wife prepared him medicine, which he patiently took, but said, "It will do no good; I shall die." The next day, he called her to him, and requested her and the little girl he loved so much to sit beside him, and listen to his parting words.

"I am going to die," he said. "I shall never leave the house again alive. I wish to thank you for your kindness to me. *You have loved me. You have always prepared my food, and taken care of my clothes, and been patient with me. I am sorry I left you because of your new religion, and am convinced that it is a good religion, and has made you a better woman, and wish you to persevere in it. I should like to have lived a little longer for your sake. I meant to build you a new house, and make you more comfortable, but it is now too late. But I hope my daughter will remember what I have so often told her—not to go in the streets with strangers, or associate with improper persons. She must stay with her mother, and grow up a respectable woman.*

"When I am dead, it will be noised abroad through all the world—they will hear of it across the great waters, and say, 'Red Jacket, the great

orator, is dead.' And white men will come and ask you for my body. They will wish to bury me. But do not let them take me. Clothe me in my simplest dress—put on my leggins and my moccasins, and hang the cross which I have worn so long around my neck, and let it lie upon my bosom. Then bury me among my people. Neither do I wish to be buried with Pagan rites. I wish the ceremonies to be as you like, according to the customs of your new religion, if you choose. Your minister says the dead will rise. Perhaps they will. If they do, I wish to rise with my old comrades. I do not wish to rise among pale faces. I wish to be surrounded by red men. Do not make a feast according to the customs of the Indians. Whenever my friends chose, they could come and feast with me when I was well, and I do not wish those who have never eaten with me in my cabin to surfeit at my funeral feast."

When he had finished, he laid himself again upon the couch, and did not rise again. He lived several days, but was most of the time in a stupor, or else delirious. He often asked for Mr. Harris, the missionary, and afterwards would unconsciously mutter—"I do not hate him; he thinks I hate him, but I do not. I would not hurt him." The missionary was sent for repeatedly, but did not return till he was dead. When the messenger told him Mr. Harris had

not come, he replied, "Very well. The Great Spirit will order it as he sees best, whether I have an opportunity to speak with him." Again he would murmur, "He accused me of being a snake, and of trying to bite somebody. This was very true, and I wish to repent and make satisfaction."

The wife and daughter were the only ones to whom he spoke parting words, or gave a parting blessing; but as his last hour drew nigh, his family all gathered around him, and mournful it was to think that the children were not his own—his were all sleeping in the little churchyard where he was soon to be laid—they were his step-children—the children of his favorite wife.

These he had always loved and cherished, and they loved and honored him, for this their mother had taught them. The wife sat by his pillow and rested her hand upon his head. At his feet stood the two sons, who are now aged and Christian men, and by his side the little girl, whose little hand rested upon his withered and trembling palm.

He had requested that a vial of cold water might be placed in his hand when he was prepared for the burial, but the reason of the request no one could divine. It was complied with, however, and all his wishes strictly heeded. The funeral took place in the little mission church, with appropriate, but the most simple ceremonies; and he was buried in the little mission burying-ground, at the gateway of what was once an old fort—around him his own people—aged men, sachems, chiefs, and warriors, and little children.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

In character and intellectual capacity, Red Jacket was superior, not only to the Indian race in general, but even to the average European; and if he had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself among scholars for his originality, comprehensiveness, fertility of imagination, appreciation of the beautiful and sublime, strength and elegance of style, logical power and command of language.

He had much natural pride of character, a high sense of honor, and great self-reliance.

He differed from the Indian type, in the superior development of the moral and intellectual faculties, and must have manifested less passion and more principle and reason than is common in the Indian.

His prejudices were strong, but he was always ready to hear the voice of reason, and to acknowledge his own mistakes, and repent of his faults.

His constitution was powerful, but more susceptible to feeling and external impressions than most Indian chiefs; and the measure of his power, when compared with that of his race, is in favor of his mind, rather than his body.

He had a high degree of the nervous temperament, and an active, earnest mind; and his feelings, when excited by a powerful motive, were evidently very intense.

He was very brave in war, and very shrewd in council, and could be moved neither by threats, by stratagem, nor by persuasion, until his own

mind was fully convinced of the propriety of a change.

He was not cruel and bloodthirsty, did not delight in war, and was always inclined to resort to argument and moral influences rather than force, to accomplish his ends.

[Translated from the Photographic Examiner, for the Phrenological Journal].

THE PERILS OF EXCELLENCE.

THE desire for excellence is commendable. It is one of the noblest affections which can animate the breast of man, because it lies at the foundation of all true human progress. It should therefore be cultivated rather than repressed. The man who sets his heart upon high and ennobling things and principles, will be continually aspiring towards their attainment (for it is a law of the human economy, that we are led and governed more by our affections than by reason or intellect); and in the efforts made in this direction, he will experience the interior delights which ever accompany a genuine elevation of soul.

But to excel does not imply a disposition to vie with another for the purpose of over-reaching him in any respect, or of outstripping him in some property or position, in which he is distinguished; this is mere rivalry, an abomination to the purely virtuous mind. The true notion of excellence is exhibited in the progression of our own individual states and attainments, to arrive at a higher degree of perfection to-morrow than we enjoy to-day; to go on and on for ever, not halting by the way to parley with the suggestions of indolence and sensuality, but keeping steadily before the mental eye some desirable form of beauty, to press forward constantly and diligently towards it. This principle of progression, this gift of excellence should be inscribed upon all our undertakings; from the performance of the simplest and most menial services, to the execution of the loftiest and most important duties devolving upon them. Its presence will make the meanest work sublime; its genial vivifying influence will impress with an effigy of greatness, the lowliest deeds of the honest sons of toil.

And why should it not be so? Why should any rest satisfied with the position he has attained? If treasures lie within your reach, will you not extend a hand to grasp them? If you say that you are satisfied, and need push no further on the upward journey, you beguile yourself with a fond delusion, if you suppose that you can rest. The plain of humanity has no level. Stand still you cannot. If you will not advance, you must recede. The vital phenomena are not amenable to mechanical laws. If you indulge repose; if you would stop short upon your way; that instant decomposition of your mental and moral fabric commences. The vital organism becomes impaired from inaction, the vital functions become sluggish, and vitality itself is stagnated. Go then up the hill of life courageously, and you will have no reason to reject your choice. Let your standard be a holy one, and let its position be high up the pilgrim's pathway, and do not be squeamish about a little

toil in your endeavors to gain your end. But do not be captivated by the vain conceit that you are born great, and that you may attain real excellence without application and labor. It is not obtained so lightly; it is not a bauble to be purchased for a groat; nor is it an unsubstantial fairy creation, to be wooed and won by the wishing only. If you succeed—and succeed you will if you are in earnest—you will have had not only to *bear*, but to *overbear*. You must *work*, and you must *wait*. And there is a sublimer virtue, a more generous nobility oftentimes displayed in this *waiting*, than in the more obvious palpable *working*.

When you shall have arrived at any distinguished point of excellence, either in your artistic, mercantile, commercial, or moral concerns, be sure you will not be permitted to remain unmolested. It is not good that you should here live at ease.

The giddy worldly spirit has no sympathy with the trials and toils which your present position has cost you. It looks only upon the one now apparent point of excellence, and is forthwith envious. In God's good providence it will be your scourge. It will harass you with strange and unreasonable questionings; it will strive to circumscribe your sphere of action; it will seek to damp the ardency of your efforts, and to quench your bravest enterprises. It may even go further, and by maligning your motives may bring contumely upon your labors. But so sure as this becomes your position; so certain may you be, that you have under the guidance of heavenly principles attained some degree of excellence; that you are in short better than you were. Be not discouraged. Now comes the grandest epoch of your moral history. Here is a star for your beginning; keep it ever before you; "when reviled, revile not again."

Can any but those who have gained an advanced post indeed act thus? Stand firm upon your principles, and the pressure from without will only squeeze a smile from you; a smile, it may be, intermingled with a pellucid tear of pity. Sweet and precious gems are such heavenly smiles and tears! When persecuted, let not a ruffle disturb your moral features, let a holy placidity invest your soul; then will you understand something of what is involved in that most humane of all duties, the duty of *waiting*.

If this be your experience, you will be enabled to see that the storm which has passed over you, has purified and cleared up the mists which hung about your mental hemispheres, and has left you a brighter and a wealthier man.

Such assaults, as those above described, cannot but be bitter for a season. Frail human nature would fain be spared them. Can I escape them? timidly asks the newly awakened spirit. Tut, man, they are for your good. Were you exempted from them, you would be deprived of one of the most efficacious means of attaining to moral dignity and greatness. Temptation is a boon, which the upright traveller towards heaven would not willingly forego. It strengthens and fortifies his spirit, when by divine assistance he is enabled to repel it by the force of true and high resolves. It furnishes his whole being. The upshoot of a victorious encounter with the pow-

ers or principles of darkness is this: the affections beam more gloriously with the resplendency of love; the intellect shines more brilliantly with the light of truth, and the outward life exhibits *both* in a humility and frankness of demeanor; emulative of His, the essential meek and veritable DIVINE MAN, who was and is emphatically "the Light of the World."

ARTIFICIAL DEFORMITIES

OF THE SKULL.

A VERY important and, in one sense, exhaustive work on this subject has just been published by Dr. Gosse, of Geneva.* Rather opening than closing the field of speculation and philosophical reduction, it furnishes us, in a very pleasing shape, with all the facts that may lend wings to the one or authority to the other.

The varieties of cranial deformation, artificially produced, amount to no less than eighteen.

Four of these, as our readers know, were described by our own Professor Morton as appertaining to Indian tribes on our Continent, viz:

1. The cuneiform or wedge-shaped head. (The occipito-frontal deformity.) Flat-head Indians.

2. The head symmetrically lengthened. (The fronto-sincipito-parietal deformity.)

3. The head irregularly compressed and dilated.

4. The quadrangular head.

The fourteen which Dr. Gosse adds are:

5. The trilobate head. (The occipito-sincipito-frontal deformity.)

6. The flat-browed head. (The frontal deformity.)

7. The head with the nose raised or flattened. (The nasal deformity.)

8. The Mongolian head. (The naso-parietal head.)

9. The prognathal head. (The naso-frontal deformity.)

10. The head flattened at both sides. (The temporo-parietal deformity.)

11. The head flattened on the brow and one side. (The temporo-frontal deformity.)

12. The spherical head. (The circular deformity.)

13. The ring-shaped head. (The occipito-sincipito parietal deformity.)

14. The bilobed head. (The sincipital deformity.)

15. The head posteriorly depressed. (The occipital deformity.)

16. The truncated conical head. (The occipito-parieto-frontal deformity.)

17. ————. (The occipito-nasal deformity.)

18. ————. (The parietal deformity.)

Before we notice these varieties of deformities in detail, it may be as well to explain how it is that nature lends herself to them as a sort of accessory before the fact.

The head of the infant at its birth is not only different, but very different, to what it becomes

in adult years. The bones of the base of the skull are the only ones that have any consistency: those forming the roof are not only extremely flexible, but have not even reached their full development. There still, for example, exists between the two portions of the os frontis and the two parietal bones a four-sided surface in a state of membrane or cartilage, which is called the anterior fontanel, as there exists also, though not as constantly, a posterior fontanel between the parietal and occipital bones. There are moreover on each side two fontanels—the one temporal, the other occipital, towards the interior angles of the parietal bones. The bones which belong to the nose are flat, the cheek bones are proportionally prominent, the lower portion of the face is imperfectly developed, and the ascending branch of the inferior maxillary bone forms a very obtuse angle with the body of the bone.

The brain, like the skull, presents at its base and summit different degrees of development. The lower parts are the firmer and the more developed, the upper being softer and less voluminous. The aim was to protect the principal centre of the nervous spino-cerebral system, and to facilitate the passage of a member disproportionately large in man, to secure him that intellectual power which gives him the royalty of nature.

Hence the infant in the act of birth acquires often a natural deformity of the head, the forehead being flattened, and the skull lengthened towards the back by the act of accouchement, a deformity corrected in many cases soon after by nature, but which sometimes, when left to nature, persists through life.

This being remembered, with the addition that the osseous structure of the nose does not reach its full development often till the tenth or twelfth year, and that the fontanels do not disappear immediately after birth, but take some time before they merge into the bony suture, we understand how readily the head lends itself to the many absurd fashions of deformity that have found favor with our capricious race.

These have been not only more numerous, but also more widely extended than we have been apt to suppose.

Not only were they common with nearly all the Indian tribes of North America, but more or less so also with the successive races which have inhabited Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, the Brazils, extending even to the aborigines of the West India Islands. Nor were they, nor *are* they limited to the New World. Hippocrates is evidence that the Colchares or Macrocephales were similarly remarkable. Strabo affirms the same thing against nations residing on the borders of the Caspian. Scaliger asserts that the Moors had the same usage. Other authorities include the Arabs and certain Mahomedan tribes in Africa. The Huns, the Belgians, the Germans, the Turks, the people of Bucharia, and Hamburg practised; tribes or classes in China, Sumatra, Japan, Tahiti, Russia, Brittany, and other parts of France, *still* practise them. The Greeks, the Circassians, the Chaldeans, and the Jews are the nations particularly remarkable as never lending themselves to these pernicious fashions.

There are some interesting facts in reference to each of the many types of deformity we have enumerated. Some of them, too, have the merit of being new.

1. *The wedge-like head* is of two kinds, tending up or down, and as the labors of Professor Morton have already summed up what is to be said on each form of deformity, we shall content ourselves with briefly describing how they are produced. There were three different modes in use among different nations. The first was by the aid of a narrow piece of board and a cradle, furnished either with a transversal pad on a level with the nape of the neck, or with a cavity which receives the head and maintains it in a horizontal position; or by means of two narrow boards, one applied to the forehead, the other to the base of the occiput, and maintaining a pressure between them. The second was by the pressure of a compress of sand, or of two heavy boards, the under one being quite flat and serving as a cradle; and the third was the simple use of the two hands.

2. *The symmetrically lengthened head* has been found principally in Bolivia, in the tombs of an extinct race; but the deformity is evidenced still by a class of religious beggars in China, and is often produced in Paris by the use of what are called "beguins," a kind of children's cap, which, fastened tight by ribbons, has the effect of giving the sugar-loaf form.

3. *The head irregularly compressed and dilated* is deformed in its posterior and lateral portions, and specimens have been found in the North-West of America, in Peru, in Siam, and among the Papous.

4. *The quadrangular head* is said by De Paw to have been observed among the Indians inhabiting the banks of the Maragnon. Insfield attributes it to the Calmucks, "quadratum formam appetunt;" and the Germans are said to have had the same custom, and are hence by the French still called square-headed. This head is flattened at the brow, the sinciput, the occiput, and the sides—the perfection of human extravagance.

5. *The trilobate head* is found in the isle De los Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, but there is evidence in antique terra-cotta remains that the custom existed also among the ancient Mexicans.

In this most extraordinary deformity the occipital bone, instead of its usual convex form, is forced in until it takes the shape of a groove, which, beginning in the occipital aperture, proceeds upwards along the sagittal suture about an inch beyond the transverse coronal suture. Here it becomes less deep and more narrow, and passes down obliquely on each side, and loses itself in the temporal fosses. On the two sides of the median groove (at the top of the head) the parietal elevations are very considerable, and stand out like short horns.

6. *The head flattened at the forehead* is distinguished from the wedge-like heads of Morton on account of the pressure applied, being more limited and showing itself principally in the front of the skull. Dr. Gosse thinks that the *acephali* of Guiana, whom Sir Walter Raleigh describes, adding that they were "very brave and excellent soldiers," had this form of the deformity, as well as the people inhabiting Brazils,

* Essai sur les Déformations Artificielles du Crâne, par L. A. Gosse, de Geneve, M.D., &c. Paris and New York: Bailliere.

some of whose skulls were found by Dr. Lund in some cavern, and afterwards described by him. In the department of the Haute Garonne, in France, the pressure and the resulting deformity have long been known, and it is only lately that it has ceased in the city of Toulouse itself. In boys, the usage of the pressure (produced by a head-dress consisting of nine bandages tightly drawn) is continued till the third or fourth year (until they are breeched); the females wear it all their lives.

Dr. Gosse gives the measure of one of these French heads so deformed, that of a man aged 45, and it is very well worth entering in our records:

	Metre.*
Antero-posterior diameter	0,192
Inter-parietal "	0,125
Inter-temporal	0,119
Vertical	0,124
Width of forehead,	0,086
Occipito-nasal arch,	0,380
Intermastoid arch,	0,300
Horizontal circumference,	0,520

7. *The head with a depressed or raised nose.*—The flattened nose belongs to some Brazilian nations, to negroes and Hottentots, to Africa, and to certain inhabitants of Sumatra, and the Society Islands. Monsieur de Lery asserts that certain inhabitants of Peru cultivate the opposite deformity, and it is certain that in the sixteenth century it was fashionable among ladies in high life to pinch outwards the noses of infants, and that we owe to this practice the remarkable book perceptible in the Conde, the Prince of Orange (William III.), Louis XIV., and others.

8. *The Mongolian head* shows a depression of the nose, and with it the oblique flattening through the whole length of the parietal and superior portions of the frontal bone and sockets. The consequence is, a deviation in front of the superior maxillary, the forced separation of the temporal bones and orbits, and an enlargement of the zygomatic circle,† at the same time that the lower and posterior parts of the skull assume a fuller development. It may be added, finally, that the alteration given to the cranial arch makes the smaller bones project, without causing the base of the forehead to recede or changing the direction of the lower jaw. The eyes are consequently closed in and buried in their sockets, and the eyelids assume an oblique direction.

A passage in Thierry, the learned historian of the Normans, insists that Attila belongs to a Mongolian tribe, from the portraits that remain of him. He adds, "We know that a portion of the Huns used artificial means to give their children the Mongolian physiognomy, flattening their noses by linen bandages tightly drawn, and kneading in their heads in a way to give prominence to the cheek bones."

The Kirghis, the inhabitants of Little Bucharia, the Caribs of the Orinoco, some ancient inha-

bitants of New Granada, have been or are marked by this curious deformity.

9. *The prognathal head* is distinguished from the Mongolian by the circumstances that the cheek bones rather rise than project outwards, the wings of the sphenoid are bent obliquely, the sphenoid itself pushed in advance of the jaws, and the posterior part of the skull is additionally developed. This is, however, so rare a form of deformity that Dr. Gosse can find but a tribe of Caribs mentioned by Rochefort subject to it.

10. *The head flattened at the sides* evidences, of course, a higher roof and front, and has been sought after principally by the Arabs, the Belgians, and the women of Hamburg.

11. *The head compressed on the sides and forehead* offers so rare a form of deformity that Dr. Gosse is aware but of one locality where it is practised—the Philippine Islands.

12. *The spherical head* is visible among some of the ancient Arabs, and in certain savage tribes; as also in the Turks, whom it admirably prepares for their red Fez bonnet, now so general among them.

It is singular enough that, besides the Indian races, among ourselves, who favored the flattening process for the head, there existed a numerous tribe, inhabiting the tracts between Hudson's Bay and the Pacific, whose distinction it was to have the head round. Father Lafittau, in his "Céramonies et Coutumes Religieuses des Peuples Idolâtres," says, "The savages called in Canada the earth-people (gens de terre Garhagourounou) have a taste quite opposed to the flat-heads, and consider the only beauty roundness. Hence they are called ball-headed."

13. *The annular head.*—This deformity is to be found in Rouen, through the department of the Seine Inferieure, and in other parts of France. It consists in a circular depression, which begins just above the forehead where it is widest, whence it proceeds downwards and backwards, passes above the outer opening of the ear, and continues to that part of the nape where the fleshy muscles of the neck attach themselves to the occiput. It thus makes the whole circumference of the skull, lengthening it excessively, and seeming to divide it into two parts, one before and one behind.

14. *The bilobed head* consists in a transversal depression, more or less marked at the part corresponding to the anterior fontanel, and which thus divides the summit of the skull into two distinct parts—one anterior, in general sufficiently narrow, sometimes very little raised or receding, but slightly convex; the other posterior, equally convex, proceeding horizontally, and always sufficiently developed, particularly behind and below towards the cerebellum. This development is sometimes sufficiently considerable to make the head present the form of a lengthened cylinder. The only cases of this curious deformation known to Dr. Gosse occur in France, and are said to arise from the use of head bandages applied on the anterior fontanel, and kept in their places by a handkerchief which crosses, not at the nape, but under the lower jaw, and is fastened at the sinciput. He thinks they lead often to insanity.

15. *The head pressed down behind* has been

common among the more civilized inhabitants of Central and South America, in ancient Scandinavia and Caledonia, in the isles of Nicobar and Tahiti, and so late as the time of Vesalius in Germany. As Morton, however, fully described the peculiarities of this deformity, we proceed at once to

16. *The conical truncated head*, under which classification Dr. Gosse places the Siamese heads described by Ruschenburg in his voyage round the world, and by Finlayson in his "Siam and Cochin China." The former says, "The occipital portion of the head is nearly vertical and very small, compared with the anterior and sincipital regions, and I remarked what I never saw in any other skull except those of the ancient Peruvians of Pachacamac, that the two sides of the skull were not symmetrical. In the region of firmness the head projects very much, a circumstance most remarkable in the caste of priests called the Talapoints." Mr. Richardson adds that the face is remarkably large and flat, the chin very narrow, so that the shape of the face is rather that of a lozenge than oval.

The seventeenth and eighteenth varieties are self-described, and as Dr. Gosse has found them but in two instances—the former in a man from Java, the second in another from Madagascar—scarcely call for any further notice.

In another article we purpose analyzing the doctor's views on the aims sought in these deformities, and their influence on the health, morals, and intellect of the sufferers.

THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCES OF THESE DEFORMITIES.

The application of strings, bands, and boards to the young head forms, of course, grooves and depressions separated by projections. The bones are made to lean on one another, the frontal being forced into the parietal, and these into the occipital; and so great an alteration is produced that the adult head presents often the characteristics which properly belong but to the fœtus.

Inside, there must of course be a corresponding change; displacement of organs, confinement of the circulation in some parts, exaggerated circulation in others, a loss of harmony, of balance in the functions of the brain, and the plentiful germ of pathological alterations both for the mind and body.

Though many have affirmed that neither the health of the body nor the powers of the mind are affected by these deformities, there are many facts which demonstrate not only that there is such mischief, but that it occurs exactly as phrenological science would prepare us to expect.

Dr. Scouler affirms that apoplexy is frequent among the tribes where compression is used.

Monsieur Dufos de Mofras, the learned Dr. MacLaughlin, and many other authorities, declare apoplexy to be even common in such cases.

Doctor Foville alleges numerous instances, well proved, to show that these deformities are generally accompanied by headaches, faintings, cerebral congestion, brain-fevers, and epilepsies, maladies which often terminate in lunacy, idiocy, or early death.

Both he and many other high authorities in

* The metre is nearly 40 English inches.

† The "zygomatic arcade" results from the union of the temporal process of the zygomatic (cheek bone) with a corresponding process of the temporal bone.—Ed.

cerebral pathology affirm that the lunatic asylum owe to them a large proportion of their inmates.

Dr. Gosse adds his opinion that the excessive mortality noticed among the Indian tribes is traceable to the deaths of children arising from this usage.

The effect on the moral and intellectual faculties is not less. Scaliger, in speaking of Moorish deformities, says the Moors are born with the head and mind of Thersites.

The Siamese are at once arrogant and servile, trifling and cruel, with great aptitude for the mechanical arts, but no intellectual capacity. The inhabitants of the banks of the Ucayala (Peru), who have the ascending wedge-shape deformity, are the most stupid people on the earth. The Incas renounced as hopeless the attempt to civilize some of the deformed Peruvians. The Oregon Indians and the Caribs are spoken of in the same way, the flat heads being among the most unfortunate.

Vindictiveness carried not only to the death, but to the devouring the dead, has been noticed as a special characteristic of the tribes whose heads were deformed anteriorly.

Dr. Foville remarks of those who have the annular deformity, principally French persons, that feebleness and an incomplete development of the intellect are coincidences generally observed, accompanied often by a capricious and passionate disposition.

Drs. Virey and Lunier bear similar testimony. The latter says: "Without admitting with the phrenologist that each projection and each depression of the cranium correspond with a projection or a depression of the brain, it is not to be denied that the encephalon is influenced by any notable deformity of the skull. I have at this moment under my eyes the cranium of a weak-minded person who died recently, and whose examination excludes all doubt upon this opinion. It presents immediately behind the fronto-parietal suture a transversal depression not very decided, but to which, nevertheless, in the inside there corresponds a projection evidently the result of the depression. . . . I ought to add that these vices of conformation, happening particularly in early infancy, the functional lesions they contribute to produce must be marked principally by the maladies fitted to that age—that is to say, idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy. Out of 38 patients (females) with these deformities, under my hospital care, there are 13 idiots, 5 weak minded, 7 epileptic, 1 hysterical, 2 paralytic, 8 mad, 1 lypemaniaque,* and 3 erotomaniacal. I was particularly struck with the length of the heads in the females affected with erotomania, a disease to which idiots also are much subject. These facts support strongly the theory which makes the posterior portion of the brain the seat of the generative sense."†

Dr. Alquié, of the great military hospital the "Val-de-Grâce," who has seen a vast number of conscripts from the neighborhood of the Black Mountains, with heads which, depressed in front, lengthened towards the back, thinks he has ob-

served that "their moral character presented a special example of the want of prudence and judgment, of vanity, presumption, bravado, with mirthful humor joined to sudden and violent passions."

Dr. Gosse, referring to his own experience in colleges and elsewhere, confirms this view by several instances, tabulating the form of the head, with the capacity and disposition of the youth.

The opinions of Morton, Lewis, Clark, Townsend, Scouler, De Castelnau, Schoolcraft, D'Orbigny, and Carus are, however, more or less on the other side, and Dr. Gosse proceeds to consider the grounds they advance for their views, and to refute them at some length, using generally, however, the arguments we have already glanced at.

He remarks, however, very well that, in the occipital deformity, the pressure forwards of the cranial roof favored probably the development of the anterior part of the skull and of the intellectual faculties, without injuring apparently the moral character; and it is remarkable that in certain countries this deformity was practised only by the intelligent noble caste. The "Musée Anthropologique" at Paris offers an example in the busts of two inhabitants of Tahiti, moulded after nature—the one of a young man aged seventeen or eighteen, the other of his servant aged twenty-five, who died in Paris in 1848. In the former, which preserves the Malay-type unaltered, the occiput is much depressed, the forehead is remarkably projecting, the cranium moderately large towards the temples, and the face perpendicular. In the second, who was probably a European mixed breed, there is scarcely any occipital depression, if at all; the forehead, though high and convex, is less projecting than the preceding, the cranium being less large towards the front, but the face equally perpendicular.

The history of the deformed American Indians is an interesting confirmation of this theory. So reckless and brave that they had to be virtually extirpated, yet their want of any intellectual power made them easy victims. The greater the deformity the greater always was their stupidity and brutality. Their wives, who were generally exempt from these deformities, except in their hereditary form, did all the work that required the exercise of any intellect, and possessed a great influence in all their great councils.

Thus the red Caribs of the race of the Guaranis, who had the depressed wedge-like deformity, had no religion, were eminently warlike, overrunning all the isles and districts that neighbored their own, forced the Spaniards to leave the Smaller Antilles, and contending, as one writer says, like lions, till they were exterminated by the French and English.

On the other hand, the nation of the Ygneris or Ignieris, originally from Florida and later of the Antilles, Cuba, and St. Domingo had, at the invasion of the Spaniards, one language in common, a religious worship, hieroglyphic sculptures; followed fishing and agriculture, could work in gold, make jewellery, statues, vases, gild copper, make tasteful furniture, paid an unusual degree of respect to females, and enjoyed all the advantages of a regular government. But

then Christopher Columbus thus describes them: "They have all large heads and foreheads, much larger than any of the races I have yet seen."

The Iroquois were a very enlightened nation, and so courageous that at the period of the European immigration they had nearly conquered all the neighboring tribes. But the Iroquois cranium is in general normal, with a remarkable development, principally behind.

"Archeological discoveries," continues our author, "many of them recent, all prove that there existed in many parts of Central and Northern America, at a very remote period, populations far advanced in civilization, who occupied themselves with architecture, sculpture, constructing cities, fortresses, temples, and whose antique tombs not only do not contain any skull artificially deformed at the forehead, but which, if we may judge from certain authentic specimens, would appear to have the head flattened behind, and the brain very fairly developed anteriorly."

All these deformities become, more or less, hereditary, especially if both sexes are subjected to them in their infancy; and thus what have often been called races and national characteristics may be explained in many cases, particularly perhaps with the Mongolians; for the Kirghis and the Jakontes, according to Blumenbach, have the Mongol-type, yet are known to be Caucasians by descent. This is an important fact in reference to our present views on ethnography.

Dr. Gosse, however, goes a step further, and suggests that the head which has been manipulated into unnatural shapes, which it has too often preserved through hereditary influences, should, in certain cases, now be kneaded back to the harmonious proportions favorable to health, virtue, and intellect. He recommends the practice in the case of many negro races, the inhabitants of New Holland, and in European individual instances where the head takes a shape giving the animal passions a clear predominance. The head is the instrument of intelligence, and may be more or less fashioned to favor as to obstruct its development, and the process offers more hope of the national ameliorations we look for than in the mixture of races on which many philanthropists confide.

The origin of nations, now involved in so much obscurity, may also be aided by a complete acquaintance with their modes of deforming the head. The lateral flatness sought by the Moorish Arabs may be traced in Europeans in Spain, and along the Mediterranean coast. The long heads of the Iberians may show the emigration to the Spanish peninsula of the Berbers, who are said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar 2,000 years before the Christian era, and may have had some influence on even the French forms of deformation still existing.

The doctor concludes with some important instructions as to the management of the young head:

"The head to be well made in its relation to the skull," says Dr. Andry, "should be somewhat round, and somewhat long, horizontally; should have both before and behind a slight advance, and be a little flat on the sides. This is the natural shape, which is, however, often disfigured

* Mad with sadness.

† Recherches sur quelques Déformations du Crâne observées dans le Département des Deux Sevres. Paris, 1852.

by the way in which children are managed. Great care should be taken both of the caps and bandages with which their head is encased. If they press on the sides, the head disproportionally lengthens, and becomes like that of the *Macrocephali*. If the pressure be all round, the head rises in a point, and becomes like that of the celebrated Thersites, whose head rose like a pyramid. The true way to have the head well formed is to avoid compression and leave the head to nature, except in extraordinary cases where there is some deformity, when by means of soft and flexible bandages the head is reduced to its proper form.' Let me add," says Dr. Gosse, "that the first duty of the magistrate, aided by the physician and the ecclesiastic, is to discover the vicious practices in use in their districts, and to oppose them by all the means in their power, instructions to midwives and the people generally on their dangers being, of course, the principal."

"When on a first or difficult confinement the head of the infant is much lengthened to the back, or there is a lateral deformation by some accident, it will be easy to push back gently the head in front, or bring it to its normal position. It is desirable also to try and raise the bones of the nose when they have been crushed, but in every other case we must avoid recurring to these procedures, and be content with those measures of cleanliness which aid the functions of the skin of the cranium."

"In the second place, in warm weather, or if there be a fair supply of hair, the head, properly cleaned, must not be covered with anything but a cotton or silk cap, light and simple, which does not press on the head, but rather spreads out on top and towards the front, and is loosely fastened under the chin. If the weather be cold or the hair be thin, the cap should be doubled in its upper portions with flannel, or it may be made double, but should be always easy towards the front."

"The child should lie in his cradle as much as possible on his back, the head a little raised; and its pillow should not be too soft, nor should an undue heat be kept up. All fastenings not necessary for keeping the infant from leaving the cradle or from uncovering himself should be avoided."

"Later, as the head enlarges, the caps must be carefully enlarged, and when the health or weather permits no covering should be worn. Of course the head is to be protected against the sun. Through the whole education precautions in the same spirit must be followed up, the beds and bolsters being always hard, and the fall from the head to the feet being nearly horizontal."

PHRENOLOGY teaches us our fellow-men. It discloses their real character; tells us whom to trust and mistrust, whom to select and reject for specific places and stations; enables mechanics to choose apprentices who have a particular knack or talent for particular trades; tells who will always bungle; shows us who will, and will not, make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are, and are not, adapted to become partners in business. More, it even decides, beforehand, who can, and cannot, live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will arise.

THE PASSION OF ANGER.

AN ESSAY.—No. I.

BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

THE desires and affections of the human mind are mildly pleasurable or painful feelings, when exercised in a natural and legitimate manner; but degenerate into PASSIONS whenever these pleasures or pains become heightened to an intense degree by inordinate gratification, or by unwonted deprivations and disappointments. Each mental form, whether it be a propensity, a sentiment, or a faculty, unduly or continuously excited, is capable of a disordered manifestation, which, in time, results in the production of its own peculiar passion, in monomania, or in other forms of insanity.

Of the passions producing these melancholy results ANGER is the most frequent, the most violent, and the most uniform in its effects, and as such shall claim that measure of attention which its importance demands.

We may define it as a violent passion of the mind excited by a *real* or *supposed* injury, or is the result of a *morbid excitement* of some *one* or *more* of the mental faculties. Analyzed, we find it to consist of a feeling of displeasure upon the reception or witness of injury, and also of a desire to punish or annihilate the inflicter of this injury.

The instruments of its production are two in number, and are termed respectively, in phrenological language, *Combateness* and *Destructiveness*.

1. COMBATIVENESS.

This is a sleepless faculty of the human mind, whose susceptibility is ever exerting its influence, independent of the presence of danger or the threatenings of instantaneous attack, though these latter agencies bring it the more actively and the more powerfully into visible exercise. It is a power which enters most largely into the combination producing that most heavenly of all virtues, Christian patience, which is, in reality, a silent, persevering, uncomplaining warfare against affliction, pain, toil, calamity, provocation or other evil; and yet a warfare in which anger, fretfulness, discontent, and repining find no offices to perform and no victories to disgrace.

This emotion is the inspirer of courage, whether it be animal or moral, physical or mental, and actuates alike the philanthropist and the soldier, the gladiator and the saint. Taking the direction of the other mental faculties, it opposes itself to difficulties, overcomes obstacles, scatters opposition, persists in repeated efforts, and gains the price those ruling powers demand; whether those difficulties be of a mental, moral, or physical nature; whether those obstacles be imaginary or real; or whether that prize be the temporal or eternal reward of active carnal or spiritual virtues.

But while this organ is thus useful, thus active, thus powerful, it is liable to disordered and exalted action on account of its very usefulness, activity, and power. When too large for the accompanying moral and intellectual faculties, it disregards their monitions, acts by and of itself, and forces them to become its slaves. It opposes

for the sake of opposition, and argues for the pleasures of argument. Being imperfectly checked or inordinately sensitive, it construes a simple declaration of opinions into argumentative challenges, the steadfast adherence to individual rights and purposes into the wilfulness of contradiction and the fervor of resistance, and the manliness of independent thought and the dignity of conscious rectitude into the insolence of supercilious pride and the contempt of a self-accredited superiority. If education invests the mind with the power and prerogatives of royalty, they are used to maintain a kingly ascendancy over the realms of intellect and of thought; but if ignorance holds the sceptre of power, and gives direction to the reins of mental government, it seeks to rule by brute force, not only over the physical frame which it can crush, but over the expressions of intellect which it cannot comprehend, and the workings of moral power which it cannot understand and which it perceives only as something foreign and antagonistic to itself.

George Combe presents the character of Uncle Toby, as drawn by Sterne in his "Tristram Shandy," as "true to nature, and a personification of this combative propensity combined with great benevolence and integrity." Bayle, the author of the Historical Dictionary, he presents as another like example, of whom it has been remarked, "that the way to make him write usefully was to attack him only when he was right, for he would then combat in favor of truth with all the energy of a powerful mind."

It was this faculty greatly developed, combined with great self-esteem, which made Dr. Samuel Johnson what Garrick rightly denominated him, "*a tremendous companion*."

Amos Dean, in his "Philosophy of Human Life," remarks, during an analysis of this faculty: "It is the ever-faithful instrument that, with blindness but with steady perseverance, accompanies the living agent in his varied course, resists the obstructions to his progress, and opposes all the unfriendly influences that retard his advancement. It waits not for the deductions of reason, but rushes into action on the appearance of a hostile attitude. Its displays have been generally *transferring* from objects of a physical to those of a moral nature, in proportion as the race has made advances from actions originating from the propensities to those into which the higher sentiments enter as a prevailing element."

The next instrument most concerned in the production of anger is

2. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

If we pass in review before us all the orders of animated nature, we everywhere find the weak a prey to the strong. Indeed, almost nine-tenths of the living beings inhabiting the earth prey upon, and in turn become the victims of each other. Some one of the philosophers, whether ancient or modern I know not, considering these facts, defined life to be "*a forced state*," and more than one of us, my friends, can see far more truth than poetry in the definition.

The destruction of life being thus universal, and in accordance with the laws of nature, its

accomplishment must rest with some propensity as universal as it is energetic, and as useful as it all-pervading and powerful. Nor is this propensity wanting in man himself, since he is the most powerful, the most energetic, and the most uncompromising of all destroyers. Nothing which his appetites demand, his sentiments abhor, his cupidity lusts after, or his reason desires, and his intellect can attain, but falls a victim to this insatiable propensity which his Creator has implanted in his nature for higher, holier, and nobler purposes. While in the lower orders of animated nature this propensity merits the name of Destructiveness, in man its abuse alone deserves that title.

This element of power was implanted in the nature of man to give efficiency to his courage, whether animal or moral, and a determined character to his mental and physical efforts; to endow him with strength of will and energy of purpose to enable him to support himself with calmness amid the misery which his benevolence seeks to alleviate, and to endow him, further, with that prince of powers, perseverance, which, whether it actuates the king in the administration of justice, or his subjects in the accumulation of wealth, is still the result of a full endowment, and a normal activity of this same element which we now misname Destructiveness. In its legitimate exercise it is as praiseworthy as benevolence itself, as it gives to man the efficiency, executiveness, and daring which are so necessary for the formation of a perfect character. Nor will we despise that man nor trample on his rights who, while possessed of promptness and efficiency, was never guilty of one act of violence or even of one outburst of indignant anger, since we know by intuition that that same promptness and efficiency, excited beyond the control of reason, would be productive of consequences and results such as we ourselves would be unwilling to encounter.

While Combativeness, therefore, inspires man to meet opposition with boldness, let that opposition originate where and whence it may, Destructiveness imparts that tremendous energy to the workings of the former that renders the encounter one of danger to life and limb; and while the former, by opposing strength to strength, desires the victory and nothing more, the latter seeks the death of the opponent in order that opposition may be forever quelled in that direction. Combativeness is satisfied when the enemy surrenders, but Destructiveness ceases not till glutted with carnage. Such are they in excitement and excess, but in the ordinary routine of every-day duties, one lends to us the energy, the other the perseverance for which we are severally distinguished; one imparts to us our enterprise and elasticity in encountering difficulties, the other our efficiency and force in dispelling and destroying them; one gives to us that bold and fearless character which everywhere commands regard, the other that latent-will, executiveness, efficiency, and (not unfrequently) brute-force which renders our fearlessness the more greatly feared, and causes us to be regarded with respect and caution. One may be compared to the velocity, the other to the momentum of a moving body.

A number of the primitive powers of the human mind, as recognized by phrenologists, are denominated "the executive faculties," because observation has taught that no measure of intellect, however exalted, can arrive at preëminence when all or a greater number of these faculties are wanting. First and foremost among these executives stands Destructiveness, which, when legitimately exercised, is more deserving the title "EXECUTIVENESS," and only when laboring under morbid excitement or abuse does it merit its present name. It is evident that a faculty, having for its office the endowment of efficiency and energy, and being on that very account in constant exercise, would frequently be liable to disordered and exalted action. And that this is the case no labored effort is required to prove. For examples and illustrations the reader is referred to the phrenological writings of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and Fowler, and to the works on medical jurisprudence by Guy, Dean, Beck, and others, in the section "Mental Alienation."

The diseased action of this propensity results in two forms of monomania, 1st. PYROMANIA, or destruction by fire: INCENDIARISM. 2d. The destruction of life, having two subdivisions—I. SELF-DESTRUCTION OR SUICIDAL MONOMANIA, and II. HOMICIDE OR HOMICIDAL MONOMANIA.

These forms of mental alienation are generally found to originate from a *physical* cause. Thus in most examples of pyromania or incendiarism we find the incendiary reduced to mania by the usual causes of insanity, by indulgence in alcoholic stimuli, by that constitutional disturbance which often accompanies the menstrual periods, or it occurs about the age of puberty, and seems connected with retarded evolutions of the sexual system. The impulse to destroy life, which takes the form of homicidal or suicidal monomania, results from the activity of the same causes, but is more frequently contracted from sympathy, and thus assumes an epidemic character. All observing and reflecting minds must have noticed how one deed of blood is followed in quick succession by a number of others. This is accounted for from the fact that the mind, from brooding upon such deeds of horror, becomes morbidly affected and ultimately falls into the very state which it most dreads. This morbid impulse to destroy life, which amounts most frequently to monomania, too often supervenes upon excessive mental exertion, and is more frequently the lot of those engaged in the cultivation of the imagination, or in the pursuit of the fine arts, than of those engaged in the continued exercise of the reason, or in prolonged inquiring into the externals and substantials of life. Pinel states from the register of the Bicêtre that maniacs of the more educated classes consist almost entirely of priests, painters, sculptors, poets, and musicians; while no instance, it is said, occurs of the disease in naturalists, physicians, geometricians, and chemists.

The following quotation from the writings of Sir Walter Scott will illustrate the above:

"Imagination renders us liable to be the victims of occasional low-spirits. All belonging to this gifted, as it is called, but often unhappy class, must have felt that, but for the dictates of religion, or the natural recoil of the mind from

the idea of dissolution, there have been times when they would have been willing to throw away life as a child does a broken toy. I am sure I know one who has felt so. Oh, God! what are we? Lords of nature? Why a tile drops from a house-top, which an elephant would not mind more than the fall of a sheet of pasteboard, and there lies his lordship. Or something of inconceivably minute origin—the pressure of a bone, or the inflammation of a particle of the brain—takes place, and the emblem of the Deity destroys himself or some one else."

Those have who preserved the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for the year 1851 will find, in the August number of that volume, an exceedingly interesting chapter on "Morbid Impulses," which originally appeared in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. A careful perusal of this article will throw much light upon the subject under consideration. From this it appears that not a few crimes have their origin in morbid impulses, and very many of the minor eccentricities of character unquestionably have a like origin also. Wherever mind above the weakness of positive idiocy is joined to a body not absolutely impotent and bedridden, there these morbid impulses may and most frequently do exist; and I am inclined to believe that these unhealthy promptings, having their origin in *physical derangements*, resulting from the violation of *physical laws*, influence, in a greater or less degree, all whose lives are not in accordance with those laws. As the number of those thus living is few, so there are comparatively few whose minds are entirely free from this strange thralldom.

Having thus finished an analysis of the instruments of the production of anger, and shown their liability to diseased and perverted action, let us draw such conclusions and make such practical applications as the nature of our investigation demands.

Anger, we have seen, is, *first*, a feeling of displeasure at the infliction of some real or supposed injury. Thus far the element of Resistiveness or Combativeness is alone concerned; but as soon as, *second*, a desire to punish or annihilate the inflictor of this injury takes possession of the mind, then is the element of Executiveness or Destructiveness aroused, and the desire for revenge will generally be found to be in exact proportion to the size and activity of this organ.

When Combativeness alone is roused we may, in the language of the Apostle, "be angry and sin not;" but as soon as Destructiveness becomes implicated, there is one of the worst of human, or rather inhuman, passions eliminated. And in proportion to the frequency with which we indulge in this passion will be its strength and irritability, until we have induced a morbid condition of the organs in question, when the passion will gradually become ungovernable as this morbidity increases, until insanity or monomania, in some one of the horrid forms above described, ensues.

The degrees and tendencies of anger deserve a momentary notice in this connection.

The mildest degree of positive anger is probably RESENTMENT, which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those connected with us by the ties of consanguinity or friendship.

It is generally unaccompanied by a desire for revenge, is of short duration, and is neither powerful nor lasting in its effects. Those injuries best calculated to call it into being are injuries offered to the sentiments, particularly self-esteem, approbateness, and conscientiousness.

INDIGNATION is a degree of anger mingled with contempt, loathing, or abhorrence for the person or proposition injuring or offending. It is generally the anger of a superior, since it is the result of a wound willingly inflicted upon the higher sentiments of our nature, and he who unnecessarily and voluntarily wounds these sentiments is, whatever may be his character and attainments, the decided inferior of the object of his ill-will. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" is the ready inquiry of honest indignation, of indignation aroused by dishonorable propositions, which tend to the subversion of conscience and of that self-respect so dear to every honorable mind. And I am inclined to believe that that man who retains so much of conscience and self-respect as to be capable of a high degree of honest indignation is not yet beyond the reach of reformation, no matter what his previous conduct or present abject condition may be, since if there remains in his bosom a single spark of manly feeling, which an unjust proposition can kindle into flame, there remains a sufficient foundation upon which the superstructure of character may be re-reared.

ILL-WILL, MALICE, or HATRED is a rooted and settled aversion entertained towards an object, whether animate or inanimate, with an ever-present desire or purpose to destroy that object, that its existence may inflict no further real or imagined injury, or do violence to those morbid feelings whose continued excitement and indulgence lead to the entertainment of the passion in question. It has its origin in anger, and a pertinacious brooding over wrongs received, until the mind becomes so unnaturally affected as to receive pleasure in the entertainment and cherishing of this most depressing of passions, and from being maliciously affected towards but *one* object at first, it ultimately arrives at so great a degree of morbid excitement as to regard *all* objects, not absolutely pleasurable in their nature and associations, with a degree of ill-will which quickly degenerates into the most positive hatred. This is so human a passion that we find it accounted a virtue among the barbarous and civilized, and though greatly deprecated, still almost equally indulged and fostered among the enlightened.

The two more important *tendencies of anger* are revenge and cruelty. The former of these, REVENGE, is the malicious infliction of injury in return for real or imaginary injuries received, and may follow instantaneously upon the reception of the wrong, or be the result of days, weeks, months, and even years of careful deliberation and patient toil. For the infliction of the former of these, we, in a measure, exculpate the inflictor, but the latter is so deliberate in its conception, and so fiendish in its execution, that the mind recoils with horror from its contemplation, and is frequently prevented from falling into a like error by the strong arm of the law alone.

CRUELTY is an unnecessary infliction of pain or torment upon an object of anger, hatred, or revenge, having no motive as a sufficient excuse, and allowing no circumstance to palliate its guilt or mitigate or justify its horrors. It is unsanctioned except by the code of the savage, and unpractised except by those but little removed from the savage in natural disposition. The objects it purposes to gain are wholly inadequate to warrant the use of the means employed, and both the ends and the means are such only as a monster could conceive, and a fiend employ and execute.

We have glanced but hastily and superficially at this important subject, but our time and space is exhausted and we must draw this first essay to a close. The various effects of this passion will be more fully considered in our second.

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But their numbers must be augmented. We would impart to *all* the light and truth vouchsafed to us through this new mental mediator.

Aid the dawning, Tongue and Pen!
Aid it, hopes of honest men!
Aid it Paper, aid it Type!
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play;
Men of Thought, and men of Action,
CLEAR THE WAY.

READER! have you a friend groping in mental darkness? Is his mind warped or burdened with anxiety? Bring him to this fountain of light for consolation. Show him the *cause* of his troubles, and point him to the remedy. Has one faculty obtained the ascendancy over all others, so as to produce conflicting ideas and emotions? Phrenology will set him right. Does he aspire to climb the ladder of fame? Let him measure his capacity before he begins, and thus learn the possibilities of his success. Is he desponding? Show him how to cultivate deficient hope. Is he diffident and bashful? Point him to the cause and the remedy. In short, whatever may need encouragement or restraint, whatever deficiency or excess, may be learned in no other way so well as by the aid of PHRENOLOGY.

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Our New York, Boston, and Philadelphia establishments are conspicuous examples of increased animation and growth. The "good times" seem to have already come. The bountiful crops of the farmer, the renewed activity of mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants have given a new impetus to commerce, the arts, and to every other industrial interest.

The confidence so shaken a year ago has been fully restored, suspended enterprises resumed, and all things plainly indicate a season of activity and prosperity, and general advancement. We congratulate ourselves, our friends, and the world on the present happy and growing condition of phrenology; and hope, by a continuance of good efforts on the part of all its converts, co-workers, and disciples to see it adopted, and its principles applied to the elucidation of all the great questions and interests of man. Education, morals, religion, government, *all* may be adjusted truly, equitably, and harmoniously when this science shall enter into the deliberations of our counsellors and teachers. *Then*, indeed, shall PHRENOLOGY TRIUMPH.

ON THE
STUDY OF CHARACTER.

The True Wesleyan, a weekly religious journal, publishes the following [our observations are in brackets—Eds. A. P. J.]:

The student's life is a busy one. If he is faithful to his duty, he will find few moments unoccupied. . . . Among the various studies pursued by the young, one interesting and important means of improvement is frequently neglected. I refer to the study of character.

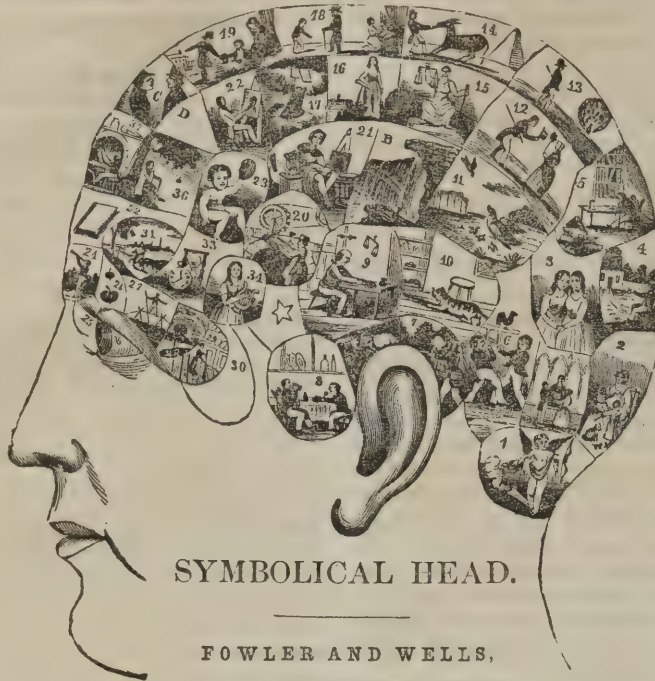
The study of character is interesting, as it unfolds to us the human mind, in its weakness and its strength, in its vastness and its insignificance, in its loftiness and its abasement. It is important, as it may teach us, by comparison, our own frailties and errors; as it may encourage us to emulate the virtues, and warn us to avoid the vices, seen in their true light in the character of others; as it may guide us in the selection of associates, and in the choice of friends; and more than all the rest, as it may increase, in no small degree, our power of usefulness, by enabling us to adapt our efforts to do good to the mental and moral state of those whom we wish to benefit.

A true student of character has no need to wait for extraordinary circumstances to develop, for his observation, the secret thoughts of the heart. [We should say, of the mind.] It is in the little, every-day occurrences of life, where men speak without premeditation, and act without restraint, that he seeks and finds the information which he requires. The real character of an individual displays itself, almost invariably, in trifles. The important questions, "What will people think of me if I do this? What will people say of such a course of conduct?" [this is simply the language of Approbateness] do not arise, to influence the mind, and direct the actions. Very few are so accustomed to self-control, as not to be governed, in what seem like trifles, by impulse rather than by reflections. A word, a motion, a glance even, will often reveal much of what is passing in the mind. The face is regarded, by some, as a true index of the heart. [Mind.] I do not think it so: that is, I do not think it to be relied upon in general, though it is sometimes expressive, in a high degree, of the character of its owner. If I were to fix upon any one thing as an index, it would be the voice. [Why not the brain?] I have never yet met with an individual with a perfectly pleasant, musical voice, who had not a lovely character. In judging of the voice, I should include also the manner of speaking. There are many tones which would generally be considered musical, in which a practised ear will detect at once an artificial modulation, speaking in a language too plain to be mistaken, of affectation, if not of deliberate deception.

Caution is requisite in the study of character. We shall often find virtues shadowed by imperfections, and wisdom blended with folly. [Just according to their harmonious or inharmonious developments.] Often, too, we shall find redeeming traits in the characters of those whom we had regarded as almost hopelessly degraded. There is much evil in every heart [mind]; but there is some good, even in the most depraved. Many springs of that mysterious machine, the human mind, may be so impaired as not to answer to our touch; but a delicate perception of character will enable us to discern the one, the only one it may be, which, rightly pressed, will give the desired impetus to the whole. Many chords of that wild harp, the human heart [mind], may be out of tune; but a skilful hand [a phrenologist] will not fail to call forth something like their former melody from its shattered strings.

No one can exert a great degree of influence over others who has not formed the habit of noticing the operations of the mind [the phrenologist, for example], and analyzing the motives that actuate the heart. [Mind.] In this respect, as in many others, it may truly be said that knowledge is power.

The acquisition of self-knowledge and self-control is one essential advantage derived from the study of character. Admiring the virtues, or saddened by the faults of others, we naturally turn from them to inquire, "Am I capable of such generosity?" or, "Am I guilty of such errors?" and the reply, though it may be humiliating, is likely to exert a salutary influence. The consciousness of our own imperfections teaches us to look in pity [language of Benevolence] rather than in contempt, upon the imperfections of others; and the knowledge of our own weakness and folly leads us to seek for strength to sustain, and wisdom to direct, from Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not." And it is,



SYMBOLICAL HEAD.

FOWLER AND WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York

indeed, a consoling thought, that the hearts [minds] which are never more than half unveiled to us, are outspread before Him; and that he knows not only the sins, but also the temptations, the sufferings, and the trials of each. With all our care, and all our kindly feelings, we may judge harshly of those who, if rightly appreciated, would be entitled to our compassion, if not to our love. This consideration should make us careful to avoid forming, and still more careful to refrain from expressing, hastily, and without sufficient reasons, an unfavorable opinion of any one.

Our aim in the study of character should be, not to ascertain the faults and number the excellences of others: [why not?] but to increase our own happiness by increasing the sphere of our influence for good, and to exert that influence to its utmost extent, in promoting the happiness of those with whom we are in any way associated. [But why not teach *everybody* to study character, and *thus* promote the happiness of everybody?] With such an aim, we cannot fail to derive improvement as well as pleasure from the habits of observation, self-examination, and self-control, acquired in the study of character. W.

PHRENOLOGY

Consists in this single, fundamental principle—that specific *mental faculties* are manifested by means of particular portions of the brain, called organs, the size of which, other things being equal, is the measure of their power. It teaches that

The organic *texture* of all things corresponds with their *function*—a powerful structure being necessary to power of function, and thus of every other condition. Therefore, that *physical stamina* is indispensable to mental power and moral excellence.

SHAPE is as character, both in general and detail. Hence, those persons who resemble given animals in looks are like them in disposition.

Every human being, as compared with every other, and all animals, as compared with all others, and contrasted with man, furnish inductive evidence, the most varied and demonstrative possible, that Phrenology is true, and that its laws are ramified throughout nature.

All its faculties are grouped and self-classified by their geographical position in the head.

The domestic occupy the occiput, and create man's social ties and family affections.

TEMPERAMENT greatly modifies character. Different temperaments give different casts or directions to the action of the faculties. Of these there are four, the

1. **VITAL.**—Expressive of animal power, endurance, longevity, and strong impulses; adapted to man's need of life-power to carry on the other functions. Indicated by a broad chest, round, full form, and red face. End—health. Abuse—excessive animality and love of sensual pleasures. Deficiency—feeble vitality, consumptive, dyspeptic, and like difficulties. Indicated by a spare habit.

2. **MUSCULAR.**—Expressive of strength of body and mind. Indicated by *prominence* of features, bones, and muscles. End—motion, work, toughness. Abuse—robbing and prostrating the other functions by working beyond the strength. Deficiency—weakness, indolence, inertness, laziness.

3. **ACTIVE.**—Indicative of activity, sprightliness, nimbleness, quickness, ease of motion, and a bright intellect. End—rapidity. Abuse—perpetual motion. Deficiency—sluggishness, torpor, slowness.

4. **NERVOUS.**—Indicative of excitability, susceptibility, impulsiveness, intensity of feeling. Known by shortness of form. End—to be easily acted upon by motives. Abuse—liability to extremes, impetuosity, violence of passion. Deficiency—tamelessness, want of emotion, insipidity of character.

DOMESTIC PROPENSITIES.

1. **AMATIVENESS.**—Love of the sexes for each other. Adapted to the sexual institutes. End—to multiply and continue the race. Abuse—licentiousness, obscenity. Deficiency—squeamishness, coldness, repulsion.

A. **CONJUGALITY.**—The *pairing* instinct; one love; desire to unite for life, to share everything, and be constantly with, a conjugal mate. End—fidelity, and the mutual rearing of their young. Evils—sinking under the death of a loved one, pining over disappointment or absence. Abuse—breaking plighted love, infidelity. Deficiency—reluctance to mate, old-maidishness, unwillingness to blend and fuse in love-lock, love easily alienated.

2. **PARENTAL LOVE.**—Fondness for our own offspring, the child-loving, nursing, and petting instinct. Adapted to infantile helplessness and need of care. End—to rear young. Abuse—idolizing and spoiling them by excessive indulgence. Deficiency—neglect and coldness towards them.

3. **ADHESIVENESS.**—Friendship, desire to associate, love of company. Adapted to man's need of concert and society. End—to elicit and develop the individual by contact with other minds, and carry out great public, governmental, and other projects requiring more than one to accomplish.

Abuse—excessive fondness and confidence in friends, and imbibing their characteristics. Deficiency— isolation, sacrificing friendship to selfish interests, a neglect of society, hermitage.

4. **INHABITIVENESS.**—Love of one's home, former or present, desire to domicile and live permanently in one place, patriotism. Adapted to man's need of a home, and of home comforts. Abuse—home-sickness on leaving home, prejudice against foreigners and other countries. Deficiency—“moving” for slight reasons, continued roving.

5. **CONTINUITY.**—Disposition to dwell on one subject till it is completed, desire to finish one thing before beginning another. Adapted to man's need of unity and consecutiveness in thought, study, and emotion. End—thoroughness. Abuse—prolixity, tediousness. Deficiency—too many irons in the fire, beginning without finishing, dabbling in many things, but good in none.

SELFISH PROPENSITIES.

Providence of man's animal wants. End—to carry on the animal instincts. Located between and around the ears.

E. **VITATIVENESS.**—Tenacity of life, mental resistance to disease and death, warding off sickness, and still keeping about by mere force of will. End—to preserve health, and retain youthful vigor even to an advanced age. Adapted to man's requisition for longevity as a means of attaining full maturity before dying, and completing life's two ends—self-perfection, and rearing children. Abuse—prolonging life's agonies by continuing to struggle against certain death. Deficiency—abuse of health, carelessness of life, reckless and unnecessary exposure of health and life.

6. **COMBATIVENESS.**—Protection, resistance, defence of self and interests, energy, opposition, “go ahead,” courage, presence of mind. Adapted to man's need of overcoming difficulties. End—rendering life's struggles pleasurable and successful. Perversion—a quick, spiteful, fiery temper, a fault-finding, contentious, pugnacious disposition. Deficiency—tamelessness, cowardice, want of energy.

7. **DESTRUCTIVENESS.**—Extirpation, executiveness, force, severity. Adapted to kill out what interferes with our happiness. End—to clear the earth of noxious trees, stones, animals, weeds, moral ills, &c., and fit it for man's use. Abuse—retaliation, malice, revenge, cruelty, murder. Deficiency—inability to cause or bear pain, inefficiency.

8. **ALIMENTIVENESS.**—Appetite, desire for nutrition, enjoyment of food, and (its fore part) of drink. End—properly to feed, and thereby strengthen. Adapted to man's need of aliment. Abuse—gluttony, gormandizing, drunkenness. Deficiency—want of appetite, abstemiousness.

9. **ACQUISITIVENESS.**—Economy, industry, frugality, desire to make and save property. Adapted to provide for future wants. End—to procure and store up in harvest for winter's use, and during mature life, for old age. Abuse—meanness, avarice, selfishness, thrift. Deficiency—prodigality, lavishness, wastefulness, non-appreciation of the worth of things.

10. **SECRETIVENESS.**—Self-government, policy, management, reserve. End—discretion, restraint of wrong passions. Abuse—cunning, deceit, disguise, false pretence, “laying low, and keeping dark.” Deficiency—transparency, bluntness, want of tact.

11. **CAUTIONOUSNESS.**—Prudence, watchfulness, carefulness. End—safety, avoiding prospective danger. Abuse—fear, timidity, procrastination, irresolution. Deficiency—carelessness, heedlessness, recklessness, accidents.

THE ASPIRING FACULTIES.

Located at the crown of the head.

12. **APPROBATIVENESS.**—Sense of character, love of praise, ambition, affability, love of honor and promotion. End—honorable conduct. Abuse—vanity, boasting, extreme sensitiveness to blame, mortification.

13. **SELF-ESTEEM.**—Dignity, nobleness, aspiration, self-valuation. Its lower part, love of LIBERTY, freedom. Adapted to human superiority and excellence. End—personal independence and progress. Abuse—self-conceit, aristocracy, a domineering, arbitrary spirit. Deficiency—extreme humility, distrust of self, familiarity.

14. **FIRMNESS.**—Decision, stability, perseverance, unwillingness to yield, fortitude. End—accomplishment of difficult ends. Abuse—obstinacy, wilfulness, mulishness. Deficiency—fickle-mindedness, vacillation.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

These are located in the top of the head, and create man's moral and religious tendencies and emotions.

15. **CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.**—Integrity, moral principle, sense of right, duty, and obligation. Adapted to nature's laws and moral institutes. End—conformity to nature's laws, right actions and feelings. Abuse—scrupulousness, self-condemnation, remorse, unjust censure. Deficiency—no penitence for sin, or compunction for having done wrong.

16. **HOPE.**—Expectation, anticipation, trust in the future, confidence of success, enterprise. Adapted to future success, as consequent on present exertion. End—to stimulate to effort by promising large returns. Deficiency—unwillingness to venture, lack of enterprise and effort, discouragement, contentment to bear evils which might be removed.

17. **SPIRITUALITY.**—Intuition, interior perception of truth, and how things will eventuate, prevision, the light within, prophecy. Adapted to immortality, and a spirit world. End—to guide man when the other faculties cannot. Perversion—witchcraft, ghost-seeing, superstition. Deficiency—incredulity, lack of faith, scepticism, doubt.

18. **VENERATION.**—Worship, adoration, reverence, respect, obedience. Adapted to the existence of a Supreme Being. End—the benefits arising from divine worship. Abuse—idolatry, intolerance, bigotry. Deficiency—disregard of things sacred, forwardness, atheism.

19. **BENEVOLENCE.**—Kindness, sympathy, disinterestedness, desire to do good, philanthropy, goodness. Adapted to man's need of aid, and his ability to promote happiness. End—to make giver happy in doing, and receiver in receiving kind offices. Abuse—excessive sympathy and generosity, helping the undeserving, endorsing. Deficiency—disregard of other's needs or happiness, hard-heartedness.

IMPROVING SENTIMENTS.

These make improvements, and supply multitudes of human wants. Located in the temples.

20. **CONSTRUCTIVENESS.**—Mechanical ingenuity, slight of hand in turning off work, ability to make, use tools, invent and construct. Adapted to man's need of things made, and nature's mechanical laws. End—to manufacture houses, clothes, and numberless articles of human use, comfort, and luxury. Abuse—wasting time and money on fruitless inventions. Deficiency—lack of manual skill, awkwardness in using tools, inability to understand machinery or learn to work.

21. **IDEALITY.**—Love of beauty and perfection, refinement, taste, purity, poetry, imagination. End—to elevate and adorn man, and obviate faults by soothing them. Adapted to the beauties and perfections of nature. Abuse—disgust of the common-place duties and relations of life. Deficiency—looseness, vulgarity, roughness.

B. **SUBLIMITY.**—Love of the boundless, endless, infinite, eternal, vast, and magnificent. Adapted to the infinity of nature's works, eternity included. Abuse—extravagant views and words, and planning on too great a scale. Deficiency—a tame response to splendid natural objects, contracted ideas.

22. **IMITATION.**—Desire and power to mimic, imitate, copy, work after a pattern, learn when shown, and do what we see done. End—to universalize and perpetuate whatever improvements any one may ever make. Adapted to man's need to conforming to established modes of speech and action, and ways of doing things. Abuse—mockery, servile copying, patterning after the bad. Deficiency—non-conformity to customs, oddity, idiosyncrasy.

23. **MIRTHFULNESS.**—Perception of the ridiculous, wit, fun, love of amusement, jokes, and humor. Adapted to the inherently ridiculous, or the perversion of the faculties. End—to rectify that perversion. Abuse—sporting and jesting over infirmities and misfortunes. Deficiency—gravity, sobriety, sedateness.

INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

These occupy the forehead, learn truth, and guide the other faculties right.

OBSERVING OR SCIENTIFIC FACULTIES.

These are located in the arch of the eyebrow, take cognizance of the physical properties of material objects, and confer both practical and scientific talents.

24. **INDIVIDUALITY.**—Observation, the noticing faculty, desire to see, cognizance of things. Adapted to the personality of things. End—to bring things within reach of the other faculties. Abuse—staring, grouping. Deficiency—indefiniteness, overlooking things.

25. **FORM.**—Memory of shape, faces, and the looks of things, perception of resemblances. Adapted to configura-

tion. End—to recognize persons and things seen before. Abuse—seeing hideous forms, as in delirium tremens. Deficiency—forgetfulness of countenances and other objects.

26. **SIZE.**—Judgment of quantity, bulk, length, breadth, distance, angles, &c. Adapted to magnitude. End—architectural accuracy. Abuse—tormented by disproportion or irregularity. Deficiency, inability to judge of and compare relative sizes.

27. **WEIGHT.**—Ability to keep the balance in climbing, skating, riding, shooting, &c.; carry a steady hand, &c. Adapted to the laws of gravity. End—government of the muscles. Abuse—incurring danger by unnecessary climbing and venturing. Deficiency—inability to keep one's balance, and withstand sea-sickness, liability to stumble and fall.

28. **COLOR.**—Intuitive knowledge and love of colors, down even to their shades, hues, and tints. Adapted to color. End—to convey a knowledge of the character by the color, for every color signifies a corresponding quality—black, strength; green, immaturity; red, high quality; yellow, ripeness, &c. Abuse—gaudiness, discordant colors. Deficiency—inability to discern or appreciate colors, or their harmony.

29. **ORDER.**—Method, system, regularity, conformity to rules and laws, a place for things, and things in place. Adapted to "heaven's first law." End—convenience, dispatch, success, longevity. Abuse—more nice than wise, extreme annoyance at disorder, old-maidishness. Deficiency—disorder, confusion, displacement of tools, papers, &c.

30. **CALCULATION.**—Mental arithmetic, ability to add, subtract, divide, multiply, and cast accounts in the head. Adapted to the relations of numbers. End—to facilitate business transactions. Abuse—incessant counting and figuring. Deficiency—inability to compute or remember numbers, reckon, &c.

31. **LOCALITY.**—Recollection of places, the geographical faculty, desire to travel, and see the world. Adapted to space and place. End—to keep us informed as to our whereabouts. Abuse—a roving life. Deficiency—inability to remember places, liability to get lost.

32. **EVENTUALITY.**—Memory of facts, items, experiments, historical knowledge, business transactions, and any acquired information. Adapted to occurrences. End—to recall all past knowledge and apply it to present use. Abuse—recalling with pain what we would fain forget, excessive story-telling. Deficiency—forgetfulness, a poor memory.

33. **TIME.**—Punctuality, recollection of the lapse of time, day, date, how long ago, &c., ability to carry the time of day in the head, keep time in music, and step in dancing, and walking, chronology. Adapted to periodicity, or the past and future. End—to make and keep appointments. Abuse—drumming with feet and fingers. Deficiency—a poor memory of dates, and the time when, inability to keep the beat, &c.

34. **TUNE.**—Love of music, perception of harmony, ability to learn to sing and play by ear. Adapted to the octave. End—to refine and express mental action. Abuse—singing, whistling, humming, &c., at improper times. Deficiency—inability to learn or execute music.

35. **LANGUAGE.**—Expression of ideas and sentiments by words, looks, actions, and tones, fluency, ability to talk languages, and commit to memory. Adapted to the advantages of communicating knowledge and emotion by talking, writing, &c. End—to diffuse knowledge, ideas, sentiments, improvements, &c. Abuse—redundancy, verbosity, tautology. Deficiency, hesitation in speech, lack of expression, using words bunglingly.

THE REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.

These are located in the upper part of the forehead, and think, reason, judge, plan, and comprehend.

36. **CAUSALITY.**—Reception and application of causes, desire to know why, and ability to perceive it, originality, reasoning, comprehending and applying first principles. Adapted to nature's cause and effect institutes. End—adapting ways and means to ends. Abuse—reasoning on the side of error, impracticable theorizing. Deficiency—lack of sense and judgment.

37. **COMPARISON.**—Classification, inductive and analogical reasoning, ability to draw correct inferences, generalize, compose, discern bearings, discriminate, and illustrate. Adapted to nature's classifications. End—to teach the unknown, from its resemblance to the known. Abuse—being hypercritical. Deficiency—inability to compare and infer.

C. **HUMAN NATURE.**—Natural physiognomy, intuitive discernment of character and motive at first sight. Adapted

to man's expression of character by external signs. End—to tell us whom to trust and shun. Abuse—suspicion, treating all strangers as rogues. Deficiency—confidence, regarding all as honest.

D. **AGREEABLENESS.**—Pleasantness, persuasiveness, blandness, politeness, good address, ability to say even disagreeable things pleasantly. End—to please and persuade. Abuse—over-persuasion, over-doing the agreeable. Deficiency—disagreeableness, an unpleasant way of saying and doing things.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States commenced its first session on Monday, December 3d, being the day designated by the Constitution. The Senate presents four vacant seats, by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and California having failed to elect senators to seats vacated by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Cooper, Petit, Atchison, and Gwin. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members, all chosen since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. Of these only 81, or 34 per cent., were elected as friends of the administration. In the thirty-third Congress, the majority in favor of the administration was 83; now the majority against it is 72, making a net loss of 160—an extraordinary political overthrow. Both Houses assembled at 12 o'clock, M. The Senate was called to order, and new Senators took the required oath. In the House, 225 members answered to their names as called from the roll made out by the clerk. A vote was taken for speaker, each member nominating *viva voce*, with the following result, 123 votes being necessary to a choice:—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, 74; Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, 17; Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, 53; Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, 7; Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, 30; Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, 21; several scattering. Since the opening of the session the House has been engaged in ineffectual attempts to elect a Speaker, and at the time of completing this record there was no prospect of a choice.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual term at Washington on Monday, Dec. 1, all the members of the Court, except the venerable Chief Justice, being present, viz.: John McLean, James M. Wayne, John Catron, Peter V. Daniel, Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Grier, Benjamin R. Curtis, John A. Campbell, Associate Justices; John D. Hoover, Esq., Marshall; William Thos. Carroll, Clerk. Mr. Justice McLean announced to the Bar that the Court would commence the call of the docket under the 36th rule.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Indian disturbances in the North are increasing. A battle was fought Nov. 1, at a spot in the Rogue River Valley, between three hundred Indians, and four hundred United States troops, in which eighteen of the whites were killed and twenty-five wounded. Gen. Wood and staff, with a company of United States troops, left San Francisco on the 6th ult. for Oregon, on account of the Indian insurrection in that Territory.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.—At the date of our last the people of Kansas were in a state of great excitement, and from accounts some had taken up arms. The origin of the outbreak was in some personal differences between two men. An individual named Coleman shot a Free State man. Coleman was trespassing on the claims of one of his neighbors, a man named Dow, who ordered him to desist. For this order, some hours after it was given, Dow was shot dead in cold blood by Coleman, who had laid in wait for him by the side of the road, where he knew he must pass, and instead of being arrested, Coleman fled. A company of men, on their return from the funeral of the murdered man, were overtaken by a party of horsemen, who had taken prisoner a man named Branson, who was in company with Dow when he was shot, and against whom three of Coleman's friends had made complaint. They called out to Branson to come with them, which he did, in spite of the orders of the sheriff, who rode off, declaring his purpose to raise ten thousand men to enforce obedience to his authority. It is not alleged that the settlers used any

force, but simply called upon Branson to come with them. The Missourians are taking advantage of the disturbance, and are rushing into Kansas in great numbers to put down the settlers. The Free State Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 12th, having completed their draft of a State Constitution, which is to be submitted to the people for ratification on the 15th December. If ratified, it provides for the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Auditor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, and members of the General Assembly, on the third Tuesday in January; also that the General Assembly shall secure the enforcement of the 6th section of the bill of rights, before the 4th of July next, by the removal of all slaves from the State before that day.

MISSOURI.—A meeting has been held in Platte City, to take measures to execute the threat contained in the resolutions which were adopted at the time of the expulsion from the Territory of Messrs. Park and Patterson. A committee was sent to Parkville to demand that Mr. Park be delivered up, but the citizens of Parkville refused to accede to the demand. Threats were made to burn and destroy the town, when the citizens organized in large force to protect it, and held a meeting, at which they resolved to defend it to the last.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Committees on Federal Relations in both branches of the South Carolina Legislature disapprove of the course of Governor Adams, of that State, in refusing to transmit the Massachusetts slavery resolutions to the Legislature. This is light from an unexpected quarter.

REFORM IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The following timely official regulations have been issued by the Collector in this city:—"Absence from the office and duties, during business hours, is not permitted, except by reason of sickness, in which case notice must be given to the head of the office, department, or division; neither will indulgence in intoxicating drinks, during those hours, be tolerated. The first offence of either kind will, in every instance, be visited by removal; and any officer of Customs, or other employé of the Government, who shall at any time be found intoxicated, will be immediately discharged from the public service. And it is hereby made the duty of the head of any office, department, or division, to report all delinquents under these regulations.

MAINE LAW SOCIETY.—A society has recently been formed for the purpose of collecting facts and statistics as to the results of the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. The Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, is President, and there are Vice-Presidents in almost every State in the Union, among whom are the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D.; Gov. Clark, of New York; Gov. Bingham, of Michigan; Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut; Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia; and numerous other prominent supporters of the Maine Law movement. It already consists of about seven hundred members, many of whom have contributed facts and statistics of an important character to the records of the society. The results of the first year's efforts of this new association have just been published in a handsome volume, entitled "The Maine Law: its Origin, History, and Results." It is proposed to furnish a copy of this work to every public library, reading room, or other literary institution in this and foreign countries gratuitously.

A NOVEL WEDDING PARTY.—At Waterford, Mich., on the 1st inst., four sons of Jesse Chapman, Esq., living in different parts of the State, all made their appearance at the paternal mansion with a lady accompaniment, followed by a clergyman, who joined the whole quatern in the bonds of matrimony. After a chat with the "old folks," the boys and girls started off on their wedding tour.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.—A gigantic grasshopper lately was brought from Salt Lake, Utah Territory, via California, to Mr. John J. Morris, at the corner of University place and Eighth street, where it can hereafter be seen. It measures five inches in length, with a body and legs to match. It is one of the family of destructive insects which made such havoc with the Mormon crops last summer. It is said that they appeared in vast multitudes, so much so as

to bend the extreme branches of trees, and often destroyed whole crops in a very brief period of time. From the specimen exhibited, we can readily conceive of the magnitude of the damage which such customers are reported to have committed both in Egypt and Utah. It is to be hoped that their locality may not extend beyond their present limits, otherwise our future surplus of breadstuffs might be curtailed, or entirely cut off.

PROFITABLE PHILANTHROPY.—Henry Grinnell, the "celebrated philanthropist," has actually paid towards the expenses of the several Arctic expeditions fitted out from New York, about ten thousand dollars, the Government having assumed the rest. The house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of which he is a partner, will have cleared at the close of the present season, on grain, and other transactions upon orders from the British Government—all of which orders came to this house in consequence of Mr. Henry Grinnell's "philanthropy"—about three-quarters of a million of dollars.

IMPOSTOR.—"Baron de Percy," the son of "Hon. Captain Murray, of Queen Victoria's Household Guards," recently appeared in Burlington, and professed to be a convert to Methodism, and asserted that he had recently come into possession of a fortune of forty-five thousand pounds sterling per annum. He preached in the Methodist church to a large audience, and was called upon by the first citizens, of whom he borrowed money, run in debt, and then run away.

JUDAH TOURO.—A beautiful monument has been erected in the Hebrew Cemetery, at Newport, R. I., to the memory of Judah Touro, which bears the following inscription: "The last of his name. He inscribed it in the book of philanthropy, to be remembered forever."

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—There was a grand celebration at Boonville, N. Y., on the 13th inst., in honor of the completion of the Black River and Utica Railroad to that place. About 2,500 persons were present, including many distinguished citizens of Oneida, Jefferson, and Lewis counties.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—A disreputable affair which occurred a few weeks ago in Boston, has had a tragic end. A couple of young men, accused of paying marked attentions to two young married women of Boston, were entrapped into a coal cellar, and there brutally beaten, so that one of the young men (named Sumner, and a cousin of Senator Sumner) has since died. It now appears that the women were as much to blame as the young men, who were led on by the conduct and letters of the young women to behave as they did. Coburn and Dalton were the names of the women; and their whole character will undergo a severe ordeal, in consequence of what has happened. Frank Dalton and Edward O. Coburn, the husbands, have been committed on a charge of murder.

ARREST OF TUCKERMAN.—William S. Tuckerman, late treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, has been arrested in Boston, for embezzling seventy shares of the stock of said road, and transferring the same to the Roxbury Savings Institution.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—The steamship New York, building for Cornelius Vanderbilt, was launched at New York on Monday, 10th inst. This vessel is of 5,000 tons burden, and is the largest ever constructed on this continent, though the Adriatic, now building for the Collins line, is nearly of the same tonnage. The keel of the New York was laid in April. She will ply between New York and Havre.

PURCHASING THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a recent meeting of the American Institute, it was formally agreed to purchase the Crystal Palace for \$125,000, provided they can obtain a perpetual lease of Reservoir Square. They have issued a circular, soliciting voluntary subscriptions for the immediate raising of \$40,000. By the report of the Fair Committee, it appears the managers have received at the palace \$27,000, and expended \$20,000, leaving a balance in favor of the Institute of \$7,000. The receipts this year were larger than ever realized on any previous occasion of the kind.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF IRISHMEN.—A national convention of Irishmen has been held at the Astor House, New York, lasting several days. It turns out to have been a miserable farce, of which many Irishmen themselves are ashamed, inasmuch as the follies were committed in their name. The proceedings generally appear to have been absorbed with personal squabbles between a few irresponsible agitators, whose chief aim is to bring themselves into notice. The final result is an address to the Irish Race and Friends of Irish Independence. It dilates at some length about the long suffering condition of Ireland; says the present condition of affairs in Europe presents a favorable opportunity for her independence, and it would be a crime in them not to strike for it; that they mean to outrage no laws of this land, nor its constitution, and they ask the co-operation of Irishmen in America.

THE CASE OF MATSELL.—The nativity of our Chief of Police, Matsell, is to be decided at last. The Board of Aldermen received a message from the Mayor, denying the authority of the Board to remove the Chief of Police, or to interfere in any way with that department. Yet he expresses the willingness of the Commissioners to take up the subject of the chief's alienage, and invites the production of any testimony on that point. If Mr. Matsell is proved an alien, the Commissioners will promptly remove him.

CASE OF BAKER.—The jury, in the case of Baker, came in on Friday, having declared it entirely improbable that they would ever agree upon a verdict, when they were discharged. The nearest that they could come to a verdict was nine for murder with a recommendation to mercy, and three for manslaughter in the second degree.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY.—It will be remembered that on the 20th of September last, the American Express Company of New York, while bringing in the cars from the West fifty thousand dollars in gold, packed in boxes, were robbed of the entire amount, the robbers having substituted for the boxes containing the gold exact counterfeits, which on examination proved to be filled with lead. The money was the property of the United States. From that time no trace has been found of the robbers, until within a few days past, when two men, named Oliver King and Warren C. Ayres, were arrested at Lawrence, Mass., on suspicion of being the robbers. The bail was fixed at \$30,000.

CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.—An auction sale of autographs was lately made by Bangs, Brothers & Co. The collection offered by the Messrs. Bangs, included two hundred and thirteen specimens of penmanship. There were only some twenty or thirty persons present, and all the bidding was done by four or five of that number. The highest price, \$11.25, was paid by Mr. West for a letter signed by George Washington. A number of documents, bearing the signatures of Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston, were taken by Mr. White, at \$7.50. Benjamin Franklin brought \$3.25. A blank certificate of membership of the Society of the Cincinnati, signed by George Washington, President, and Henry Knox, Secretary, was sold for \$6. A sea letter, (protection for a vessel), signed by President John Adams, and Secretary of State, Timothy Pickens, was sold to Mr. Butler for \$2.50. Major General Schuyler and Jonathan Trumbull (soldier, statesman, and artist), brought nine shillings each. A \$400 Continental bill, subscribed to by Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, sold for \$1.62. Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, \$1.75. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, \$4.75. De Witt Clinton, 75c. Chief Justice Marshall, \$1. Robert Morris, letter in relation to the education of his children, \$1.75. General Henry Knox, 75c. William Duer, (1779), 75c. John Jay, (Aug. 24, 1775), \$1.50. Wm. Elley, 87c. Andrew Jackson, \$2.50. Noah Webster brought \$1.87, and Daniel Webster only 21c. A bill of Benedict Arnold, against the estate of a deceased person, was sold at \$4.25. Several circulars signed by Alexander Hamilton when he was Secretary of the Treasury, were sold at \$1.12 to \$1.37. President Madison, \$2.37 down to 87c.

DEATH OF DUDLEY SELDEN, ESQ.—A letter from Paris announces the death of Dudley Selden, esq., of this city, after a short illness. He had a stroke of apoplexy

about four years ago in Paris, and has been an invalid ever since that time: his friends therefore were not wholly unprepared for the intelligence of his death. Dudley Selden was formerly a prominent member of the bar of this city, and was well known, though not successful, as a politician. He commenced his political career as a Democrat, and was elected to Congress by the Tammany Democracy of this city in 1832. To the surprise and disappointment of his political associates, he opposed the policy of President Jackson and of his party in reference to the recharter of the United States Bank, and finally resigned his seat before the expiration of his term, that his constituents might testify their approval of his course by reflecting him, an opportunity of which they neglected to avail themselves. Mr. Selden then joined his fortunes to Mr. Clay's, and was known for the remainder of his days as a Whig. He was a candidate of that party once or twice for important offices, but never with any success. By the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Packard, a Cuban planter of immense wealth, Mr. Selden came into the possession of a large estate, which has engrossed all the time which he has had occasion or inclination to devote to business of any kind since that time. Almost immediately after the death of Mr. Packard, he left with his family for Paris, where he resided until his death.

DEATH OF JUDGE JACKSON.—Hon. Charles Jackson died in Boston last week, aged about 80 years. Judge Jackson was a brother of Dr. James Jackson. He was for some years an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was a distinguished lawyer, and a gentleman of many excellences of private character.

Nicaragua.—On the 5th November Gen. Valle, of the Army of the Republic, delivered to Gen. Walker, letters intercepted by him, addressed by Gen. Corral and Gen. Martinez to Santos Guardiola, late a general officer of the Legitimist Army of Nicaragua. These letters, together with another from Gen. Corral to a friend, intercepted at the same time, betrayed the existence of a traitorous understanding between Gens. Corral and Martinez, Xatruch, and Guardiola, to overturn the present Government of the Republic, which but a few days before, with the Bible in one hand and the treaty in the other, at the foot of the altar, in the temple of the Almighty, in the presence of his Saviour, he had sworn to respect, obey, and uphold. Gen. Corral was forthwith arrested, and charges and specifications were prepared against him, and a court-martial summoned to try him for high treason, forasmuch as he had invited Generals Guardiola and Xatruch to come and with armed violence disturb the peace of Nicaragua; and for conspiring with the enemies of the State to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua, forasmuch as he had held treasonable correspondence with Generals Martinez and Xatruch. The court met, and after a patient examination and consideration of the proofs and letters, found him guilty of the charges and specification, and sentenced him to be shot. The findings and sentence were approved and confirmed on the 7th inst., and he was ordered to be shot in the Plaza at 12 o'clock of the 18th. The hour was subsequently changed to 2 o'clock, in order to enable the prisoner to complete his preparations for death. At that hour he was led forth, and in the presence of the garrison was shot in the great square of the city. He was much beloved by many, and was immensely popular in the country. He met his fate with the composure of a soldier, and was evidently a man worthy of a better fate. His countenance, though only some eighty hours had elapsed from his arrest to his execution, bore marks of the severe trials he had undergone.

FOREIGN.

PEACE RUMORS.—The news is, in several respects, contradictory. The rumors of advances on the part of Russia for renewal of negotiations for peace have multiplied, yet there are movements which look very little like peace. It is stated from Berlin, that the Czar's visit to the Crimea was only undertaken after the most urgent representations from Prince Gortschakoff; also that, at the council of war held in the Czar's presence, the idea of evacuating the Crimea was given up, and it was resolved to retain possession of it as long as possible.

THE WAR.—No new scene has been acted on the theatre of war. In reference to the expected bom-

bardment of the North Forts, the War Correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Nov. 13, says: The duello between the north and south sides is intensely tedious and profitless; it is also without loss—the stones alone suffer. I shall not be kind enough to tell the Russians where our batteries are to be, or what guns are to be in them." Everything was going on satisfactorily at Kars up to the 31st of October. Gen. Mouravieff still maintained the blockade. Advices from Constantinople of the 22d inst., announce the arrival there of a portion of the English fleet from the Black Sea, and the arrival of the American squadron from the Mediterranean. The French were recruiting on a grand scale for their Foreign Legion. Reinforcements from Kamiesch and Eupatoria had, on the 21st ultimo, raised the force of the Allies at Kertsch and Yenikale to the strength of 45,000. Several dispatches which have been received from the seat of war in Asia, would lead to the conclusion that Omer Pacha has by this time entered Kutais; but before attaching too great credence to the news, more authentic dispatches must be received. A despatch from Marseilles states, that, on the 15th, the Russian batteries on the north of Sebastopol commenced firing red-hot shot, to which the Allies replied. A despatch dated Sebastopol, Nov. 17, contains an account of a terrible explosion which took place on the 15th. The General says: Even at headquarters, perhaps two and a half miles distant, the explosion burst open and broke the windows. The result of this lamentable occurrence was as follows: One officer and twenty non-commissioned officers and men killed; four officers and 112 non-commissioned and men wounded, with one missing. Rear Admiral Lyons has been promoted to be "Admiral of the Blue." The squadron under his immediate orders remain in the Black Sea.

ENGLAND.—The lesser arrangements of the Cabinet have been at length definitely announced. Two additions are made—in the persons of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who retains his present post as President of the Board of Trade; and of Mr. Baines, who is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It has been already stated that the Duke of Argyll is the new Postmaster-General, and the Privy Seal is given to Lord Harrowby, who vacates the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to make room for Mr. Baines. Frederick Peel, under Secretary of the War-Department, has resigned, and it is not the intention of Government to appoint a successor. Parliament will meet for business January 18. Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, has arrived in London, and has met with a most enthusiastic reception. Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has arrived in London, and a series of concerts and oratorios are to be given under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, at Exeter Hall.

FRANCE.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of Admiral Bruat is received. Count Mole died on the 24th, at his residence, at Champatreux. He was struck by apoplexy while at dinner, and almost immediately expired. Official returns show the total number of persons who visited Paris during the Exposition, was 579,549, namely: 410,945 French and 168,604 foreigners, exclusive of persons who took up their residence in the environs of the city.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria, in order to show his satisfaction at the conclusion of the Concordat, has sent to the Pope the sum of 250,000 francs towards the construction of the monument of the Immaculate Conception. Decorations have also been conferred on the dignitaries who drew up the Concordat, and among others, on Cardinal Santucci and Bishop Valenzani. The Emperor has accepted the Pope's invitation to visit Rome, but he will not proceed to Italy till February next.

DENMARK.—The High Court of Denmark is declared competent to proceed with the trial of the Ex-Minister. Gen. Canrobert has been received at Copenhagen with honors similar to those which were showered on him at Stockholm, but his reception by the people was less enthusiastic. The Paris papers say that his mission was perfectly successful. He has left on his return to France. Copenhagen accounts state that the Conference on the Sound Dues took place on the 20th ult., when all the European States interested in the question were represented, but the United States refused to take a part in the discussion, under the pretext that they had made certain special arrangements with the Danish Government in the matter.

ITALY.—A terrible water-spout took place recently at Messina and Tunis, doing great damage. A Roman letter mentions that the Consistory, for December, will open on the 21st, and the promotion of Cardinals, which has been so often postponed, will then take place. Among the candidates spoken of, are the Archbishop of Vienna, who conducted the negotiation of the Concordat, and M. Di Pietro, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope has just created M. Villecourt, Bishop of La Rochelle, a resident Cardinal; he is a personal friend of the Pope, and noted for piety and learning.

SPAIN.—A difficulty has arisen between the English and Spanish authorities in consequence of an English ship, called the *Valiant*, having been fired into by a Spanish guarda-costa, in the neutral waters of Tangiers. Explanations are demanded.

Literary Notices.

THE ALCOHOLIC CONTROVERSY. By R. T. Trall, M.D., Fowler and Wells, New York.

The friends of the Maine law have in this work a much-needed and timely text book. How few among all who advocate temperance, or rather abstinence from alcoholic beverages, really understand its philosophy! Not long since an able article appeared in the *Westminster Review*, under the head of "The Physiological Errors of Teetotalism," in which the author "proved," from scientific data, and from such authorities as Liebig, Moleschott, Pereira, Carpenter, and others of the medical profession, and also from "experience and observation," that alcohol was actually a "respiratory food," and as such was not to be condemned indiscriminately as a poison, but to be used moderately and prudently as a nutriment.

It is easy to see that if this position can be sustained, all attempts to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks by statutory enactments must fail, and ought to fail.

Many temperance writers have replied to the *Westminster*, but no one has met the main position—the reasons urged for the use of alcohol as "respiratory food." In fact the temperance people seemed about to let the case go by default, when Dr. Trall took the matter in hand, and in a masterly review of the whole subject, making a book of one hundred and twenty pages, he has met fairly and squarely every position of his opponent. He has even gone further, and controverted Liebig's doctrine of "respiratory food," and in so doing he has advanced positions utterly at variance with all the commonly-received notions of medical men in relation to food, poisons, and medicines.

Opinions and doctrines so radical, so revolutionary, can hardly fail to attract the attention of medical philosophers, physiologists, and chemists, and will, no doubt, elicit criticism in the proper quarter.

As the opponents of the Maine law have, in the *Westminster Review*, the best that can be said on their side of the question, so the friends of prohibitory legislation have all that need be said on the other. We commend the work alike to the friends and foes of statutes to prevent "intemperance, pauperism, and crime," as being what its title imports, the "Alcoholic Controversy," viewed from every scientific and philosophical stand-point.

Price, 25 cents per copy; one dozen copies for \$2; one hundred copies for \$12 50; one thousand copies for \$100.

ROSE CLARK. By Fanny Fern. Mason, Brothers, publishers, New York. \$1 25.

There is perhaps no better writer of brief sketches, descriptions, or paragraphs than Fanny Fern. We cannot say the same of her as a novelist; and it is only because we find scattered through the pages of *Rose Clark* isolated passages beautiful in themselves that we can call the book as a whole passable. The characters are overdrawn. There are no merely good people in it, all are saints or devils; the former never do a wrong thing—the latter a good one. The incidents are most unnatural and improbable. New characters are introduced at any time the circumstances of the story seem to require it, and are unceremoniously dismissed. As a story we do not like it; but as diamonds are found among sand, so here among pages of matter, neither interesting or instructive, occasionally sparkle gems of the first water.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS. By Robert Hare, M.D. New York: Partridge & Brittan. Price, prepaid by mail, \$2.00.

This work has created quite a sensation in the public mind, partly because the author has a high reputation in the scientific world, and has been well known as what is called a sceptic, and partly because it claims to present something like a scientific demonstration, by means of machinery, of the existence of spirits, and their communion with mortals. It will doubtless prove interesting to those engaged in the investigation of the subject. We refer such to the advertisement of it in another column.

WINNIE AND I. New York: J. C. Derby. 12mo, pp. 400. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.

A pleasant school-girlish book, which commends itself to the young, and may be read by all without moral damage.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, from the Cradle to the Grave. By Edward H. Dixon, M.D. New York: A. Ranney. 12mo., pp. 317. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.00.

The purpose of this volume is to afford woman the means of instructing herself in a knowledge of the laws of life and health, and the peculiarities of her physical structure, an acquaintance with which are indispensable to her welfare and happiness. The *Evening Post* says:—"The author is a practical surgeon of long standing, and a pupil of Dr. Mott; he has handled the various subjects with delicacy, yet with an apparent determination to communicate truth with the utmost force and earnestness."

HENRIETTA ROBINSON. By D. Wilson. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25.

A complete account of the trial of this noted murderer, with a sketch of her life. We have not read it, and do not recommend works of its class, however well written, believing that they foster and create morbid and most undesirable tastes and feelings, and that any good lessons they may be supposed to teach are more than overbalanced by their hardening and debasing influences.

THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION OF HYMNS, for the Use of Christian Congregations. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. [For price see advertisement.]

This compilation was made by Henry Ward Beecher, who evidently spared no pains in collecting and arranging the materials of which it is composed. It is probably the best book of the kind extant. Much attention (Mr. Beecher says in his preface) has been given to the Great Humanities which the Gospel develops, wherever it is faithfully and purely preached. The hymns of Temperance, of Human Rights and Freedom, of Peace, and of Benevolence, will be found both numerous, energetic, and eminently Christian. No pains have been spared to secure a full expression to the whole religious feeling and activity of our times.

A NEW FLOWER FOR CHILDREN.—By M. Maria Child. For children from eight to twelve years old. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. 16mo, pp. 311. \$1.00.

Mrs. Child is well known as an agreeable writer for the young, and this volume of true stories will not diminish her reputation in that particular. It is a pleasant book, and the spirit of it is healthy and benignant.

ESSAY ON PARTY. By Philip C. Friese, Esq. New York: Fowler and Wells. Price 25c.

In the work named above, which has just been published, the writer takes the ground that so long as people hold different views on subjects connected with the Government, so long party spirits must and should exist; but that when the particular questions upon which those parties join issue are settled, or appear in new form, so often must the parties themselves be dissolved, and new parties to meet new issues be created. A faction which exists, because it has existed, is not a party, but a set of dupes, doing the will of office seekers. Lofty minded, free thinking citizens of a Republic only strive for party until some great principle is settled.

He briefly reviews some of the leading questions of the day, and traces them to their necessary results. He speaks not as a politician, but as one who, from a standpoint above the so-called party influence, sees the whole movement. The work will be eagerly read, and approved by all who are not partisans rather than citizens.

Miscellany.

Among the Best Books in the English Language.

GOOD BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Sent prepaid by first mail at prices annexed:

HOPES AND HELPS FOR THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES. Relating to the Formation of Character, Choice of Avocation, Health, Amusement, Music, Conversation, Cultivation of Intellect, Moral Sentiments, Social Affection, Courtship and Marriage. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. Price 87 cents; Gilt \$1.

AIMS AND AIDS for Girls and Young Women, on Dress, Beauty, Fashion, Education, Improvement, the Moral and Social Duties of Wedded and Single Life. A new and first-rate work. Same author. Price 87 cents; Gilt \$1.

THE WAYS OF LIFE; OR, THE RIGHT WAY AND THE WRONG WAY, THE TRUE WAY AND THE FALSE WAY. A very excellent work. Same author. Price 50 cents.

These three works—*Hopes and Helps*, *Aims and Aids*, and *The Ways of Life*—will be sent in plain binding for \$2. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

P. S. A year's subscription to our three Journals, *LIFE ILLUSTRATED*, weekly, *THE PHRENOLOGICAL* and *WATER-CURE JOURNAL*, would be most acceptable presents for all the members of a family. Three dollars pays for the three a year.

PREMIUM BOOKS may be sent by express or by mail, according to the wish of the agent. If by mail, the amount, in postage stamps, should be sent to prepay the same; if by express, the freight may be paid where the package is received. All those who are entitled to Premiums, will please instruct the publishers *how, what, and when* to send.

A SINGULAR SALE.—A late number of the *California Transcript* says:

Joaquin's Head and Three-Fingered Jack's Hand.—Joaquin Murietta and his head have become historic; but it is doubtful whether the head on the shoulders of that celebrated bandit was ever subjected to more vicissitudes than it has been since it was severed therefrom by Captain Harry Love, and buried in a jar of spirits. Whilst an animated part of the daring robber, it swept the State with a rapidity almost marvellous, and seemed to be ubiquitous. In the chamber of its brain were concocted schemes of vengeance and of bloodshed sufficiently horrible to make the hair which formed the covering of its skull stand on end; and through its organ of sight it has more than a hundred times gazed on scenes that would have paled a skin less hardened than that which was stretched by nature over its finely formed features.

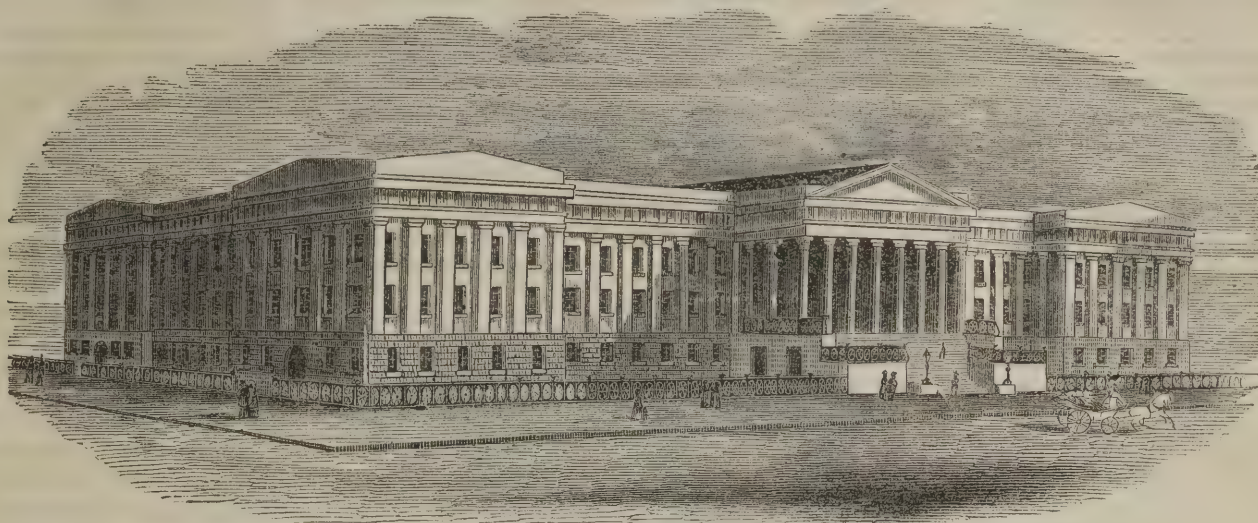
Severed from the body by the stalwart conqueror of the robber, it was securely encased in preserving spirits, and for the first time in many years rested without care. From mountain to town, and from town to city it was conveyed, and its arrival in the metropolis of the State excited almost as much commotion as that of a newly elected Governor. Like a rhinoceros or Barnum's mermaids, it was set up for a show; the papers teemed with accounts of the great wonder, and hundreds flocked, at the rate of a dollar a head, to gaze upon those features which in life and in their own imaginations had filled them with horror.

In company with the head of Joaquin was also exhibited the hand of "Three-Fingered Jack," his partner in crime, who fell by his side. Like California "lions," the head and the hand had their day, and were then almost forgotten. We have said "almost," and properly too, for they have again turned up, and in a manner no less marvellous than they often did in the mountains when last expected. They have been sold at Sheriff's sale. By reference to the *Times* and *Transcript* of yesterday, it will be seen that "William R. Gorham, Sheriff of San Francisco county, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court," offered for sale in front of the Court House, "the head of the notorious robber Joaquin Murietta, and the hand of Three-Fingered Jack." At twelve o'clock, the hour advertised, the sale took place, and these natural curiosities were knocked down by the Sheriff for \$36, to Judge Lyons, formerly of the Supreme Court of our State, and John V. Plume, Esq.,

an original partner in the banking house of Burgoyne & Co. When next heard of, these trophies will be in the cabinet of some museum in London, Paris, or New York, as it is, we understand, the intention of the purchasers to present them to an institution of the kind. Their history will be, as it already has been, worth tracing.

[If it should be the pleasure of JUDGE LYON to place those "specimens" in our FREE CABINET, it will give us pleasure to exhibit them to the students of Phrenology. We have casts from the heads of all the most notorious murderers, which have been executed in Europe or America for many years past. But we will make room for this, which was once the terror of California.—Eds. A. P. J.]

ART DECORATIONS—FRESCO PAINTING.—One of the many cheering evidences of the progress of refinement and taste among our people, is the constantly increasing attention given to the art-decoration of the better class of dwellings, churches, educational, and other public edifices. Blank, bare, unmeaning walls, or walls covered with crudely designed paper-hangings, are beginning to be looked upon with distaste, as an eyesore or deformity, by the more intelligent and cultivated portion of the community. This is largely owing to the influences of a temporary sojourn in the elegant capitals of the Old World, among the art-glories that have cost ages of development and culture to produce. At home, every form of beauty or deformity must necessarily meet the eye, turn as it may; and here, beauty and harmony of spirit too often become fatally marred by inelegant and discordant surroundings. There is a class of public structure in America well adapted to art-decoration, but almost universally neglected. Our churches, artistically viewed, exhibit few interesting features beyond those of exterior form. How cold and paltry their internal decorations! The graces of architecture are, it is true, in many cases, theirs; but when the architect has terminated his labors, the artist should commence his. But stolid indifference, or deep-rooted prejudice, bars the way, and the carpenter and upholsterer fill, with lumbering furniture and unsightly drapery, the space that offers so fair a field for the employment of high art, in the dedication of God's temple. Fresco painting has always occupied the highest place among the means of interior architectural decoration, and in glancing over the world's history, we find evidences of very great perfection in this beautiful art. Indeed, fresco designs have received the attention of artists of the greatest renown. Some of the most touching and startling creations of Raphael and Michael Angelo adorn the walls of the most wonderful ecclesiastic edifices of the world, as well as the residences of monarchs. Hitherto we have been compelled to employ foreign architects and artists, who, but too often, are merely obstinate, second-rate copyists of foreign ideas and designs. We have been led to this expression of a well considered conviction, from an extended examination of a large number of specimens of fresco painting, finished, and others now in process of completion in this city; among which may be named the ladies' ordinary, at the Astor House; the residence of Colonel Richard M. Hoe, No. 41 East Sixteenth-street; and the elegant residence of John B. Ford, Esq., of New-Brunswick, New Jersey; each of which has been executed by Mr. J. S. D'Orsay, No. 343 Broadway. The originality, delicacy, and singular appropriateness of the designs, blended with an exceeding softness of tone without interfering with the effective boldness of this style of art, give Mr. D'Orsay an enviable distinction as a decorator in fresco. All fresco colors, unless laid on in oil, at an enormous expense, are changed and destroyed by the presence of moisture, which invariably produces discoloration and mildew. In Mr. D'Orsay's colors we could detect no trace of oil or fatty matter, but, on the contrary, a chemical combination seems to be produced which renders the frescoed walls impervious to the action of water and the brush—the surface appearing like steatite (soapstone). This peculiar style of fresco is very nearly as cheap as the ordinary water-colors, and is the result of a system of elaborate experiments made by Mr. D'Orsay with all substances likely to secure the long-sought desideratum of a cheap and durable system of fresco painting. This important American discovery will, doubtless, lead to a more general introduction of fresco decoration into the dwellings of our citizens, as the danger of defacing or discoloration is entirely out of the question from the nature of the color-composition. We recommend all who have it in contemplation to erect, or who have already erected, substantial and elegant residences, to examine the above-named specimens of Mr. D'Orsay's elegant method of fresco decoration.—*Home Journal.*



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The above engraving is an excellent representation of the building now used by the United States Government for the promotion of Agriculture and Mechanical Improvements.

This edifice was originally designed by Wm. P. Elliott (now deceased), formerly Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, at Washington, D. C. It was approved and adopted by the 24th Congress, under the Administration of Andrew Jackson. The entire superintendence of its construction was entrusted to Robert Mills; and it is probable very much is due to him for its present beauty and perfection.

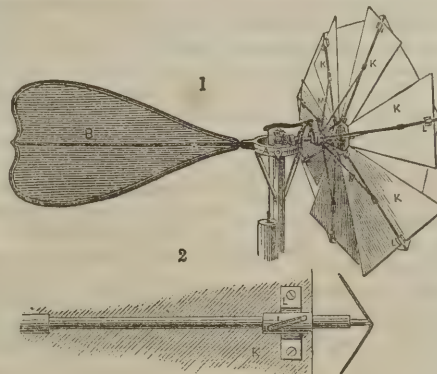
The work of its construction was commenced in 1836; but a part of it, however, was finished until more than four years afterward. The number of rooms of various dimensions, are about 100; one large hall—the gallery designed for exhibition of works of art and national skill—occupies 1,100 by 65 feet; most of the rooms are much smaller, and used as offices for the various departments, as examiners, clerks, draughtsmen, machinists, measurers, &c.

We cannot here give a complete description of the internal structure of the Patent Office, without the aid of diagrams. In a future number of the P. J. we may be able to furnish them. A department of this office particularly interesting to an immense number of our readers, is the Agricultural. Information is collected from a large number of the most distinguished agriculturists of various parts of the United States, being the result of many years practical experience; and the information, so collected, is published annually, as part of the Report of the Commissioners of Patents, and may generally be obtained, without charge, by any person, on application to the Member of Congress from the district of the applicant. One room in this building is allotted expressly for the deposit of choice seeds collected from various parts of the earth, which are designed for distribution among farmers and horticulturists of our country; for the purpose, generally, of testing their practical value among the products of our country.—This mode of distributing choice seeds, has already been the source of considerable profit to agriculturists, and will, doubtless, be more extensively useful when more generally known. The cost of constructing this building was originally about \$300,000; and over \$100,000 have since been appropriated for its extension and improvement, making in all nearly half a million of dollars. The order of architecture, it will be observed, is the Grecian Doric. The more minute details and the interior, however, are designed after the Parthenon at Athens, which is a beautiful specimen of Athenian architecture; a part of which is still standing in that city of ancient grandeur.

Those of our readers who have not already taken a view of the world of curiosities deposited in this building, should by no means fail to do so whenever circumstances call them to visit the seat of our National Government.

The Inventors' Own Office, at Fowler and Wells, is a safe and reliable method of getting any business transacted at the Patent Office at Washington, which inventors or others may require to be done.

THE VERMONT WINDMILL.—We are happy to perceive the interest that is taken in all parts of the country, by the announcement of a new labor-saving machine, brought into successful operation. Since it was announced that we were prepared to furnish a new, and, as we believe, the best wind power ever used, to such as had occasion for it, it has been responded to in a manner that predicts entire success. Indeed it tells us we must be active in order to supply the demand. Our gratification in its success arises far less from the consideration of any pecuniary recompense which it may afford us, than for the great good it will do in extracting power so easily from one of the great natural ele-



ments, and saving that physical strength which wearies and exhausts so many limbs and muscles, and tires so many nerves. *The power that sweeps over the earth in the form of ARIEL, would do tenfold more labor than all men, animals, engines, or electrical machines on the globe.* The difficulty hitherto consisted in bringing it to the place, and making it perform the purposes required. Although wind is not sufficiently concentrated to render it available at present where a very great power is requisite: still, for all the ordinary purposes of common life, where a few horsepower only is necessary, it is decidedly more economical than any other yet discovered.

One of our smallest sized windmills, which costs but \$30, will perform during the year a great amount of hard labor. It will work on the farm, in the garden, or in the workshop; even this small size mill will saw wood, wash clothes, pump a small stream of water, shell corn, turn a grindstone, turn a lathe, and even turn a small sized grinding mill, &c., &c. Several families may get all their wheat,

buckwheat and corn-meal ground by one of these mills, and with the expense of a very few minutes time per day.

A farmer, or mechanic, who is arranging about him the conveniences of life, should not omit the introduction of some means to save unpleasant and unnecessary drudgery and toil, which always mar the enjoyment of a "happy home." For prices, sizes, &c. of the VERMONT WINDMILL, see advertisement in another column.

Its construction will be readily understood by reference to the engraving. The radical feature in which this machine differs from others, is simply this: It governs the obliquity of its own fans, *K*, to the wind, by means of the centrifugal force of those fans. Each is furnished with a helical or spiral slot and pin, made fast in the arm, as seen at 4, fig. 2. In case of acceleration, the tendency of the fans is to overcome a suitable coiled spring, or a weighted lever—which is carefully covered to preserve it from the effects of storms and ice—and slides on the pin, and turns the fan more and more edgewise to the wind, presenting less surface. When the velocity of the wheel is diminished, the spring or weighted governor immediately draws the fans in an opposite direction, and the same slot and pin turn them more to the wind, always adjusting itself to the necessities of the occasion.

FARMERS and others in want of a cheap motive power, should look to the inducements offered of putting up windmills upon their farms or premises.

HOUSEWIVES, ATTENTION.—There is on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, a specimen of the simplest and best washing machine (Wisner's patent) we have ever seen, and we have seen models of several hundreds at the Patent Office. This machine occupies the space of an ordinary wash tub, mounted on a stool—which in fact is its form—say a space of thirty inches square. A standard rises in the centre of the tub, down which is slid a circular board, the under side of which, as also the upper side of the tub's bottom, is ribbed somewhat like, only in a manner superior to, the ordinary hand washboard. This board rests upon a shoulder of the standard when the tub is empty, and slides up to accommodate any amount of clothes that may be put in the wash. The board is connected with a light frame having a cross-bar handle resting on the tub's standard. The washer takes hold of this handle, and finds herself able to work the machine with the greatest ease and freedom from fatigue—and that she can do more than six times the washing she could do by hand, and do it better. There is no scrubbing off buttons, and no tearing clothes. We have seen certificates from several of our hotel keepers, and from the Superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum and others, who have thoroughly tested it, and they all pronounce it the *ne plus ultra* of washing machines. One person can wash more with it than half-a-dozen can by hand, or with any of the other household machines in use. It costs only five or six dollars, and in any large family will pay for itself in a month. The proprietors of the patent have their depot in Broadway, two below doors Chambers street, in the basement. Women-folk, if you are wise you will try this washing machine—right off.—*Evening Mirror.*

Advertisements.

A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . .	\$75 00
For one column, one month, . . .	30 00
For a half column, one month, . . .	15 00
For a card of four lines, or less, one month, . . .	1 00

PROF. M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The efficacy of the Electro-Chemical Baths, in extracting from the human system all metallic substances, either taken as medicine, or absorbed, while exercising the professions of painters, gilders, looking-glass makers, etc., is no longer a question of doubt.

Prof. Vergnes' experience warrants him in affirming and guaranteeing that these baths will relieve and permanently cure all those afflicted with Rheumatism (Inflammatory or Chronic), Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system. The remedy is simple in its arrangement, and almost instantaneous in its effect; differing far from all other medical expedients, it simply strengthens Nature in her effray, by an agent at once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance, and to reform the normal conditions of health.

A large, well furnished, and appointed house has been opened at 710 Bz. avenue, where the Prof. will give his personal attention to those who may require his services. He will be assisted by an intelligent and competent physician, and for the better convenience of some of his patients will continue his branch establishment at 200 Sixty Avenue.

He begs to inform the medical profession and the public, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to give the baths at the houses of those patients who are unable to visit him.

Several new methods have been devised, and applied with great success to local inflammation. As the application of the bath by incompetent or unskillful persons might result in serious injury, instead of benefit, patients would do well to apply to Prof. Vergnes' direct, or at least to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the competency of such as may propose its application.

N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building.

A few students received. Dec 31st

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.—

Here is a capital Synopsis of this laughtr-provoking book.

From the New York *Daily News*: "This is a book of genuine humor. Mr. Samuel Slick, Esq. may as well take up his hat, make his bow, and retire. Parts of the book exceed any papers from the pen of the illustrious Mrs. Caudle; but in Yankee humor and fun. The old lady is presented to us as the wife of Deacon Hezekiah Bedott. She aids him to the grave, sets her cap for almost all the marriageable men in Wiggleson, makes an excursion to Screeblehill to visit her sister, learns that Elder Arednego Shadac Sniffles has become a widower; though a violent Presbyterian before, she all at once becomes fascinated with the Baptist doctrines of the Elder, and becomes a devout attendant on his powerful preaching. The elder is 'took sick'—Widow Bedott sends him consolation in the shape of some poet lines; and as these afford a fair specimen of the widow's poetic talent, we select a couple of stanzas of average merit from the lines to Elder Sniffles:

"Oh, Reverend Sir, I do declare,
It drives me most to frenzy,
To think of you lying there,
Down sick with influenza."

"A body thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trouble as this 'ere,
To come a follering arter."

"The poetry and some medicine sent, to be dipped in hot vinegar every ten minutes' all night, to make the Elder rest comfortably, worked a cure, and enabled the widow to take advantage of the absence of the disease to carry off the patient—which she did by marrying him—he being all the time under the delusion that she was a rich widow, when she was not worth her shins—strangely, shortly before the Elder 'popped the question,' the widow retired to a grove near the house, and there sang a plaintive ditty, from which we extract the following:

"I heard him preach—I heard him pray—
I heard him sweetly sing,
Dear Suz! how I did feel that day!
It was a dreadful thing!

"Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continued apart—
For though he's made my spi! lie live,
He's surely burnt my heart!"

"The widow's song was overheard by the Elder and what follows the reader will find in the book, which is got up with 'taking illustrations.'" One elegant 12mo. \$1.25.

J. C. DEBY, Publisher, New York, and for sale by all Booksellers.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of price. All works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydro-pathy, and Mesmerism, for sale at this office.

"We pronounce it the most beautiful weekly paper in the Union."—*Rhode Island Reformer.*

LIFE ILLUSTRATED: WEEKLY.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the ARTS; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS. Designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF-RELIANCE, and ACTIVITY among the people; to point out the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes. Published at Two DOLLARS A YEAR.



Its columns contain Original Essays—Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive Sketches of Travel and Adventure—Poetry, Painting, Music, Sculpture, Architecture—with Engraved Views of Buildings, &c.; articles on Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Physiology, Education, Business, the Markets, General News, all combining to render it one of the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.

FROM THE PRESS.

"This paper in point of literary merit now stands unsurpassed by any other in the country, and the cheap rate at which it is furnished should insure its presence in every family."—*Weekly Herald, Freehold, N. J.*

"This paper is one of the best in the United States, and it is bound to have a run—those who take it may be bound to lend it to their neighbors; but if they properly appreciate it, will have it bound to keep at home."—*Western Adv.*

"It presents the cleanest face, the clearest type, and the most useful and interesting amount of reading matter ever before presented to the public."—*Tioga Co. Agitator.*

"Decidedly one of the most readable papers on our table. Its typographical execution is excellent, and its embellishments are life-like. Its contents are of the most instructive and entertaining character."—*People's Advocate.*

"Certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of newspaper printing we have ever seen."—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

"Without a parallel."—*True Free Soiler.*

"It shows the well-known energy and tact of the spirited publishers, as caterers for the people."—*New York Tribune.*

"It has a remarkably clear face and clear hands, which will recommend it to people of taste."—*Home Journal.*

"The handsomest and most useful paper that ever came under our observation."—*Rising Star.*

"Able conducted, with an eye to a good moral purpose."—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

"Not only excellent, but unsurpassed."—*Oneida Chief.*

FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

"It is the best paper for the money that is published. I have often found things in a single number worth more than the price for a year. Some of our ladies here think they could do as well without their own life, as yours, when the latter is a day or two behind-hand."—*D. N. R., Oneida Co., N. Y.*

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a model newspaper, not equalled by any other that I know of. I wish it visited every family in the land."—*M. A. T., New Brighton, Pa.*

"I am poor, but I do not know how to live without 'LIFE,' therefore continue my subscription. I am acquainted with no paper that suits me so well as LIFE ILLUSTRATED."—*C. C., Canastota, N. Y.*

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Seven " 10 00	Twenty " 20 00

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FOWLER AND WELLS,
303 Broadway, New York.

For THREE DOLLARS—\$3, in advance, a copy of LIFE ILLUSTRATED, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and the WATER-CURE JOURNAL will be sent a year to one address. Now is the time to get up Clubs.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED

PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF 40 ACRES AND UPWARD, To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through the entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian corn planted on the newly broken prairie usually pays the cost of ploughing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plough and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from \$1.50 to \$4 the cord or ton.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for their future homes should take into consideration, that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment at from \$10 to \$15 per acre higher than in government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$15, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the Lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-st., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Oct. 6th. Land Agent Central Railroad Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—

We learn from a well informed source that the enterprising caterer for the newspaper reading public of Liverpool, Mr. Charles Willmer, who some two years or more ago started in that town the first daily newspaper that was ever published in England, and of the great capital, and which newspaper, "The Northern Daily Times," still lends the van of the provincial newspapers in that country, has just completed an arrangement with the English Government for the cheaper exportation of the newspapers of that country to America, and other countries. This arrangement, we understand, is exclusively available to Mr. Charles Willmer, who for the past ten years has been steadily and perseveringly endeavoring to obtain the end now successfully completed. The result to Americans, and to foreigners in America, will be the securing of such newspapers at cheaper prices than heretofore. The whole of the English newspapers coming to this country heretofore will, we believe, be transmitted through the hands of this enterprising new agent, who has his agency now in this country, at 107 Fulton st., New York. Beside the daily papers we have mentioned, we are reminded that Mr. Charles Willmer is the publisher and sole proprietor of a second daily published at the small price of one half-penny, and a weekly newspaper for the busy people, at the price of one penny sterling. This is certainly equal to our Yankee enterprise.—EVENING MIRROR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and all the English newspapers, are supplied to dealers cheaper than ever.

See article on English Newspaper Enterprise, in the Evening Mirror for Dec. 10, above, which shows that the cheapest place to buy is at CHARLES WILLMER'S, Unitarian English and Foreign Newspaper Agency, No. 107 Fulton st. (2d floor), New York.

CHARLES WILLMER, No 19 South John st., Liverpool, England.

ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent.
N. B.—Papers per the Baltic now on sale.

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Now ready, I. THE BALLOON TRAVELS OF ROBERT MERRY and his YOUNG FRIENDS OVER VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. Edited by PETER PARLEY. With eight Original Designs. One handsome 12mo., \$1.00. The same, in full gilt sides and edges, \$1.50. II. THE VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND ADVENTURES OF GILBERT GO-ABEAD, in Foreign Parts. Edited by PETER PARLEY. With eight Original Designs. One handsome 12mo., \$1.00. The same, in full gilt sides and edges, \$1.50.

"Every child in the United States who has any taste for good books will brighten up at the names of these two remarkable PETER PARLEY. Two new volumes from his charmingly garrulous pen will be as welcome as the Thanksgiving roast turkey. In the "BALLOON TRAVELS" you have a bird's-eye view of the most interesting portions of Europe, as you see it from the upper air at the side of the famous Mr. ROBERT MERRY. He is kind enough to tell you all about the curious things you are looking down upon, and by the time you have finished your aerial journey you will find that you know much more than when you started. Mr. GILBERT GO-ABEAD is another sort of person. He travels over the best part of the world by land and sea, and has no taste for riding in balloons. When he comes home he has a plenty of stories to relate about the wonders he has seen abroad. Beside the delightful talk that PETER PARLEY gives you in these books, they are full of fine engravings, which almost make you feel as if you had seen the curiosities he tells about."—N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New York.
And for sale by all Booksellers. Single copies sent by mail.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!—Perhaps

the greatest educational event of this century is the publication of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS. There are ten Charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains altogether about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outline principles of the Natural Sciences. Besides the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text books, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit rarely found in school-books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus, which would cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Price of the set of ten charts, neatly colored and mounted, and accompanied with an explanatory key (a bound book) \$15. The same neatly colored and bound, without cloth and rollers, \$5 per set.

Booksellers, Teachers, Agents, and all interested in Education, are respectfully requested to address the Publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Ranney has also the pleasure to announce that he has purchased from EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the SCALP, and acknowledged to be the first Surgeon in America, the copyright of a work entitled WOMAN AND HER DISORDERS from the Cradle to the Grave; adapted exclusively to her instruction in the Physiology of her system, and all the diseases of her critical periods; with an appendix on the propriety of limiting the influence of family.

Mr. Ranney publishes, moreover, a large list of other books, maps, charts, and prints, which he has selected with direct reference to their adaptability by agents, and he will be happy to send a catalogue to those who write for it. He has no made such arrangements as enable him to supply his agents with any work published in New York at the publisher's lowest wholesale price.

It is nearly unnecessary in this connection to reiterate the fact so well known to country booksellers and travelling agents, that Mr. Ranney is the most liberal wholesale dealer in New York, and that agents do better with his publications than with those of any other publisher. Some of Mr. Ranney's agents are now making \$20 per day. Address.

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N. B.—Editors copying the above shall receive Dixon's great work on Woman, post-paid. A. R.

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Where this Magazine is taken in a house no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1856.

A new and very interesting story will be commenced in January, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," and "Hidden Path," two novels that have created an immense sensation in the literary world. Also—Miss Virginia F. Townsend will commence in the February number a Novelle, which we know will strongly interest the readers of the "Book."

Stories by an English Authoress.

How to make Wax Flowers and Fruits.—With engravings.

The Nurse and the Nursery.

How to make a Bonnet.

Troubles of an English Housekeeper.

The Art of Sketching Flowers from Nature.—With engravings.—To be copied by the learner on paper to be colored.

Maternal Counsels to a Daughter.—Designed to aid her in the care of her health, the improvement of her mind, and the cultivation of her heart.

New style of Illuminating Windows and Lamp Shades, with engravings.

Poetry and History of Finger Rings, illustrated; Shells for the Ladies, and where they come from, with engravings.

This is only giving an idea of our intentions for 1856.—New designs of interest to the ladies are springing up every day; we shall avail ourselves of everything that can interest them. In fact, "Godey's Lady's Book," will possess the interest of any other three magazines.

In addition to the above will be continued in each No.:

Godey's splendid Steel engravings.

One hundred pages of reading.

Godey's challenge Fashion Plates. In this, as in every other department, we defy rivalry or imitation.

Embroidery patterns. Any quantity of them are given monthly.

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DRAWING LESSONS for Youth—1,000 designs; Music, \$3 worth is given every year; the Nurse and the Nurseries, with full instructions; Godey's invaluable Recipes upon every subject.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1854 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of advertising is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe receipt is insured.

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One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$20.

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We can always supply back numbers for the year, as the work is stereotyped.

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R. L. GILBERT, Agent,
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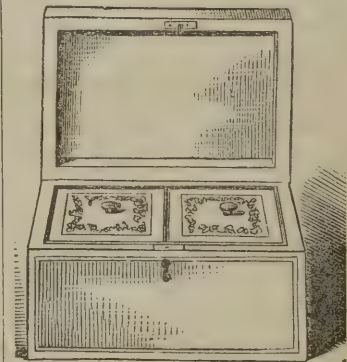
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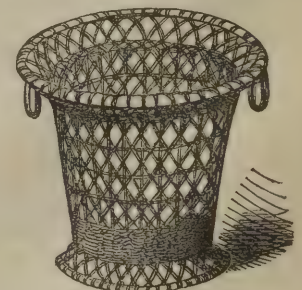
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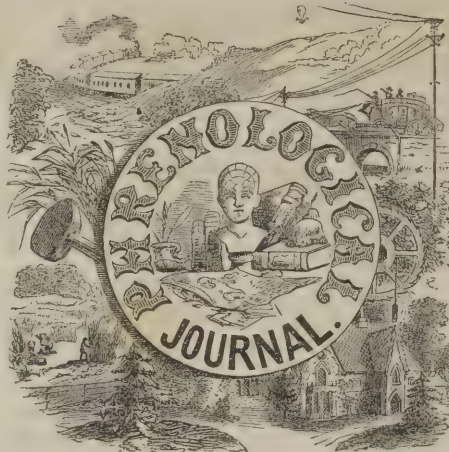
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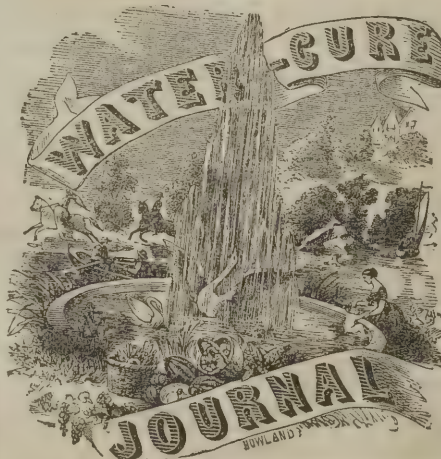
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PREFACE.

The Objects of this Journal are fully given in another place. We give here a brief synopsis.

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THE PASSION OF ANGER.

AN ESSAY.—No. II.

BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

So extensive a field of inquiry as this branch of our subject opens to our view, requires, for its perfect exploration, an amount of anatomical and physiological knowledge not usually possessed by the general reader. It is therefore incumbent upon me to make such exposition as will render the context intelligible and throw a sufficient amount of light upon the dark points I seek to elucidate. In doing this I shall aim only at making myself perfectly understood.

The mind, being excited by the passion of anger, acts upon the whole physical frame through the medium of the brain and nervous system, and produces various movements, which are either voluntary or involuntary. Though the whole nervous system is simultaneously and variously affected, only those portions of it whose activity produces the most important and striking results will at present receive our attention.

The countenance first announces the activity of the passions, and this announcement is made through the medium of the facial nerve. This is the nerve of physiognomic expression, and its excitement during a paroxysm of anger produces all those distortions of countenance which are so characteristic of this tremendous passion, and to which we shall refer in the course of this essay. This nerve has its origin in the ganglia at the base of the brain, emerges from the medulla oblongata, traverses in its course a long bony canal, and sends out various branches which are distributed to the superficial muscles of the face and ear. Through the medium of this nerve the mind images its emotions upon the countenance, and the expressions of the countenance are in-

voluntary in proportion as these emotions are sudden or violent. Consequently, these contortions of the features, manifested during a fierce paroxysm of anger, are neither the result of volition nor of habit, but are those indices which nature uses to manifest the excitement within.

The next nerve more especially implicated in the expression of the passions is the pneumogastric, which arises from the ganglia at the base of the brain, traverses a foramen or hole in a corresponding portion of the skull, and in its course gives out branches to the organs of the voice and respiration, to the heart, lungs, stomach, œsophagus, and great blood-vessels of the thorax and neck. This nerve imparts both sensation and motion according to the function of the part to which its various sensational and volitional branches are distributed. In addition to the branches of this nerve, these viscera are further vivified by branches of the great sympathetic and phrenic nerves, but they play comparatively so unimportant a part in the phenomena we are describing that no further time will be devoted to them.

This short and imperfect view of the distribution and functions of these nerves is sufficient to enable us to understand the various phenomena presented by the passions, and especially by the one more immediately under consideration. We can now readily comprehend why it is that a paroxysm of rage produces changes in the quality and tone of the voice, why the respiration becomes hurried and choking, why the action of the heart is so violently influenced, and why various painful affections of the stomach and surrounding viscera supervene upon such an event. Anger which is violent in the extreme takes the name of fury, the effects of which we will now describe in the forcible language of Seneca, the philosopher.

"He was much in the right, whoever he was, that first called anger a short madness, for they have both of them the same symptoms, and there is so wonderful a resemblance between the transports of choler and those of phrensy that it is a hard matter to know the one from the other. A bold, fierce and threatening countenance, as pale

as ashes and in the same moment as red as blood; a glaring eye, a wrinkled brow, violent motions, hands restless and perpetually in action, wringing and menacing; snapping of the joints, stamping of the feet; the hair erect; lips trembling; voice forced and squeaking; the speech false and broken; sighs frequent and deep; looks ghastly; veins swollen; the heart palpitating; the knees trembling, with a hundred dismal accidents that are common to both distempers."

But these physiognomic effects are not uniformly the same in all. They differ much with the temperaments, habits, age and sex of the person. He who habitually governs his temper suffers most when he so far relaxes his restraint, or his passion so far heightens in intensity as to burst out into violence, since he is affected by two contending emotions of great power. His body is, as it were, the battle-field wherein two contending forces are struggling in arms. The good in his nature is contending with the evil, and his strength is frequently worn or spent by the contest. His cheeks become pale, his brows knit, his lips compressed and bloodless, his aspect alternately subdued and threatening, his utterance choked, his voice hoarse and husky or high and thrilling, his whole frame alternately trembling and motionless, and the violence of his emotions is often so great as to prostrate his strength, and not unfrequently overthrow for a season his reason or his consciousness. But in those who impose no restraint upon their passions we see no evidences of an inward struggle between good and evil, because there is none. The only effects which are apparent are those of the strugglings of a tumultuous soul to torture the body into so horrid a form that it will become its fit and proper temple. Seneca remarks, "there is not any creature so terrible and dangerous by nature but it becomes fiercer by anger;" and further on he adds, "how great a wickedness, then, is it to indulge a violence that not only transforms a man into a beast, but renders even the most outrageous of beasts themselves more dreadful and mischievous."

Age has also a powerful effect in modifying the external sequences of anger, since its weakened frame and shattered nerves do not respond so readily nor so forcibly to the workings of the failing soul within. And the sight of such emotions is always most lamentable in one well stricken in years, since the reflection presents itself unbidden that that soul is unfit for eternity which has failed to profit by so long a probation of time.

But these external or physiognomic indications of anger are powerless compared with the internal effects of this same passion. The mouth and throat become dry and parched, and subsequently moistened by a frothy saliva of an irritant and even poisonous character; the swallowing becomes difficult and painful, the voice husky, impeded, and sometimes entirely interrupted, and the respiration short, hurried, and frequently difficult or suffocative, and accompanied by a painful sense of constriction about the entire thorax. The action of the heart is impeded and afterwards alarmingly accelerated, its contractions become more powerful in proportion to the violence and duration of the attack, apoplexy, hemorrhages, convulsions and hysteria not unfrequently result, and numerous instances are on re-

cord in which this organ has ruptured itself, and life been the forfeit of an ungoverned temper. For these reasons the indulgence of anger is particularly dangerous, and not unfrequently fatal to those predisposed to apoplexy, epilepsy, or insanity, or suffering from disease of the heart, or weakened by age, prolonged illness, or luxurious or indolent modes of living. And when death is not the result of a transport of rage in those thus affected, it not unfrequently produces in them, and even in its most robust victims, various acute and chronic diseases which shorten life and injure or destroy the general health; and in this latter class it not unfrequently generates those very diseases which we have named as particularly obnoxious to its effects. Furthermore, the appetite is destroyed and the function of digestion impaired, the stomach and bowels are painfully affected, vomiting and diarrhoea induced, epilepsy, palsy, and various cutaneous eruptions occasionally ensue, and entire prostration of the nervous system, producing instantaneous death as by lightning, marked by all the pathological phenomena of death from that agent, not unfrequently results.

In the female adult there is an effect superadded to these. According to Sir Astley Cooper, a fretful temper lessens the quantity of the mother's milk, makes it thin and serous, and renders it so irritating that it disturbs the child's bowels, producing intestinal fever and much griping. Andrew Combe, in his admirable treatise on the Management of Infancy (p. 170), cites the case of a carpenter who fell into an altercation with a soldier, and was set upon by the latter with a drawn sword. The carpenter's wife threw herself between the combatants, wrested the sword from the soldier's hands, broke it in pieces, and threw it away. While in this state of powerful excitement, she gave her child the breast; in a few moments it left off nursing, became restless, panted, and sank dead upon its mother's bosom. All the resources of enlightened art failed to restore the child to consciousness.

Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, citing this case (Principles of Human Physiology, 5th edit., p. 945), remarks in a marginal note, "Similar facts are recorded by other writers. Mr. Wardrop mentions, that having removed a small tumor from behind the ear of a mother, all went well until she fell into a violent passion, when, the child being sucked, it soon afterwards died in convulsions. He was sent for hastily to see another child in convulsions after taking the breast of a nurse who had been severely reprimanded; and he was informed by Sir Richard Croft that he had seen many similar instances. Three others are recorded by Burdach. In one of them the infant was seized by convulsions on the right side, and hemiplegia (paralysis) on the left, on sucking immediately after the mother had met with some distressing occurrence. Another case was that of a puppy which was seized by epileptic convulsions on sucking its mother after a fit of rage."

Among historical characters the following instanced by Dr. William Sweetzer, in his valuable work on "Mental Hygiene," have fallen victims to the violence of this passion, and afford instructive warnings and examples of the criminality, folly, and danger of an ungoverned temper:

"The Emperor Nerva died of a violent excess

of anger against a senator who had offended him—Valentinian, the first Roman emperor of that name, while reproaching with great passion the deputies from the Luadi, a people of Germany, burst a blood vessel and suddenly fell lifeless to the ground."—*Op. citat.*, p. 8146.

The distinguished physician John Hunter also fell a victim to this passion. He was afflicted during his latter years with disease of the heart, which he himself ascribed to indulgence in a fit of anger, and being peremptorily contradicted one day by one of his colleagues, he at once ceased speaking, hurried into an adjoining room, and instantly expired.

Dr. Good, in his "Study of Medicine," cites the case of Charles the Sixth of France, who became irretrievably insane from a fit of violent rage, followed by a spirit of malice and revenge. This same passion is laid down by all medical writers as a prolific cause of insanity. When we reflect how sudden is this passion in its accession and how powerful in its effects, we cannot wonder at its frequently overthrowing reason and even destroying life itself.

Says Dr. James C. Prichard, in an article on insanity in the Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine, "Strong emotions, by their operation on the nervous system, produce injurious effects upon the brain, and give rise to disturbed actions in that organ, whence arises mental derangement. The passions and emotions are indeed the principal and most frequently productive causes of insanity."

Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter declares that there is a species of moral insanity which is particularly common among females of a naturally 'quick temper,' who, by not placing an habitual restraint upon this temper, gradually cease to retain any command over it. In this moral insanity the intellect retains its natural power, but the feelings, being perverted and *insane*, use that power in perverted and unusual channels.

This leads more particularly to the consideration of the psychological effects of this passion, which, though several times referred to, still require more extended exposition.

We have seen that the indulgence in a fit of anger produces a temporary derangement of the stomach, and we may suppose that the long-continued exercise of these feelings may so alter the action of the parts as permanently to injure their functions and finally to affect their structure. Here we have anger producing dyspepsia, and dyspepsia, as we all know, and many of us from sad experience, acts in a reflex manner, and, in turn, produces a sour, cross, morose, and sullen disposition. It is those thus affected who ultimately become so illy constituted as to hate all who either wittingly or unwittingly injure them, and I have noticed that these are they who want but the supposition of intended injury to make them bitter and uncompromising foes.

If we desire love or favor, we most effectually gain the object of our desires by placing ourselves in a position to receive benefits from those thus esteemed. And the same is equally true of hatred. We grow unconsciously to hate those whose situation is such that our own success depends in a measure upon a limited degree of failure on their part. This will account for the ill-will which rivals in business bear each other.

They begin by fearing that their own failure is to be the measure of the success of their rival, and this leads to the employment of every means to make their own success a positive certainty. These means are not always of an honorable character, and the consciousness of unfairness induced by the presence of a rival leads to the hearty hatred of that rival, even though a word may never have passed between them, and nothing but the personal appearance of the one be known and recognized by the other.

But external circumstances not unfrequently produce much the same effects as impaired digestion or rivalry in business. A continued series of misfortunes will, in most minds so constituted as to be unable to see that their mismanagement is the parent of their grief, generate a state of mind and body equally deplorable. This we frequently see exemplified in those who have met, in early life, with a series of disasters, and, wanting that elasticity of mind which would enable them to rise superior to misfortunes, begin by regarding themselves as unfavored by fortune, and as the unmerited recipients of divine displeasure. This thought long harbored impairs digestion, and engenders melancholy forebodings, which quickly give place to anger at the apparent injustice heaped upon them, and this anger, increasing with every reverse and indulged by reflection and unmanly repining, gradually lessens every pleasure, turns every enjoyment into pain, embitters the remembrance of the past and darkens the prospect of the future, until to live is to be miserable, and to perceive others in the enjoyment of happiness is to feel an increase of unhappiness a thousand fold. "Just my luck," "just as I expected," "I knew it would be so," is their perpetual drawl, spoken with a nasal twang, a disconsolate and lugubrious expression of countenance, a deep sigh, and the most egregious self-esteem, which will not see that to their own short-sightedness they are indebted for their overflowing measure of bad luck. This melancholy frame of mind we often observe in those aged persons whose youth was a youth of luxury, their manhood a series of reverses, and their old age one of poverty, neglect, and obscurity.

But we are in danger of transcending our limits. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter." From our analysis of the faculties of Combativeness and Destructiveness, or, more properly, Resistiveness and Executiveness, contained in our first essay, we are warranted in concluding that anger is a mental emotion resulting from the perverted and unnatural action of these organs, that it produces mental and physical derangements of greater or less importance, and that these derangements not unfrequently result in death, either instantaneous or gradual and insidious in its approach. The manner in which these effects are produced is further explained by an exposition of the nervous connection existing between the brain, the corporeal instruments of the mind, and the viscera and members thus morbidly affected.

These conclusions lead the thoughtful mind to serious reflections and just opinions in relation to this "easily besetting sin." He finds that it fails to effect any praiseworthy object in a justifiable

and praiseworthy manner; that it deranges the whole physical man, inducing suffering, disease, and death; that it harrows the mind by so many conflicting emotions as to distress, harass, and even overthrow and destroy it; he finds further that while it is a physical and a mental sin, it is also partly from these reasons, and partly from its great moral influences, a great and grievous moral sin; forbidden by religion, whether it be natural or revealed; at variance with man's social, religious, and political enjoyment; destructive of human happiness in all times and places and under all circumstances, and capable of wielding a power weak and puerile for good, but herculean and omnipotent for evil. These conclusions are irresistible. Reason declares them, induction and analogy substantiate and prove them, truth illustrates and religion vindicates and sanctions them. Is that man, then, whose mind is influenced by reason, whom induction and analogy can convince, whom truth can illuminate, and religion and conscience can govern, is that man to indulge in a passion so foreign to his whole mental, moral, and physical nature, and not feel, at least, a *measure* of remorse for such indulgence?

With this short and imperfect view of this branch of our subject we commend it to the careful and earnest consideration of our readers. It is a subject upon which all should think, and think deeply, since its deductions have an application to many, if not to all of us. And I am inclined to believe that few are so confirmed in age and habits but that there is room for improvement in this respect at least. But it is for the young more especially that I have written, and to give the foregoing considerations a practical character for their especial benefit, I shall finish this series of essays by considering in my third the Government of Anger.

JAMES T. FIELDS.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

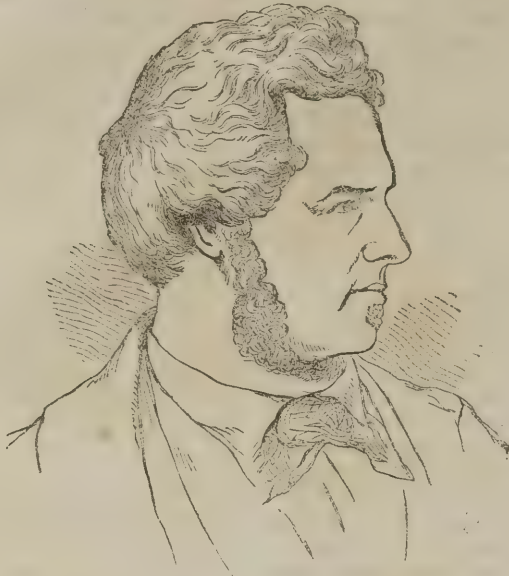
MR. FIELDS was born in New-Hampshire—of which Daniel Webster said that it was a good state from which to emigrate. His native town was the Queen of the Piscataqua, Portsmouth, the charming and only seaport of the State. His father was a sea-captain, and, like many of this noble but continually exposed class of men, died when James, his eldest son, was about four years of age. The admirable public schools of the town afforded young Fields a good preliminary training; and at the age of thirteen he graduated from the high school, having taken several prizes during his course, for his Greek and Latin compositions. An English poem in blank verse, written at the age of twelve, attracted the attention of the late Chief Justice Woodbury, then Governor of New-Hampshire, and resident of Portsmouth. He advised the young poet to prosecute his studies further, and to enter Harvard University. For reasons, however, that seemed at the time sufficiently weighty, he decided to go at once into business; and coming to Boston, he entered as the youngest clerk in the same book establishment over which he now pre-

sides as one of the partners; that of Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Mr. Fields has enjoyed the valuable culture of two European tours, the last extending over the period of a year. In the first he passed several months in England, Scotland, France, and Germany, visiting the principal places of interest, and forming delightful and profitable intimacies with the most distinguished *littérateurs* of the day. He was a frequent guest at the world-known "breakfasts" of the great banker poet of "The Pleasures of Memory" and of "Italy," and listened or added his own contribution to the exuberant riches of the hour, when such visitors as Talfourd, Dickens, Moore, and Landor were the talkers. Our handsome poet seems to have made a very lively impression upon that charming invalid—the late Mary Mitford. He was for some time her guest at her cottage in the country; and in her "Reminiscences," published some years since by Bentley, she has referred in the most flattering terms to this acquaintance. She says:

"One fine summer afternoon, shortly after I had made this acquisition, (referring to a copy of Motherwell's Poems,) two young Americans made their appearance with letters of introduction from some honored friends. There was no mention made of profession or calling; but I soon found that they were not only men of intelligence and education, but of literary taste and knowledge; one especially had the look, the air, the conversation of a poet. We talked on many subjects, and got at last to the delicate question of American reprints of English authors, on which, much to their delight, and a little to their surprise, there was no disagreement; I, for my poor part, pleading guilty to the taking pleasure in such a diffusion of my humble works. 'Besides,' continued I, 'you send us better things—things otherwise unattainable. I could only procure the fine poems of Motherwell in this Boston edition.' My two visitors smiled at each other. 'This is a most singular coincidence,' cried the one whom I knew, by instinct, to be a poet; I am a younger partner in this Boston house, and at my pressing instance this book was reprinted.' Mr. Fields's visit was necessarily brief; but that short interview has laid the foundation of a friendship which will, I think, last as long as my frail life, and of which the benefit is all on my side. He sends me charming letters, verses which are fast ripening into true poetry, excellent books, and this autumn he brought back himself, and came to pay me a second visit; and he must come again, for of all the kindnesses with which he loaded me, I like his company best."

On his return passage from the first tour, the vessel in which he sailed struck on the coast of Newfoundland, while running in a fog. The leak caused by this disaster was so severe that it was with great difficulty the ship was kept afloat and carried into port. His sea voyages, with their attendant perils, have afforded Mr. Fields some fine subjects for his shorter poems and for pathetic ballads. The two special veins in which his genius produces its richest ores are the playful and the pathetic—not the broad comic or the sharply witty, but the quiet and genial humored—happily veiled in smooth lines, and affording



JAMES T. FIELDS.

continually mirthful surprises. The other vein is the pathetic, and many of his shorter poems are fine illustrations of his well-subdued power to touch the minor chords of the heart.

Mr. Fields, upon his second visit to Europe, in 1851, was in Paris during the *latest* French revolution, and witnessed the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon—the bloody encounter between the troops and the populace upon the Boulevards in December of that year. A cannon ball shattered the house two doors from where he stood among the crowd. He spent a winter in Italy, devoting the principal portion of the time to Rome, where he enjoyed the high culture arising from an appreciative study of the great works of art. He remained a number of months in England, three of which he gave to London and its literary circles. Several clubs invited him to a membership, and opened to him all their social privileges. At a corporation dinner of the city he was honored with a toast, and brought down the house, in the form of nine rousing cheers, by a successful and spirited address. In Edinburgh he renewed the grateful acquaintance, which he had formed upon his previous visit, with Professor Wilson, and commenced that intimate and confidential intercourse with De Quincy which is even to this day productive of valuable results to the literary world. The "Opium-Eater," whose writings, in eighteen volumes, Mr. Fields has edited and published in a truly elegant series, in America, welcomed him to his house, and accompanied him upon several excursions in Scotland. One day they walked fourteen miles together on a trip to Roslin Castle, De Quincy beguiling the time, and cheating the miles of their weariness, with anecdotes of his earlier days, when Coleridge, Southey, and Charles Lamb were his companions among the hills of Westmoreland.

There is a touching and characteristic vein of melancholy running through the highly-complimentary letter prefacing the American edition of his autobiographic sketches. To Mr. Fields he says:—

"These papers I am anxious to put into your hands, and, so far as regards the United States, of your house exclusively; not with any view to future emoluments, but as an acknowledgment of the services which you have already rendered me: namely, first, in having brought together so widely scattered a collection—a difficulty which in my own hands, by too painful an experience, I had found, from nervous depression, to be absolutely insurmountable; secondly, in having made me a participator in the pecuniary profit of the American edition without solicitation, or the shadow of any expectation on my part; without any legal claim that I could plead, or equitable warrant in established usage—solely and merely upon your own spontaneous motion."

Upon Mr. Field's return to America he was invited to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa poem before the society at Harvard University, and during the same season was elected to fill the same office at Dartmouth. He delivered about this time a very successful lecture before the Mercantile Library upon "Preparations for Travel," which, while it was replete with humor, was full of sensible and valuable suggestions. Various colleges, lyceums, &c., have since kept Mr. Fields from the temptation of placing his light under a bushel. His unpublished poem upon "Eloquence" has already been publicly read more than twenty times, and the demand is still unsupplied.

If our merchant-poet lives, (and may a good Providence grant this!) he has not yet written his best verse. He has but stepped out upon the threshold of manhood, and the dew is still upon his lips. The poems that will bear up his name and memory when other generations walk our streets, and we slumber under old tomb-stones, are still receiving their vital warmth, and quickening in his imagination, and waiting the hour of resurrection. Little of the sad travail of the historic poet has Mr. Fields known. Of the emaciated face, the seedy garment, the collapsed purse, the dog-eared and often rejected manuscript, he has never known, save from well-au-

thenticated tradition. His muse was born in sunshine, and has only been sprinkled with the tears of affection. Every effort has been cheered to the echo, and it is impossible for so genial a fellow to fail of an ample and approving audience for whatever may fall from his lip or pen. The spur of necessity, which is the almost indispensable goad to great endeavors, is of course wanting; and the temptation of our Apollo, with his golden harp, is to be satisfied with the success which has been, and can be so readily purchased, and not to attempt, by painful self-discipline, to write himself *excelsior*! Willis says of Mr. Fields's poems:—

"They are scholar-like in their structure, musical, genial-toned in feeling, effortless, and pure-thoughted. He has a playful and delicate fancy, which he uses skilfully in his poems of sentiment, and a strongly perceptive observation which he exercises finely in his hits at the times and didactic poetry."

Of his personal appearance here is a characteristic profile, cut by the same slashing hand:—

"Mr. Fields is a young man of twenty-five, (a few years older now,) and the most absolute specimen of rosy and juvenescent health that would be met with by the takers of the census. His glowing cheek and white teeth, full frame and curling beard, clear eyes and ready smile, are, to tell the truth, most unsymptomatic of the poet—not even very common in publishers."

To add that he is of about medium height and well-proportioned, would bring our merchant-poet before the mind's eye as visibly, perhaps, as pen-painting is capable of doing.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Fields has a healthy and well-balanced constitution, and great activity of body and mind. His organization is very highly wrought and susceptible, his feelings are intense, and he enjoys or suffers in the extreme. The ardor of his nature, and the strength of his kindly sympathies and impulses are so great, that there is ever a conflict between them and his judgment and will; and it is only by the controlling exercise of the latter qualities, that he is enabled to pursue an even uniform course through life.

He has a very prominent development, and good balance of the intellectual faculties; is thoughtful and reflective, and yet very observing, and capacitated to excel in science and literature.

His warmth and susceptibility of nature, and strength of imagination, gives his intellect an ideal and literary direction, imparting an exquisite appreciation of music, poetry, oratory, and the fine arts; giving fondness for travelling, and rendering him enraptured by the beauties of nature in all her various phases. His fruitful imagination, and the quick intuition of his mind, render trivial things suggestive, and he gathers information from every scene.

He has strong ambition, and high-toned self-reliance; is ardent in his attachments, but very choice in his selection of friends, discerns at a glance the tastes of others, and likes or dislikes strongly from the first.

The critical and elevated qualities of his mind, his facility and ingenuity in the use of language,

and his extent and variety of information, as indicated in his writings, are also apparent from his organization.

DANIEL BOONE.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

THIS remarkable man, although he does not appear to have originated any great plans, or borne the responsibility of an appointed leader in the warlike expeditions in which he was engaged, possessed one of those rarely balanced natures and that unpretending efficiency of character which, though seldom invested with historical prominence, abound in personal interest.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, Boone early emigrated to North Carolina. He appears to have first visited Kentucky, in 1769. The bounty lands awarded to the Virginia toops induced surveying expeditions to the Ohio River, and when Colonel Henderson, in 1775, purchased from the Cherokees the country south of the Kentucky River, the knowledge which two years exploration had given Boone of the region, and his already established reputation for firmness and adventure, caused him to be employed to survey the country, the fertility and picturesque charms of which had now become celebrated. Accordingly, having satisfactorily laid out a road through the wilderness, not without many fierce encounters with the aborigenes, he choose a spot to erect his log house, which afterward became the nucleus of a colony and the germ of a prosperous State, on the site of the present town of Boonsborough. While transporting his family thither, they were surprised by the Indians, and after severe loss, so far discouraged in their enterprise as to return to the nearest settlement. In 1778, while engaged in making salt, with thirty men, at the Lower Blue Licks, Boone was captured, and while his companions were taken to Detroit on terms of capitulation, he was retained as a prisoner, though kindly treated and allowed to hunt. At Chillicothe he witnessed the extensive preparations of the Indians to join a Canadian expedition against the infant settlement, and effecting his escape, succeeded in reaching home in time to warn the garrison and prepare for its defence. For nine days he was besieged by an army of five hundred Indians and whites, when the enemy abandoned their project in despair. In 1782, he was engaged in the memorable and disastrous battle of Blue Licks, and accompanied General Clark on his expedition to avenge it. In the succeeding year, peace with England being declared, the pioneer saw the liberty and civilization of the country he had known as a wilderness, only inhabited by wild beasts and savages, guaranteed and established. In 1779, having laid out the chief of his little property in land warrants, on his way from Kentucky to Richmond he was robbed of twenty thousand dollars. Wiser claimants, versed in the legal conditions, deprived him. Disappointed and impatient, he left the glorious domain he had originally explored and nobly defended and became a voluntary subject of the king of Spain, by making a new forest home on the banks of the Missouri. An excursion he un-



DANIEL BOONE.

dertook, in 1816, to fort Osage, an hundred miles from his lodge, evidences the unimpaired vigor of his declining years.

So indifferent to gain was Boone, that he neglected to secure a fine estate rather than incur the trouble of a visit to New Orleans. An autograph letter still extant proves that he was not illiterate, and Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, had such entire confidence in his vigilance and integrity, that he employed him to conduct surveys eight hundred miles through the forest to the falls of the Ohio, gave him command of three frontier stations, and sent him to negotiate treaties with the Cherokees. It was a fond boast with him that the first white women that ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky River were his wife and daughter, and that his ax cleft the first tree whose timbers laid the foundation of a permanent settlement in the State. He had the genuine ambition of a pioneer and the native taste for life in the woods embodied in the foresters of Scott, and the Leather Stocking of Cooper. He possessed that restless impulse, the instinct of adventure, the poetry of action. It has been justly said, that "he was seldom taken by surprise, never shrunk from danger, nor cowered beneath exposure and fatigue." So accurate were his woodland observations and memory that he recognized an ash tree which he had notched twenty years before to identify a locality and prove the accuracy of his designation by stripping off the new bark and exposing the marks of his ax beneath. His aim was so certain that during life he could, with ease, bark a squirrel, that is, bring down the animal when on the top of the loftiest tree, by knocking off the bark immediately beneath, killing him by the concussion. * * * *

On the banks of the Missouri River, less than forty years ago, there stood a few small rude cabins, in the shape of a hollow square, in one of these the now venerable figure of the gallant hunter is listlessly stretched upon a couch. A slice of buck, twisted on the ramrod of his rifle, is roasting by the fire within reach of his hand. He is still alone, but the surrounding cabins are occupied by his thriving descendants. The vital

energies of the pioneer are gradually ebbing away, though his thick white locks, well knit frame, and the light of his keen eye, evidence the genuineness and prolonged tenure of his life. Over-matched by the conditions of the land law in Kentucky, and annoyed by the march of civilization in the regions he had known in their primitive beauty, he had wandered here, far from the State he founded and the haunts of his manhood, to die with the same adventurous and independent spirit in which he had lived. He occupied some of the irksome hours of confinement, incident to age, in polishing his own cherry-wood coffin, and it is said he was found dead in the woods at last a few rods from his dwelling.

On an autumn day, ten years since, a hearse might have been seen wending up the main street of Frankfort, Kentucky, drawn by white horses, and garlanded with evergreens. The pall bearers comprised some of the most distinguished men of the State. It was the second funeral of Daniel Boone. By an act of the Legislature, his remains were removed from the banks of the Missouri to the the public cemetery of the capital of Kentucky, and there deposited, with every ceremonial of respect and love.

This oblation was, in the highest degree, just and appropriate, for the name of Boone is identified with the State he originally explored, and his character associates itself readily with that of her people and scenery. The singular union in his character, of benevolence and hardihood, of bold activity and a meditative disposition, the hazardous enterprises and narrow escapes recorded of him, and the resolute tact he displayed in all emergencies are material quite adequate to a thrilling narrative. But when we add to the external phases of interest that absolute passion for forest life which distinguished him, and the identity of his name with the early fortunes of the West, he seems to combine the essential features of a genuine historical and thoroughly individual character.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The cast of his skull in our possession is of more than ordinary size, and indicates in its ge-

neral characteristic, as does the accompanying representation of him, that he possessed an enduring, robust frame, and strongly marked vital and muscular power. The basilar and occipital regions are large, in harmony with the great energy and force of character, strength of feeling and passion, courage, and fondness for the hardships of life, for which he was distinguished. These qualities joined with very large firmness, gave him a great amount of mental power, resolution, fortitude, determination, will, and unsurpassed presence of mind in times of danger and difficulty. Few heads exhibit more of the faculty of firmness, as well sustained by the propensities. These qualities, with his strong observing intellect, imparting great fondness for travelling, gave him the passion which he manifested for overcoming physical obstacles, and for breaking into the unsettled wilderness.

The social feelings are strong, with but moderate self-esteem, so, that though he was capable of devoted attachment, he had but little natural self-confidence, and was of a retiring disposition, and his strong nature was much more easily incited to fight with savages and wild beasts, and to observe wild nature, than to manifest pliability, politeness, and ease in civilized life.

Secretiveness and cautiousness are large, which with his strong perception gave great tact, forethought, management, adroitness, watchfulness, and reserve, and ability to cope with the Indian tribes in shrewdness and cunning. This quality also gave him suspiciousness and watchfulness against deceit, and aided in giving him superiority as a hunter, enabling him to take his game by surprise.

Approbation is also prominent, and he was not wanting in ambition; wanted to be ahead of all competitors, and could not endure a rival. Ideality, sublimity, and mirthfulness are large, which gave him great fondness for the grand, sublime, terrific, and extended in nature; he should have been also mirthful and sarcastic.

The intellectual qualities are prominently developed, and he was possessed of a strong mind, notwithstanding his eccentricities; the perceptive faculties are large, as were their manifestation in his excellent practical judgment, great observing powers, and superior marksmanship. Locality is particularly prominent, giving excellent memory of places, judgment of the points of compass, and desire of new experiences and adventures.

His moral organs are not as fully developed as the other faculties, and they had not much influence in imparting his prominent traits of character. Benevolence is rather defective, and his sympathy for others was not great. Conscientiousness is the largest moral organ, and his business transactions must have been conducted with promptness and order. He had more honor than generosity, and whoever would make him a friend, must seek him out and meet him on his own grounds. His phrenological developments are remarkable and in perfect harmony with his character.

CLUBS may be composed of persons residing in all parts of the United States, or the Canadas. It will be all the same to the Publishers, whether they send the JOURNAL to one or a hundred different post-offices.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

No. V.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

BURN a tree or plant and *ashes* always remain. Separate the flesh of a man or other animal from the bones, burn the former completely, and *ashes* are obtained from it. Or draw from a man or other animal all the blood in the body, dry and burn that, and *ashes* are left. Lastly, burn any single kind of food or set of foods capable of perfectly supporting life, and *ashes* again appear; and, weight for weight of the original materials, the quantity of ashes is much the same in all these cases.

These are not accidental results. The *ashes* in all these instances are simply a mixture of mineral substances, which, not being volatile, remain behind, while the larger part of the vegetable or animal substance passes off in the form of gas and vapor. These minerals are indispensable constituents of the organized substance; and from the part which they play in the nourishment of living organism, I have styled them the *nutritive minerals*. These form, in the division here adopted, the last class of alimentary principles; and to them we will now give a moment's attention.

VII.—NUTRITIVE MINERALS.—These are phosphate and carbonate of lime and common salt, compounds of potash, soda, magnesia and oxide of iron with phosphoric, sulphuric and carbonic acids, silica, sulphur, and phosphorus; together with some others of less importance. Johnston has estimated that the body of a full-grown man contains, including the bones, about ten one-tenth lbs. of minerals or *ash*, of which phosphate of lime, chiefly in the bones, (whence it is termed *bone-earth*), constitutes 8 lbs., while more than one-half of the remainder, probably about one one-tenth lbs., is common salt. Few persons realize that so large a quantity of the familiar mineral, *salt*, is present in their bodies, or that at least half the quantity above named is at all times moving in their circulating fluids!

Bone-earth is found in cartilages in the proportion of .04; in dried muscle .01; and also, in connection with nutritive materials in the blood. Carbonate of lime or chalk is also found in the bones and teeth. When excessive, the two compounds last named escape by the bowels and kidneys. Phosphate of magnesia exist in the bones, teeth, and blood, being constantly removed from the last named situation in the secretion of the kidneys. Chloride of sodium (common salt) is found chiefly in the blood, the muscles, and cartilage; and when present in excess, its elimination falls chiefly on the kidneys. The carbonates and phosphates of potash and soda are found in blood, muscles and bone, and probably in all the tissues; the corpuscles of blood, and the muscles holding the larger portion of the potash, while the serum of the blood contains the larger share of soda compounds. The bile and the secretions of the mucous and serous surfaces contain much of these alkaline compounds, particularly of soda; and their removal from the system falls to the kidneys, and in a less degree to the intestinal canal. Iron, as is well known, is

found chiefly in the red corpuscles of the blood, although present in a less degree in the serum of blood, in the black pigment of the eye, and in the hair. Silica (flint) is found in the hair, skin and nails; sulphur in the muscles, the hair, and the bile; and phosphorus in the brain and nerves. The iron of the blood forms about five parts in 10,000; the phosphorus of the brain nearly *two per cent.* in adults of sound mind, while in infants and idiots it constitutes but *four-fifths* of one per cent. The phosphoric and sulphuric acids formed in the system are partly formed within it by the oxidation of phosphorus and sulphur, and partly derived from the food. The carbonic acid arises from oxidation of the carbon found in a great variety of alimentary materials.

Speaking generally, all vegetable and animal foods, excepting those consisting of an isolated principle, like pure starch, yield more or less of the nutritive minerals. But particular sources may be named to which we may look for the more important minerals, when these are known to be deficient in the system. Thus, the largest supply of phosphate of lime may be had from milk, eggs, and the cereal grains, particularly wheat; it is also more abundant, as are all mineral matters, in the bran than in the fine flour of these grains, a fact which gives to *wheat meal* bread much of its value in debilitated conditions of the system. Phosphate of magnesia is obtained from the same sources. Common salt enters the system in all the varieties of animal and vegetable food, and even in the water we drink, especially in countries near the sea. It is the only nutritive mineral the universal use of which as a condiment, enables us to supply it *directly* when deficient; but it is probable that too much rather than too little of this substance is by most persons taken in the food. It must be remembered, however, that a very large quantity of the salt consumed is required for conversion into *soda*, which is an essential constituent to bile, mucus and all alkaline secretions. Fresh meats and all vegetables contain potash; but in the case of salted meats the potash, as well as other mineral matters, is largely removed in the brine; and for this among other reasons their dietetic value is less.

Almost all forms of food contain iron; but in milk and eggs which are specially provided for forming the blood and tissues of young animals, the quantity is doubtless greater than in other forms. Fresh meats containing the blood, and especially poultry (the red corpuscles being abundant in all birds,) may be mentioned as special sources of iron. Among vegetables, cabbage, potatoes, peas and mustard have been particularly named as containing this metal. Unoxidized sulphur is found in all albuminous materials, but especially in milk, eggs, celery, rice, ginger, onions, mustard, beans, peas and cabbage. Unoxidized phosphorus is obtained chiefly from milk, eggs, fish, shell fish, and animal brains; perhaps also found in connection with all albuminous matters, in grains, potatoes, the garlic, etc.

These minerals are food. Having already referred to their importance, and intending in my next to review their uses, I may still be allowed

to say in this connection, that their employment as food at the present day is, with the single exception of salt, purely a matter of *accident*. Life hangs on their constant supply, just as certainly as it does on that of organic nutritive substance; yet their presence or absence in food is a question which we wholly disregard. No cook stops to inquire whether his pudding or his entire course of dishes contains enough of phosphate of lime to give *backbone* to the skeletons and *backbone* to the constitutions, blood, and *morale* of those who are to partake of the meal; but all cooks are exceedingly finical and precise at tasting and testing to determine whether the *sugar* and the *spices* are included in just the requisite quantity to titillate the gustatory nerves with—alas! a degree of pleasure a little too high for enduring health and true epicurean capacity! Truly we defer the greater objects in favor of the less; but mankind will have made a great advance when the *Soyak* of the future becomes admissible, and the lawgivers of the kitchen shall enact dishes with an eye (or nose, if you will,) to making the *highest health* compatible and consentaneous with the momentary pleasure of the eater.

Another thought forces itself upon me in this connection. There are those who will demur; but the truth cannot always be kept back for the sake of sparing even the tenderest corns on the toes of preconceived opinion. When phosphate of lime is deficient to a great degree in a human body, as it is known to be in rickety children, and as I believe it to be in most persons who do not lay on flesh, no matter how they live or how they are treated,—persons whose nutrition is feeble,—in such cases let this mineral be administered, not, if you please, as a *medicine* (although in the best sense a slice of brown bread, or a roast apple, or a soft-boiled egg *is* medicine to the system which *needs* just that form of aliment,) but as *food*. There are cases in which we may do the system of a child or even an adult more good with a half bowl full of bread and milk, *plus* a good teaspoonful of *bone-earth*, than we could by allowing the whole bowl-full, without the mineral food added. Yes, and after a few doses, satisfy the appetite better, too. For nothing *can* satisfy, but just that which supplies the *specific want* of the bodily system to which it is given. This is the teaching of common sense and of science.

On the same principle, if we can ascertain that iron is deficient in a living system, then by all means let us administer iron as a *part of the needed food*, in the form best adapted to assimilation and to the wants of the particular case, say the phosphate, the lactate, the citrate, or last of all the carbonate of that mineral. I know there are those who say, give a patient the pack, and dripping sheet, and a pure wholesome diet, and he will get iron enough from the latter. But I know, too, that too many debilitated cases prove far too *tedious* of recovery for the physician's, and certainly for the patient's wishes, under this *help-yourself-if-you-can* system; and I do not hesitate to pronounce it entirely safe and physiological to adopt the next higher degree of beneficence, and "*help the sick man to help himself*,"—especially when I can do this by

three times daily *incorporating into, or adding to his food* a very small quantity of a substance like iron, which is always in his blood, and on the presence of which the Creator of us all has made his very life depend. And let it be remembered that I do not recommend this mineral or any other in *Doctor's doses*; for an *excess* of the very best nutriment, is at least a burden on the excreting organs, and in case of phosphorus or alkalis, *indispensable as they are to life*, an over-allowance would prove positively injurious, perhaps poisonous. Besides it is very little of any of the nutritive minerals above what is found in the food that the system can assimilate at any one meal.

But will the system absorb from the stomach and intestines any more iron, or lime, or phosphorus, if we add a few grains, or part of a grain, as the case may be, of these to the food, than if we leave it dependant on what the food contains? Yes. It is not a tenable objection to say "these minerals you have admitted are contained in all food in proper quantities, and if we can put the system in a state of health, it will help itself to them by doing its work of absorption on what is there." In the first place, I have not admitted, nor is it true, that our food always contains *enough* of these minerals, although it certainly always contains more or less of them. Much of our grain and vegetables (and the subject is one that demands earnest attention in all old countries,) is raised on *worn-out* land; and much of our flesh food is raised on the grass and and vegetables of *worn-out* land,—that is, partially, if not wholly worn-out. And what is *worn-out* land? Simply, it is land that has lost a large share of the vegetable mould, and at the same time, of the potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, silica, sulphur or phosphorus, one or *all*, necessary to make it productive of grain and vegetables in abundance, and that are *perfect* in their kind, or contain all the requisite constituents to make them healthy productions in themselves, and health giving food to the animals (man included) that must feed on them. Wheat raised on a soil impoverished of its silica *lops* for want of straw, to which silica should give firmness, and it fails to form perfect kernels, to which silica should aid in giving bran. Wheat raised on a soil lacking phosphate of lime and iron, can never be so perfect as that raised where these are abundant; and the former cannot afford complete nutrition to the bovine or the human system.

But in the second place, the laws of endosmotic prove beyond a question that whether a given meal of food naturally contains little or much of certain soluble minerals, if we add to the food a few grains of these minerals, more will be absorbed into the blood, (so long as the power of absorption is not wholly destroyed, and if it were, the patient would die,) than would have been absorbed without the artificial addition, unless the same quantity of blood already contains more of the same material than the amount of it in the food after the addition has been made. For when a moist membrane, as the coats of the stomach or intestines, intervenes between two fluids containing different amounts of the same substance in solution, the fluid contain-

ing more always imparts of its *excess* through the membrane to that containing *less*, and more *rapidly* in proportion as the *difference* between quantities on the two sides is *greater*. Now all the nutritive minerals which I have named are soluble in the gastric juice, or in some form of digested food; and therefore, up to the limit of the power of absorption, the more of any one of them we add to the food the more will be added to the blood, and placed within the field of all nutritive operations.

I apprehend, therefore, that if Water-Cure, with all its admitted excellences, were to incorporate into itself the administration of the nutritive minerals, or *mineral foods*, it would in many cases double its success and its benefits. Not that these minerals should be given indiscriminately to all who seem to labor under debility, anæmia, or want of nutritive power. The farthest from it possible. The physician or patient should investigate the previous *place* and *mode* of life of the latter, and especially the soil, and the kinds of food employed, with their modes of preparation (as for instance the *bolting* of flour,) of preservation (the salting of meat,) and of cookery. He should examine the degree and kind of disease present, and ascertain as far as he may by inference the excesses and deficiencies of the blood. Thus he will be prepared to determine whether any constituents of the latter are lacking, if so, what ones, and to supply them. Yet this conclusion gives him no license to administer mercury, lead, copper, silver, antimony, arsenic, and the like for the cure of disease; for these are never present in the system as parts of itself, and necessary to its healthy action; but if at all, as foreign and noxious materials.

Although the discussion of this question has necessarily run into the province of disease, yet it will be found to be a most important question in dietetics to all who suffer in any degree from impaired health, and in fact to all persons; since all are liable to use food which is robbed of its due share of the nutritive minerals.

FAITH AND PHRENOLOGY.

BY H. C. FOOTE.

THE MIND PROGRESSIVE. "Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ that we might be justified by faith." Gal. 3—25.

To my mind this harmonizes perfectly with phrenology. Faith is still the weakest element of poor, fallen human nature, and the law is our schoolmaster by which we progress from the A B C's of the Mosaic and the natural laws to the Algebra or higher philosophy of the revelation, the scheme of redemption by Jesus Christ, "to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness." The moral, physical and organic laws are, it seems but the rudiments, the elementary lessons of the great scheme of life extending beyond time into eternity. And shall we not believe, or at least hold in respectful deference *anything* that we cannot fully understand at first sight? "Poor, blind and naked" presumptuous morals! Apply the same rule to a child under the instruction of its parents, and

see what headway it would make in its education, and how soon it would go to ruin! And are we not all children? By the time we are ready to die, we have only just learned how to live!

Phrenologists of all men have the least excuse for complaining of any want of light. Phrenology, the other natural sciences and revelation combined, in my opinion all harmonizing, pour such a flood of light upon human nature, its condition and its wants, its strength and its weakness, its nobility and its degradation, its majesty and its imbecility, that the phrenologist whose conscientiousness is not utterly dormant or perverted, cannot permit himself to rest until he solves the great mystery of life, and if there is such a thing as regeneration through faith in, and acceptance of Jesus Christ, he will endeavor to investigate and experience it on the principle of "Excelsior," onward and upward! a natural desire for perfection.

But mind is progressive. A child cannot jump at one bound from the "A B abs" into rhetoric, nor at one step from multiplication into Euclid. So with those whose *faith* like doubting Thomas is weak, and who are sceptical and materialistic. The mind must be led, not driven. Let bigotry and intolerance hide their heads. Upon this law of the progressive nature and tendency of mind is based the whole scheme of revelation.

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn and the day star arise." 2 Peter 1-19.

Can weak faith be safely and wisely cultivated? Or is cultivated faith synonymous with *superstition*? This is the great bugbear with the sceptical world. The Bible enjoins its enlightened cultivation and phrenology confirms it, because in the majority of (male) heads there is a depression, showing that the development of its organ is rather deficient, which leaves the mind imperfectly organized, unequally balanced. Here we have *material* data ("to the Greeks foolishness") to predicate an imperfect *spiritual* organization of mind and the consequent necessity for its cultivation.

Besides regular attendance at social, public, religious worship and prayer, which tend to cultivate spirituality and the devotional instinct; what shall be the occupation of the mind during leisure hours and moments of resting the body through the week? The choice—my observation, during ten years of travelling life, extends more particularly to life in hotels and bar-rooms—lies between a cigar and a newspaper or book. A narcotic or stimulant to smother, deaden and degrade the mind or a book to develop and improve it. And if a book, between a wishy-washy novel and a "book that is a book." Books that will cultivate not only the intellect, but all the higher powers of the soul. With correct habits in these and other respects confirmed, the mind will gradually progress from the A B C's of the law to the higher philosophy of faith.

But with us, descendants of Eden-expelled Adam, having only the germ of faith, a delicate and sickly plant requiring the *light* of intellectual, the *heat* of moral, and the *moisture* of hygienic influences, and the *electricity* of the Spirit of God; every puff of tobacco-smoke, every sip

of alcoholic drinks, is but an additional waving of the sword of the cherubim before the gates of the paradise of physical, mental, moral and religious improvement. Every immoral or unphysiological act, every violation of hygienic laws, every bacchanalian orgie or ten o'clock oyster supper, every unchaste thought, word or deed is but an additional rivet in the chains of slavery to "his satanic majesty," to perverted and diseased animality; a stunning blow to spirituality and when long continued, funeral dirges to faith, such is the sympathy between body and mind.

Marietta, Ohio.

PHRENOLOGY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two years have now elapsed since we opened our phrenological cabinet and book store at 231 Arch street, Philadelphia. The results have fully justified the enterprize. Several thousand persons have obtained professional examinations and many thousand volumes of books on Phrenology, Water Cure, Phonography, &c., have been put into circulation. Philadelphia and its vicinity is excellent soil in which to plant a science, requiring calm thought and thorough investigation; and though the people may seize upon new ideas less hastily than in some places, none are more tenacious of opinions when deliberately formed, or more cordial in their support. Philadelphia has become to us and to the science, we have so long labored to build up and disseminate classic ground. Phrenology owes much to the people of "the city of brotherly love," for no where else in this country was its young life more carefully nurtured; and it is not strange, therefore, that it should be respected and well sustained in its days of strength and prosperity.

A large list of subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the *Water-Cure Journal*, and "*Life Illustrated*" received their numbers from our Philadelphia office. It is expected that Mr. Sizer, who has charge of the Philadelphia house, will give several courses of lectures in the city during the winter, which will afford an excellent opportunity for our friends to cultivate a practical acquaintance with the bearings of the science on education, self-culture, domestic training, selection of pursuits, choice of partners, companions, apprentices, and servants. Those who attend these lectures will acquire that kind of information which will not be surpassed in real, permanent value by any lectures to be given during the season, for the reason that the doctrines taught will have a direct bearing upon the development and happiness of man himself.

We have often wondered why people would go in crowds and pay large prices to listen to lectures on "Ancient Egypt and the Egyptians;" "The life and times of Henry VIII;" or of "Catharine II;" "A tour to the mountains of the moon;" or, "Adventures up the White Nile;" (in a pestiferous climate where no white man could live), or some other out-of-the-way, and to most people totally useless themes; while they would treat with comparative neglect a lecture on physiology, or the laws of life and health, or phrenology which teaches the philosophy of education, self-culture and happiness.

Why should people be so greedy for some

theme, relative to stupid, antiquated and heathenish ages, while they neglect the great and pregnant present, or seek so earnestly to know the character of ancient Henrys and Catharines, when in their own families there is a Henry and a Catharine who need all their sagacity to comprehend and all their industry and skill to train, are running wild and becoming wayward and wicked, because their parents know and care so little about learning the proper method of training their minds and bodies in harmony with the laws of their being.

We rejoice to know that physiology is beginning to attract attention in our principal cities and country towns, and is regarded in some places as a fit and important study for schools. Women are beginning to study medicine, and we doubt not, this will do much to popularize the study of human nature. It is but a few years since it was considered out of place for a woman, a mother of a family, to attend a popular lecture on physiology. Now this subject, when treated by competent lecturers, receives from the thinking class of society an attention which is truly cheering. This class are also giving to phrenology, as applied to family training and the selection of pursuits, a degree of attention which has never before been awarded to it. Formerly people regarded phrenology mainly as a means of amusement, or the gratification of idle curiosity; now, its counsel is sought in all seriousness by very many who wisely decline to apprentice a boy or to devote him to a profession, until his phrenological developments have been submitted to the careful inspection of one who is competent to interpret their indications.

We look confidently for the time when phrenology and physiology shall be studied in all our schools, and when their teachings shall guide every mother in the discharge of her important duties to her children. Their bodies and minds need health and development, and nothing can aid the mother so much as these sciences, which give her a correct knowledge of the being entrusted to her care and training.

FLING AWAY THE RAZOR.

EACH hair is furnished with a distinct gland, elaborately and beautifully complete. Under the facial are innumerable nerves, immediately connected with various organs of the senses, ramifying in every direction, and performing most important functions. This, hair, when in full growth, forms a natural protector to the nerves, and also holds, as it were, in suspension, a quantity of warm air, through which the cold air, in breathing passes, and so becoming rarefied or tempered, enters the lungs without giving to their delicate texture that severe shock which arises from the sudden admission of cold, so often the fore-runner of fatal disorders. Any one putting his fingers under the hair of his head will there feel warm air. The hair also wards off east winds, and prolific sources of toothache and other pains, and so tends to preserve these useful and ornamental appendages, the teeth.

It is said that an intimate connection exists between the moustache and the nerves of the

eye, and that many diseases of the eye are traceable to shaving. Who has not felt his eyes smart under the application of a dull razor?

May not shaving, by depriving the lungs of the male of their natural protection, and by exposing them to the uninterrupted action of cold air, tend to weaken the chest and that weakness being transmitted in an increasing proportion from generation to generation, at length inducing consumption and consumptive tendency?

Persons who wear their hair under their chins, do not, except in rare cases, suffer from sore throats.

There is in the crypt of Hyde Church a vast pile of bones, which were gathered many years after a battle fought upon the sea-shore, between the Danes and Saxons, about one thousand years since; and among them the skulls of aged warriors, finely developed, the teeth in many of which are so perfect, so beautifully sound, and so firmly imbedded in their sockets, that you cannot move them. The owners of these teeth wore beards; and the writer remembers witnessing, several years ago, some excavations on the site of the old priory at Spalding, when many stone coffins were dug out, whose inmates had, almost without exception, sound, entire, and elegant sets of teeth. Did not beards grow on their chins?

Shaving occupies on an average, fifteen minutes. A man who shaves every morning for 50 years, thus employs in that time upwards of 380 days, of 12 hours each. Is this a profitable application of our fleeting moments?

The face exposed to a microscope immediately after shaving presents a most unsightly appearance, the stumps assuming the forms of marrow bones sawn transversely.

Did not the teachers of the faculty approve of moustaches—and are they not of opinion that they play a most important part in the animal economy? Is it not probable, that by unduly stimulating the growth of hair by shaving, we draw too largely on, and so cause an unnatural action of the nerves, producing an injurious effect, no matter how slight, on the brain?

Did not patriarchs and sages of old wear beards, and were they not remarkable for longevity, as well as for being exceedingly fine-looking fellows?

Is not shaving a bore—and does not a man, while undergoing the operation, look extremely ridiculous? And if it is right to rasp the chin, why not the eyebrows and the head also?

Does it not appear foolish to shave on a cold morning that which nature has provided to protect us against the cold? Do we not despise and hold too cheaply a beneficent arrangement, and infringe a natural law, when we cut off what Providence says so plainly shall grow? for the more a man shaves the more the hair grows, even to the hour of his death. The head shall become bald, but the face never!

In conclusion, when man was created he had given him a beard, and who will dare to say that it was not a good gift? Turn to the first chapter of Genesis, and you will find that God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good!—*London News*.

EVIL HABITS.

HOW FORMED AND ERADICATED.

THERE are many who are attracted to the study of Phrenology, and to the perusal of the pages of THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, by a hope of finding therein hints and helps towards an effectual carrying on of the great work of life—the work of self-development, self-culture, or of progress towards perfection in everything noble, praiseworthy, and excellent. There are many of the readers of this Journal who most sincerely wish to know the faults and defects of their characters and to engage in the work of eradicating and obviating them. To such we would submit a few suggestions in reference to the power of evil habits, and on the psychological laws by which they acquire their tremendous power, and by which that power must be resisted and eradicated.

Almost every one finds, or might find, himself a slave to some habit which conscience or reason condemns; and those who have attempted to emancipate themselves from the bondage and tyrannical power of this habit, have found that they have undertaken a most difficult task. Whence comes this difficulty, and whence the strength and power of this tyrant, habit? It comes from a law of mind, which is just as capable of being used for good ends, as of being abused and perverted to bad ones. The indulgence of every propensity, the repetition of every action, exerts over the mind an influence prompting to a repetition of the indulgence or of the action. A frequently gratified propensity seeks more frequently recurring indulgences, until it is invested with the fearful power of despotic controlment. Were every desire, and every volition, and every action an unassociated one—unconnected with any previous or subsequent one—then should we be removed from the field of our most arduous duties, and most obstinate conflicts—from the arduous work of self-discipline, and self-improvement. It is the concentrated energy of many previous successes that invests the evil habits of our nature—the adversaries within us—with their most efficient power. It is the debased tone which the moral faculties have imbibed from former imbecility and inefficient resistance, which weakens and paralyzes them in every recurring trial. To the current of wrong propensity we oppose only a feeble and yielding barrier, which, instead of resisting or driving it back, only chafes and lashes the stream to greater force—impels the passions to a fiercer round of indulgence, and to a more tyrannous usurpation.

How is this power to be broken? How are evil habits to be eradicated? As evil obtains its hold and ascendancy over us, through the influence of a succession of indulgences, so is it to be eradicated by a succession of resistances. It is not to be dethroned from its supremacy by one act of the will. It is not to be overcome or robbed of its power by one outburst of moral condemnation, or one indignant note of defiance. The character cannot be cleansed of its impurities or stains by one act of purification, even should the washing be that of a baptism of penitential tears. A criminal inclination which has strengthened itself with frequent indulgence, is not to be deprived of all its power by one act

of remorse, one groan of anguish wrung from the soul in the languid interval of gratified indulgence. The breaking of the chain must follow the fashion by which it was forged, taking away one link after another. The washing away of the stains must be the work of a slow and continued course of self-discipline. The mastery over the power of evil habits must be the result of a long and arduous struggle, maintained with determined fortitude, and supported by highest aspirations.

But though this work be difficult, it is not of impossible attainment. No! we live under the government of a Taskmaster, who requires of us nothing beyond our powers of performance, and who tasks these to the full only for our own good, that we may become more strong in the might of virtue and moral nobility by the resolute putting forth of all our power. Shall we shrink, then, in pusillanimous dismay before the hard but glorious achievement? Shall we recoil from the ennobling and heaven-appointed warfare, and tamely hug the chains that gall us? Shall we relapse, ever and anon, into enervating indolence or heartless indifference? Or shall we not rather determine to maintain the conflict, till step by step the enemy is driven back from the territory which he has encroached upon? Shall we not, rather, execute our high purposes of emancipation and amendment with vigor and perseverance, in defiance of every opposition which may discourage, and every obstacle which may impede our high-minded, our lofty undertaking?

C. A.

A MODEL HEAD.

IN the pursuit of our vocation, we are often called upon to give our views on what constitutes a PERFECT HEAD.

The difficulty of giving a definite answer to this question will appear, when we consider that heads should be differently formed, to insure success in different callings and pursuits. Another difficulty which we encounter, is in the absence of a fixed standard of perfection, arising from the great variety of tastes.

No class of persons can be found, however uniform their standard may be, that will altogether agree upon what constitutes a perfect character. In relation to phrenology, there exists many very erroneous opinions and a large portion of its opponents are quite ignorant of its nature and uses, in its application to the study of mind. There is no class of persons who are so well prepared to appreciate the influence of education and other surrounding influences, upon the character and capacity of the mind, as the student of PHRENOLOGY; but it is often apparent that the opponent believes him to be either ignorant of any such influence, or unwilling to attribute to it, its real effect.

There is no occasion whatever for this misapprehension of the writers on phrenology, much less for the unjust charge of materialism and fatalism which is so often brought against it; for it has always been the openly avowed opinion by all the advocates of the science, that circumstances and education affect the character essentially, and that the individual organs increase in size as well, as activity by cultivation.

In order to establish a basis for the numerical size of the organs, a BUST has been prepared by FOWLER AND WELLS, which has been very generally adopted by all phrenologists, and which is perhaps as good a standard as can be given; yet no person supposes, that the mere possession of a head of this form would be sufficient under all circumstances to secure the possessor from every form of vice, or that a different development, would not often be more desirable. The history of the past teaches us, that man as well as every other living thing in nature is progressive, and his cerebral organization should conform to this law. If he is in advance of his time, he will be comparatively useless and inefficient, and will be mortified by the indifference manifested towards him, or suffer from the malice and persecution heaped upon him.

There may be a wide difference in the character of two persons in point of moral or intellectual elevation, and yet each may be well adapted to a *place* in life. For instance, one man may have a very high head like that of Melancthon; another may have a head comparatively low and thick, as like that of Martin Luther, and other distinguished persons. The head of Melancthon is large and highly elevated in the moral sentiments, and corresponds most perfectly with his well known character. He was distinguished for great learning and great benevolence, with the almost total absence of selfishness. He was a very timid man, and near the close of his life became disgusted with that raging zeal upon religious controversy which prevailed in his time, and he wished to die that he might escape the conflict to which he was constantly exposed. Yet when threatened with punishment by the enemies of the reformation, if he would not recant, and throw his influence into the cause of Papacy, he rose above his fears, and looked with scorn and contempt upon them, and manifested a noble self denial; counting his life not so dear to himself, as to the cause of truth. But Melancthon was not a man for the times in which he lived; he was far ahead.

So far as adaptation to his position is concerned, Martin Luther was better organized. His head was sufficiently elevated to keep the propensities in subjection, and to give him moral aspirations; while the breadth of his head at the base gave great energy and force of character, which enabled him to grapple with his adversaries, face to face, and hand to hand. Melancthon was constantly endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation, and would often concede points zealously maintained by Luther. But Luther was the more determined, when opposed. When his friends endeavored to dissuade him from attending the Diet at Worms, to which he had been summoned by the Papal powers to give an account of himself, upon the grounds of danger to his life. He positively declared, "I'll go to Worms, if there are as many devils there, as tiles on the houses!" In intellectual capability Melancthon was much the superior, but the reformation was promoted more by the executiveness of Luther. Indeed, without him, Melancthon with all his virtue and learning would hardly have made himself felt, for his modesty was equal to his learning.

Between these two extremes there are many degrees and varieties of heads, and many of them sufficiently capacious to appreciate high moral excellence; but the deficiencies of those with the highest heads will be less dangerous to society, than those of the lower which arise from too great activity, or wrong direction of the propensities.

It is a very necessary condition in the formation of character, that every organ of the brain have a legitimate work assigned to it. If the base of the brain is large, which indicates the size of combativeness, destructiveness, &c., &c., the person should be occupied in removing obstacles, and in overcoming difficulties. The liability to go astray, to commit errors and sins, is oftener the result of a want of harmony among the faculties, or a disproportion between the head and body, than from a complete ascendancy of the selfish faculties over the moral. The excessive development of Approbativeness is often the cause of a degree of extravagance, which can be sustained only by indulging in a course of crime and hypocrisy, of which a person possessed of an organization, otherwise inferior but well balanced here, would be ashamed; and many a man of elevated moral and intellectual endowments has lost the respect of men, because he was so deficient in self-respect as to allow himself to be influenced by others, when he should have acted out his own convictions. No person of a strongly marked organization will appear to advantage, when he is not in his proper sphere. The ignorance of men in judging of the capacities of others, is often displayed in the choice they make of persons for responsible offices. If an individual has distinguished himself as a scholar and orator, and his views harmonize with their ideas, he is chosen to fill a position of responsibility and trust; and his friends are disappointed and his credit ruined, because he is found wanting in firmness, and gives way before the adverse influence which is brought to bear upon him.

J. L. C.

EDUCATION. ITS FUNDAMENTAL NATURE AND PRACTICAL METHODS.

BY D. GREENE.

THE mission of the educator, properly understood, is undoubtedly one of the most momentous which engages the efforts of mankind. Into his hands are committed the highest interests of beings fresh from Nature's mould, upon whom the blighting hand of human skill has never come. They are rough diamonds, waiting to receive an exquisite polish from the touch of his magic influence. They come into his hands endowed with infinite susceptibilities, unmarred as yet by the defacing strokes of human policy. To develop and reveal their hidden beauties, to fit them for the exalted uses to which they were appointed, is his lofty and responsible work. It is a work equalled in importance and dignity by no other—one which might well engage the energies of the highest angelic minds. It is a work which, if properly and universally performed, would speedily transform earth into a paradise, rivalling in beauty and purity the primitive Eden.

In the capacity and desire for unlimited improvement by education, which is a universal characteristic of the race, we behold the dignity of human nature. The capacity of enjoying the benefits of cultivation is not an exclusive monopoly conferred on a privileged few. It is a common boon bestowed alike on all, and inseparable from the essential attributes of humanity. A desire for improvement is manifest in the human mind in every variety of circumstances, at least wherever the human faculties exist in any thing like their normal condition, and increases in strength in proportion as it is gratified. It is one of the fundamental traits by which man is elevated above the brute creation, and its absence or extinction in any striking degree marks the lowest form of human degradation.

In the prosecution of his refined and responsible work, the educator is to bear in mind that he is only the agent and assistant of Nature. He can only work by calling into action the powers which she has placed in his hands. To remove the obstacles which oppose the beneficial operation of her laws, and to vary the order in which they successively act, constitute the limits of his power. It is a great mistake to suppose that education is an artificial process. It is in the highest degree a process of Nature, every step being a result of the operation of her invariable laws. To create *occasions* for the operation of these laws is the ultimate extent of the powers of her human agent. To do this in such a manner as to secure the most beneficial results is the problem which he is to solve. Having done this, he must be content to wait her appointed time. The processes of Nature are slow, but they cannot be hurried by art. They must be left to their own fulfilment.

What is education? is a question which has been often asked and answered. With different classes of persons the term possesses widely different significations. It may be doubted whether, as used in common language, it often conveys a meaning at all approaching to that which is attached to it by those whose views of the process it denotes are the most enlightened and correct.

Our definition of *education* must necessarily be based on the aspect in which we view its subject—*man*. Man may be considered in two different ways: either as possessing certain primary, distinct, and independent *faculties*, susceptible of being developed and improved; or as *doing* or *experiencing* certain things, of feeling certain emotions, or performing certain actions. This latter view assumes nothing, it includes only what is certainly known. On the former supposition education would be defined as the *drawing out* or *development* of the faculties, which agrees with the etymology of the term. On the latter it would be said to consist in the *formation of habits*.

In strictness, and in the existing state of our knowledge, we should perhaps combine these two views, and regard man as endowed with primitive and distinct faculties, mental and physical, and also as doing and experiencing certain things which are the modes of action of those faculties. Hence education embraces both the development of the faculties, and the formation of habits.

But correct views of the nature of the educational process, and of the practical method of conducting it, are of more importance than a just definition of the term. By what means, then, are the faculties developed? The answer can be given in a word, namely: by *exercise*. This is the great instrument of the practical educator. Man possesses no other means by which he may improve upon the crude and undeveloped state in which Nature leaves him, than natural and healthful exercise. To improve and strengthen any faculty of mind or body, it has only to be exercised moderately, frequently, and in strict conformity with the natural laws by which its action is governed.

The effects of exercise in developing the physical powers are a matter of daily observation. Of these, it is sufficient to instance the hackneyed illustration of the blacksmith's arm. The same law holds in the physiology of mind, in regard to the agency and effect which exercise has in promoting the growth and strength of the faculties. Like the organs of the body, the faculties of the mind can be improved in no other way than by using them. Thus the resources of the educator are in fact more limited than they would at first sight appear. With the multiplicity of appliances which have been devised for doing his appropriate work, he finds them all reduced at last to a single instrumentality—*exercise*. But this is not all. His power is circumscribed within still narrower limits. He cannot exert directly even this single instrument at pleasure. He has no power even to exercise faculties which are not his own. He can only place before them suitable *occasions* for their exercise.

He who educates himself, therefore, works to vastly better advantage than he who seeks to educate another. And this furnishes a clue to the acknowledged superiority of self-education over every other mode; a superiority so great that it has even been said that "none are educated but the self-educated." The reason may be found in the fact that he who would improve his own faculties, has them under his immediate control, and may exert them at will, while he who seeks to educate those of another has no power over them directly, but can only provide occasions for their exercise. It must be granted, nevertheless, that one who thoroughly understands the invariable laws to which the action of the mind is subject, and who is possessed of practical skill in applying them may, control another's mental operations with almost as much certainty as his own. Such are the universality and uniformity of the principles inherent in the constitution of the mind.

Whichever view we adopt in regard to its nature, the above remarks on the practical *method* of education hold equally true. If the formation and strengthening of habits constitute education, the process is the same. An infinite variety of exercises exist equally adapted to develop the faculties, and on the nature of those employed will depend the character of the habits which are contracted, but habits are formed by the same process which strengthens and improves the faculties—namely, by exercise, by repetition, by practice.

As no one can pass through the world without having more or less occasion to employ his powers of mind as well as of body, so it may be said that in one sense all men are educated. So Nature is our great educator, since in our natural wants and necessities she places before us occasions for the exercise of our faculties. This casual and necessary education is the same in kind, so far as it extends, as that purposed and systematic cultivation to which the term is more generally applied. And it is pertinent to remark that we may learn much if we will on this subject, by observing the manner in which, in Nature's school, the educational process is conducted. In respect to other things, oftentimes, after ages of fruitless endeavors to substitute human inventions, it is found necessary to return at last to the natural method. Here enlightened observation may serve to correct our views and improve our methods, and to aid us in perfecting a reliable theory of the educational process, which must be the only sure foundation for its intelligent and successful practice. That education which consists, as it too often does, in the application of such random methods as caprice or accident may suggest, can be regarded at best but as a refinement of that necessary sort of education which every man encounters in passing through the world, and which has its type in the training which savages receive at the hand of Nature.

INDIVIDUAL VS. GENERAL REFORMS.

ALL reformers ought to commence at home and become self-reformers. Whether or not charity begins at home, we have no hesitation in declaring that reform to be of any value should begin there. It is impossible for a man who is himself in an unreformed state, to look around him and perceive how others want reforming. The constant demand for reform is no proof that real reform is effected, but rather a confession that the generality are unreformed. Now, if we have truly described the cause of that state of affairs which is generally acknowledged to exist, namely, a complete bewilderment of words and ideas, a total want of true acts and principles, we can only look for the truth by the light of the self-reformed.

It is admitted that, just as the nation is composed of all the individuals in it, so the natural opinions or feelings whether political, social, or scientific, are, in the aggregate made up of the various political, social and scientific views and opinions of individuals.

The best way, therefore, if any change in either of these respects is desired, is evidently to endeavor to change the individuals who constitute the mass:—These being as tributaries which conjointly make the great river, we must operate upon these near their sources, for no permanent effect can be produced by troubling the already accumulated waters. To obtain a better public opinion, every one should strive for a better private or individual opinion and he will reach that just as he is a better being.

It is self-evident that superior actions, improved conduct, and higher manifestations are the results of higher, improved, and superior natures.

Now we think that individuals will be helped in the development or attainment of a better being and a higher state, by self-reform in the lower and earthly things. Every one wishing well to the state and to the commonwealth must say to himself, "Before I can with propriety and consistency call upon another to conform to the general good, and thus promote an actual reform, I must in myself manifest this reforming spirit by giving up something which law and custom, and even public approbation would allow me to retain." Self-indulgence is the great stultifying law. It obscures and clouds the vision to such an extent that it is not perceived to be self-indulgence. But will a rich man reform his habits? Why should he give up his turtle, his game, his champagne, his brandy? He can afford them, and his consumption of them is good for trade; so he argues. And will the poor man give up his bacon, his beer, his tobacco? They are his only consolations in his miserable condition, and so he hugs the cause of his misery. To talk to the wealthy, the healthy and free, about the necessity or propriety of moderating their appetites and desires is, generally, like speaking to winds and waves. It is only in sickness, poverty, and affliction, that there is a chance of gaining a hearing. It is this narrow self-feeling, every one claiming the liberty of self destruction, which eventually destroys whole empires and will destroy us if we do not set about individual reform. "No man liveth for himself alone."

War and famine are both clearly traceable to the state of the human mind, and when they come although we may call upon Providence, and in our ignorance lay the blame there, those who see the mighty errors of mankind in supplying their unlawful and lustful indulgence, see that the cause lies here.

We can appeal to no class, no body of men. All that we can do is to call upon individuals in the sphere of our influence, to awaken to the cause of this miserable condition. We are floating on the waves of destruction and the steam that carries us into the gulf, is raised by our own fiery stimulants. We could put out the fire before the last plunge, but the warning voice may be too weak; captain and crew are for the most part stultified and while pitching and tossing, and grumbling and boasting, they yet hope, by God's favor, to arrive at the goal of national safety, but refuse to take the means.

Our inward and our outward complaints, our personal and our national calamities, are in the eyes of the majority the work of Providence. All things are certainly in one sense by an Almighty Ruler. He has made wise laws which govern the universe, and we cannot contravene those laws with impunity. All human deformities, both physical and moral, are the results of unerring laws, and it is a man's especial business to investigate these. Providence is not a whimsical ruler. If children are born with defects of sight, hearing, speech, or intellect; if men are subject to paralysis, gout, dyspepsia, biliousness, scrofula, and other diseases, they are to be attributed to Providence only through the working of fixed laws, and the cause may be discovered. If statesmen are found to be without guiding principles, weak, vacillating, presumptuous, and

talkative; if the press, equally fickle, but more bold, because not responsible, blames every body, but puts forth no remedy, and adds still further to the general dismay, there is a reason for this, and it is principally, that Providence governs by laws which men must obey, and that men prefer to disobey the laws without looking to the consequence, because it would bring about self-accusation. Therefore it must be only those who have applied this caustic to themselves, and have reformed themselves, that ever can have the courage to turn the tide of affairs. The readers of this Journal will see how much is to be done; let them begin and follow the course of self-denial, till they reach perfect obedience to the laws of nature, of science, or of God, and His service is perfect freedom.

By such individual reform a party may be raised strong enough to place the truth before the world, and to confound all the humbug of those *wise* senators, *wise* doctors and *wise* preachers, who dare to set their wisdom before that of the Architect of Nature. The highest motives should induce us to live purely. Our own health and happiness, our example and influence on others, spreading as it will do from our own immediate circle to the country, and thus effecting a national good, and saving multitudes of souls from the penalties of intemperance. But we must not expect that the reign of evil habits can be destroyed at a blow; that which it has taken ages to establish against nature, will require some perseverance and constancy to resist; but we venture to say that a devoted band might in the course of a few years establish the foundation of a reform, for which the growth of error has prepared mankind. The depth of misery which has resulted must be the groundwork of the new life. The system of alimentary indulgence has been tried and found wanting; in our liberty let us choose another and a better road, to individual happiness, to national glory.

In proportion as we set the example of abstaining from all injurious luxuries and lead others to abstain, the occasions of excess must be diminished, the temptations to it disappear; and this practical and solemn testimony cannot but have its effect. But if we only give advice while our moderation is at least doubtful, what authority have our words. Those who drink alcohol, drink that which causes such havoc among mankind, range themselves on the side of the beverage, and though they may fancy that they escape its sting, they set an example to domestics and children which they may one day bitterly rue. They virtually forsake the standard of reform and throw themselves into the ranks of its foes. Nor is the influence of a bloody meal less to be deplored in its ultimate consequences, which though not so obvious are not less certain. Indeed anything that corrupts the body destroys the mind, and if bad habits reign through the country the national mind becomes depreciated and degraded. It is not enough that the individual is saved; we must work for the fulfilment of that time when our children shall be delivered from evil, not led into temptation; when the name of God shall be honored by *deeds* of obedience on earth even as it is in heaven. We know this, that if we repent and turn from our evil

ways we shall be saved. We may be assured of this fact, that the Allwise Creator will not alter His laws to suit our tastes; and therefore if we desire to bring about health and happiness, and a state of affairs which will produce the greatest enjoyment of all those powers and faculties with which we are endowed, we must endeavor to find out the laws which have been so broken as to cause all the misery we see around us, and having discovered a cause of mischief avoid it in future. If there is a good time coming, it will come through our return to God and nature. Happy are those who minister to its approach and are not indifferent to its advent; to them it will be a luxury not only to welcome the day, but to enjoy the anticipation of its brightness.

"There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow
There is a flower about to blow,

There is a blackness changing into gray;
Men of thought and men of action clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen,
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it paper, aid it type,
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,

And our earnest must not slacken into play;
Men of thought, and men of action, clear the way!"

Health Journal.

INFLUENCE OF POLITICS ON THE PUBLIC INTELLECT AND MORALS.

Despotic governments, where kings rule absolutely, and the people have naught to say respecting their mode of government, naturally stagnate intellect and morals. If a wrong is perpetrated, no one is allowed to remonstrate, but all are required patiently to submit; and thus submission to wrong deteriorates conscience, whereas to manfully resist it, would develop this faculty.

But, in our government, the case is far otherwise. Here, every citizen is allowed and in the very nature of things induced to take an interest in political matters. This interest awakens his faculties more or less according to its intensity, and the fact that the great body of our citizens take not a tame or secondary interest in politics, but almost a primary one, shows to what extent these political contests awaken and thereby discipline the public mind. How many seek information on politics who would read little else, and by taking a political paper form the habit of more extended reading. Though the political press is not always as courteous and truthful as is desirable, yet the aggregate good it is doing incomparably exceeds the evil. Granted that the body of the people vote according to their feelings rather than judgment, even this awakening of the feelings quickens the intellect and reason by way of defence and enforcement of them, and this draws out and develops the argumentative talent, increases power of speech, and indirectly imparts an activity to the whole mind, which otherwise in many cases never would have been developed. Though many of our countrymen are ignorant and unable to read, yet they are native born, but mainly those who have been brought up under despotic rule.

Formerly politics turned principally on pecu-

niary matters, such as bank or no bank, tariff or no tariff; but latterly—all hail the change—it is beginning to discuss questions involving a moral, and thereby developing sense of public right and justice. Of late years the subject of temperance has been brought to the polls, which appertaining to a great public evil and its remedy, obliges its partisans to talk on the right and the wrong of the traffic; of prohibition, of its evils and their remedies; of what ought and what ought not to be, thereby developing the conscientious sentiment.

Slavery, too, has been brought to the polls, and this has equally enlisted the conscientious sentiment to discuss its rights, wrongs, claims, evils and remedies, and induces partisans pro and con to look at it in ten thousand ways and aspects; all claiming to be more or less guided and governed by principles of right, by the duties which the States owe to the general government, and the general government to the States; the north to the south, and the south to the north, and the white race north and south to the colored race in bondage. That these subjects have their right and wrong is frankly admitted, and their discussion in that light is a great public good, by disciplining the public conscience and rendering it more acute in the investigation of moral questions generally.

The final victory of right is rendered certain by the republican doctrine, taken in conjunction with this conscientious element in man. Human nature is obliged by its primitive constitution to be governed substantially by its ideas of right. Men must think and believe wrong, before they can do wrong, at least on a large scale. To convince an individual or a community that a given measure is right, is well nigh tantamount to its adoption, and must precede it. Now, the discussion of subjects in their various aspects, enlarges the moral sense in men, and obliges them finally to see and act upon the right. Considered in every aspect, the republican doctrine is the true one. It may be trusted in any and in all emergencies. It will eventually purify itself from all evils, and result in the greatest possible good to the whole number; and even the very violence of our party contests instead of being a detriment, is one of the very means of working out both the discipline of intellect and moral sentiment, and of securing the ultimate triumph of the right over the wrong.

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ARCHITECTURE.

The following design for a small village house, we are permitted to extract from "Village and Farm Cottages," an elegant work by Messrs. CLEVELAND & BACKUS Bro's., Architects of this city, published by the Appleton's.

The object of the work is to apply to *Village* houses the same principles by which Downing and others have so materially improved the character of country residences. The designs given, twenty-four in number, are all for buildings of low price, varying in their estimated cost from less than \$600 to about \$3,000.

There can be no question that those who build houses of this description are the class most to be benefited by the publication of such books. More wealthy persons may not only build larger and more costly houses, but may have them made to suit their own peculiar notions or necessities. The laboring man, however, cannot spend either money or time in ascertaining how he may build to most advantage—and often suffers loss of money, waste of room, and discomfort in his home, simply because he was not informed of the best way to make his means available. To quote from the work under consideration:—

"Often, indeed, the necessity of designing for a house of low cost increases his difficulties. The man of abundant means can afford to have ample space for every desired accommodation, without infringing on architectural effect. But, in the small dwelling, where every dollar must be made to tell, it requires close calculation and ingenious contrivance, to secure at once utility and good looks. And this difference in designing two classes of structures holds in regard to ornamental details. Says an eminent English architect: 'I am not ashamed to confess that I have often experienced more difficulty in determining the form and size of a hovel or park entrance than in arranging the several apartments of a large mansion.' It is for these reasons that architects cannot afford to furnish appropriate and careful cottage designs for the same per centage on the cost as that which would remunerate them for of those more expensive buildings. The

consequence is that many feel compelled to forego such aid.

"Under such circumstances, the next best course for procuring a house-plan seems to be that which many adopt in regard to their wardrobe. He who thinks he cannot afford to order a coat, finds a tolerable fit among the ready-made and lower priced articles of the store. The designs in this book are offered in the hope that, while they increase the variety, they will add something to the facility with which such a selection can be made.

"The two-story dwelling has important advantages, which make it the best form for a great majority of village houses. The choice between this and a lower style of building should rest on clear grounds. There must be a certain relation between the breadth and the height of a building to give it a satisfactory look of stability. To effect this, the house must cover more ground, and the expense is thus carried beyond the reach of many. We do, indeed, see many high thin houses, and miserable spectacles they are. Sometimes we behold one of respectable proportions, but with a meanly finished exterior,—the resources of the builder not having been sufficient to give him a large house, and a good one, too. In such cases, we think it would be well to compromise.

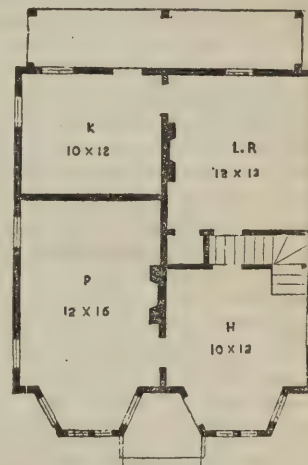
"While the low cottage seems modest and retiring, the high, square built house, has a more forward and assured look. When houses or men boldly claim our regards, we have a right to expect that they will give proof of their worth. Such structures clearly need a nice finish, and more of ornament, than those of a less ambitious expression.

"A large house is apt to look blank, cheerless, unsupported, if built without wings, porticoes, or some projecting feature. These, however, if elegant and appropriate, are costly. The above design is in style and cost as moderate as we deem consistent with the two-story form. Larger houses might, indeed, be put up for the same cost, but only by the sacrifice, to mere space, of other and better qualities. Such houses, if needed, can be built by any carpenter.

"In exterior form and feature this design pre-

sents some peculiarities. There are two large bays on the front, one in the parlor and the other in the hall. The main entrance is at the side of the latter. This is from a porch, partly enclosed by these projections and covered by an overhanging roof. The main roof is 'hipped,' that is, it slopes back on every side. A gable is avoided, as it would increase a height already somewhat excessive.

"We have shunned what we deem a gross, though very common error in such houses—a large showy cornice in front, while the other sides are left entirely naked. Ours is an honest cornice of real wood; it is simple and plain, and goes all round. Vertical lines in the covering would increase the apparent height. It should, therefore, be clap-boarded, or better still, plank-ed horizontally with an even surface, showing no joints.



"The interior arrangement is compact and economical. A good-sized parlor, a comfortable living room, an entrance hall, large enough to answer as a sitting or an acting-room in summer, a kitchen and four bed-rooms, are comprised within a space of less than twenty-six feet square. A back-kitchen, wood-room, pantries, etc., may be furnished in an extension at the rear.



"There are four good chambers on the second floor. Of these three have clothes-presses attached. The front windows of this story are double, two in one. This makes the rooms more valuable, while it gives dignity to the exterior. Many house-fronts are spoiled by having too many windows. The wall-veil has no breadth or dignity, and the house becomes a large lantern.

"The back verandah is plain with solid posts and visible frame-work. There should be a rear

building, the roofs joining. In winter, the middle part of the verandah may be enclosed, making an entry to the kitchen and wood-room.

"Its regular form makes this house suitable for a spot where it may be seen from several points. The lot on which it is to stand should be open and smooth, rather above than below the grounds about it—depends upon location and the facilities for procuring material.

"Height of each story, 9 feet. Cost, about \$1,200."

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The time of the House of Representatives has thus far been consumed in unavailing attempts to elect a Speaker. The votes have been cast for the three prominent candidates named in our last record, and up to this time there has been no prospect of a choice being effected within any assignable time. No business of importance has come before the Senate, although several desultory debates have given a little relief to the monotony of the session. The President decided not to wait for the organization of the House for the communication of his message, and accordingly sent in that document to the Senate. It is an elaborate State-paper, presenting a luminous account of the internal state of the Union and its relation with foreign countries. The usual reports of the Heads of Departments have also been laid before the public, in anticipation of the regular business of the House.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—After repeated trials, the contest for the Speakership of the Assembly was concluded by the election of Orville Robinson of Oswego, who was carried into the chair by Republican votes. Mr. Robinson was a supporter of Van Buren in 1848, and has uniformly acted with the Soft party on all questions except Canal Enlargement, in respect of which he has gone with the Whigs. He was returned to the Assembly last Fall by means of a great number of Republican votes, cast for him on personal rather than political grounds. The Message of Gov. Clark is a lucid and unpretending exposition of State affairs. Among the prominent topics which he discusses is the Prohibitory Liquor Law, on which he holds the following language. "The Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed by the last Legislature, in accordance with the clearly expressed demand of the people, went into operation on the 4th of July last. Notwithstanding it has been subjected to an opposition more persistent, unscrupulous and defiant than is often incurred by an act of legislation; and though legal and magisterial influence, often acting unofficially and extra-judicially, have combined to render it inoperative, to forestall the decision of the Courts, wrest the statute from its obvious meaning, and create a general distrust in, if not hostility to, all legislative restrictions of the traffic in intoxicating liquors—it has still, outside of our large cities, been generally obeyed. The influence is visible in a marked diminution of the evils which it sought to remedy. In the City of New York, and others of our large towns, it has, through the connivance of magistrates and executive officers, sworn to sustain the laws, been flagrantly disregarded, on the pretense principally of its unconstitutionality. The course pursued has indicated but little confidence on the part of those opposed to the law in the ultimate decision of the Court; and still less of a willingness to let the statute be tested by actual experiment. That some of the details of the Prohibitory Act are imperfect, and that some of its provisions are susceptible of a lax interpretation, is not to be denied. The defects do not, however, vitiate the main principle of the law, which seems to me to be entirely accordant with our Constitution, and in harmony with the obligation which Government owes to the people. My confidence in the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and in the good results which may be anticipated from such prohibition, is in no degree shaken. But no farther action on the subject is recommended until the constitutional questions involved in the existing law shall have been adjudicated by the Court of Appeals. What amendments, if any,

may be needed to render the statute more effective for the suppression of 'Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime,' and to guard against the neglect or malfeasance of those to whom its execution is entrusted, may be matters for your subsequent consideration."

MAINE.—The Legislature on the 4th ult. elected Mr. Wells, the Old Line Democratic candidate, Governor of the State for the ensuing year. The vote was as follows: In the House—Mr. Reed, [Straight Whig.] 90; Mr. Wells, [Democrat.] 88; Mr. Morrill, [Republican.] 63; Mr. Morse, 46; Mr. Holmes, 9. In the Senate—Mr. Wells, 21; Mr. Reed, 7; scattering, 2. Gov. Wells was subsequently inaugurated, and sent in his Message to the Legislature. In it he expresses no opinion on the policy of the Nebraska bill, but acquiesces in it. He takes strong ground against the Liquor Law, and recommends a license system. He also recommends the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas, condemns the Alien and Naturalization laws, and the Personal Liberty Act. The educational system of the State is alluded to, and some suggestions made as to further legislation on the subject. He opposes the sale of timber lands unless money is needed, praises the reform school, and advocates improvement in the militia system.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Gardner's Message was delivered to the Legislature on the 3d ult. He recommends twenty-one years' residence of foreign-born citizens, and ability to read and write, before they are allowed to vote; deprecates the passage of the Personal Liberty act by the last Legislature, and urges its speedy repeal; suggests a reduction of the number of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. Hon. E. C. Baker, a young law student of Medford, was chosen President of the Senate, by the votes of the Know-Nothings. The same party elected Charles A. Phelps, a young physician of Boston, Speaker of the House. The preacher is also a young man. Thus Young America takes the highest honors and emoluments. In the Senate, Rev. Daniel C. Eddy was elected chaplain, and Benjamin Stevens sergeant-at-arms. In the House, the Rev. Abraham D. Merrill, of Lynn, was chosen chaplain. The Hon. John H. Clifford has been elected Attorney-General by the Legislature of this State.

MINNESOTA.—The Council of this Territory organized on Friday, the 4th ult., by the election of John B. Brisson, Democrat, as presiding officer. The House failed to organize. Charles Goodhue, Democrat, received the highest number of votes, and there were good prospects of his election.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.—The Council and House of Representatives of Nebraska met at Omaha City, Dec. 18, 1855. Mr. B. R. Folsom was elected President of the Council, and Mr. P. C. Sullivan, Speaker of the House. Gov. Izard delivered his Message in person. He adverts with pleasure to the prosperity of the Territory. Business of every kind is in a healthy condition. Towns and cities are springing up everywhere, and the beautiful prairies are fast being converted into productive fields and farms. The public surveys are rapidly progressing. The efforts for the general diffusion of knowledge and education by means of schools are in some measure successful, and promise to become more so. The military arrangements for the protection of the frontier settlements from the attacks of Indians are imperfect and insufficient. Nothing would add more to the permanent prosperity of the Territory than a complete geological survey. An additional Land-Office is needed.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Freeman, alluding to the election on the 15th of December, on the proposed Free State Constitution, says: From all we can learn, the vote on Saturday was not so large, as could have been expected, or would have been under circumstances of a more favorable character. The excitement which existed throughout the Territory by reason of the threatened demolition of Lawrence, and the consequent call of our citizens to that point, prevented a thorough canvass of the Territory, such as had been arranged. A convention has nominated Dr. Robinson for Governor, Mr. Delahay for Congress, Schuyler for Secretary of State, etc.

INDIANA.—The State debt proper of Indiana is now reported at \$7,783,473. In addition to this there is a

canal debt amounting to \$6,979,982, for which the State was originally bound, but, by an arrangement perfected several years ago with the European creditors, the State was released, the creditors agreeing to rely wholly upon the revenues of the Wabash and Erie canal and its donated lands, for means of ultimate payment. It is now understood that these means are totally inadequate to wipe out so large an indebtedness, and the question is being canvassed in some quarters, whether the State should not feel it incumbent upon its public faith to come to the relief of the canal creditors.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri Legislature has adjourned, after passing not less than 770 acts. Among them was one to loan to the Pacific Railroad Company the sum of \$253,000 for four months, to meet the immediate wants of the company; and another which prevents the selling or giving away of liquor on Sunday, on penalty of forfeiture of license, and inability to obtain a new one for two years.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The Wisconsin Legislature organized on Thursday, January 19. In the Senate, Lieut. Gov. McArthur acted as President, and Byron Paine, Republican, was elected Clerk. In the House, William Hall, Dem., was elected Speaker, and Judge Armstrong, Dem., Clerk. Mr. Bashford to-day demanded possession of the Executive office from Governor Barstow. The latter declined to give it up, and the case is now before the Supreme Court. Gov. Barstow's message was delivered to the Legislature on Saturday. He opposes the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and asks for an investigation into the conduct of the different State officers. In the Assembly, on Saturday, Mr. Mills said that he should not recognize Mr. Barstow as Governor. Mr. Bashford was to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court to contest the election.

CONCERNING COLORED PEOPLE.—A petition is now in extensive circulation in Virginia praying the legislature of that State to so modify the laws concerning slaves and free persons of color, as: 1. To protect the parental relation, forbidding the separation of parents and young children at the will of any man or set of men, under criminal penalties. 2. To recognize and secure the marital relation to colored persons; forbidding the disregard of the sacred relation of husband and wife by any man amongst his own slaves, and protecting the same between slaves of different families. 3. To allow persons so disposed to teach persons of color to read, so as better to assist their moral and mental elevation. The memorial instances, as indications of the great responsibility which the South feels for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the colored people in their midst, that in Louisiana, the laws prohibit the separation of parents and young children, and the same policy has been engaging legislative attention in Georgia and Alabama. In South Carolina, important ameliorating modifications of the code on Slavery have been advocated by many able writers and jurists—among whom may be mentioned Dr. Fuller, and Judge O'Neil. In Maryland, free colored persons are permitted to have their own schools, and with the most encouraging results. In Louisiana, their schools are not only permitted but assisted by money from public funds.

POWER OF PARDON.—A very interesting question has been argued in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is that of the constitutional power of the President to grant conditional or qualified pardons. In 1852 President Fillmore commuted the punishment of a man named Wells from death to imprisonment for life. Wells made a written agreement, accepting the condition. His counsel apply by petition to the Supreme Court for *habeas corpus*, alleging that Wells is unlawfully imprisoned, on the ground that the President cannot grant a qualified pardon, and that the pardon must therefore be construed in law as an absolute one.

THE PRESIDENT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who called on President Pierce on the 1st inst., says of him:—"I had heard that he was looking ill, but was not prepared to find him such a wreck of his former self. His person has become very thin, and his face wears a hue so ghastly and cadaverous that one could almost fancy he was gazing upon a corpse."

ARREST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—A great excitement has been occasioned in this city by the arrest of

the steamer *Northern Light*, when about to start for Nicaragua, by the United States authorities on a charge of being engaged in carrying filibusters to the new Walker colony in Nicaragua. The steamer had a large number of passengers on board, and the circumstances attending the arrest attracted general attention, and produced an extraordinary ferment in certain circles. The facts briefly were these: It had been understood for several days that a secret filibustering movement against the State of Nicaragua was in progress in New York. It appears that over three hundred men were already enlisted for six months' service in that country, for which they were to receive pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, and at the expiration of the term a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land. The whole force were to sail in the *Northern Light*, which was also to convey a large quantity of munitions of war to the belligerents under Colonel Walker. Information of the whole affair was given to the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, who corresponded with the Nicaragua Transit Company, who it seems, are deeply interested in the matter, and had furnished each member of the party with a free ticket to San Juan. Whether the government could or would interfere, was the question. On Monday, about half an hour before the time of the sailing of the steamer, Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, attended at the vessel in person, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Joachimsen, and three or four deputy marshals, and informed her captain and owners that if she left while under detention they would be acting in violation of the laws, and they should be held responsible for their conduct. Capt. Tinklepaugh having obtained his clearance papers, however, [though it is said by mistake,] in defiance of his authority, started with the officers on board, and in the midst of the most intense excitement of a large crowd who had assembled on the pier. The District Attorney hastened to the Revenue Office, and in twenty minutes the Revenue Cutter *Washington* was under sail to overtake and stop the steamer. She was overhauled while passing Governor's Island, by the Revenue Cutter, which brought her too after firing three times with blank cartridge. She was then boarded by some of the officers from the cutter and anchored in the river between the Battery and Jersey City. An arrangement was made by which she was allowed to sail, the Nicaragua Transit Company having agreed to give bonds as security for the legal character of the vessel.

FILIBUSTERING AT NEW ORLEANS.—Private letters, received at Washington from New Orleans, report that Col. Grant has over one thousand men enlisted, all fully armed, for an expedition to Nicaragua. One hundred of the men were to leave that city on the schooner *General Scott*, which vessel had been fitted up for their reception, and was advertised to leave the new basin on Tuesday morning, December 18th, at 10 o'clock. It was expected that three hundred men would sail in the steamer *Prometheus* on the 26th for Punta Arenas, all of them bound for Walker's headquarters, but the party might be delayed until the next steamer, as no news had been received from French, or any positive and reliable information as to the course of our Government been made public at New Orleans. The party do not go armed. Many of them are men of means and influence.

GREAT SALT LAKE.—We have the *Deseret News* up to Oct. 31, with intelligence from Great Salt Lake. The Saints, it would seem, continue in the even tenor of their way, and appear to have little to trouble them, with the exception of the failure of the wheat crop, about which, however, they do not complain very loudly; the want of regularity in the mails, which appears to irritate them more than anything else; and difficulties at times with the neighboring Indians. The *News* says: Buildings and improvements of various kinds are constantly and rapidly being made; hence our citizens are so busy, peaceful and happy, that they furnish no spicy items with which to swell our columns, and we sincerely trust that they may always so remain. Maj. R. T. Burton, with a detachment of Life Guards, returned to Salt Lake City on the 26th of October, from an expedition to Fort Supply and the country adjacent, undertaken in compliance with orders to inquire into and suppress the hostility lately manifested by a few Snakes in that quarter. Maj. Burton reported all quiet, and the existence of friendly feelings on the part of the Indians whom he saw. The detachment met with no difficulty or accident. We have an account of the murder of the three

Mormons by the Utah Indians, in the endeavor to recover some cattle which the latter had driven off. The market was well supplied with large stocks of goods, and more were coming.

CASE OF MRS. GAINES.—The Supreme Court of New Orleans have given their decision in the matter of Myra Clark Gaines on the application to allow the olographic will of her father, Daniel Clarke, made in 1813, to be probated, which will constitute Mrs. Gaines the universal legatee of her father—and Delachaise and Delacroix his executors. The decision of the Supreme Court is a reversal of the decision of the Second District Court, and decrees that the will of 1813 shall be probated, and that Mrs. Gaines be put in possession of the property bequeathed to her by her father. The question of jurisdiction in the matter was promptly decided by the Court, which holds that it has full jurisdiction in the matter.

BIRTHS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A remarkable fact contained in the abstract of births in Massachusetts in 1854, [says the *Boston Transcript*,] is the great increase of children of foreign parents. Of the 32,000 born, but 16,470 were of American parents, while 15,000 were of parents, one or both foreigners—and the increase from foreign parents was more than twice what it was from native parents.

MONUMENT TO THE PILGRIMS.—A monument is soon to be erected to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, and their landing on "The stern and rock-bound coast." The monument is to consist of a colossal figure of Faith, pointing to the skies, and holding a Bible under the left arm. The figure will be of granite, 70 feet high, and supported by a pedestal 50 feet high, making in all a noble and unsurpassed monument of 150 feet.

RESIGNATION.—Judge Stuart, tried and acquitted of bribery in New York recently, has resigned.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Clark has conferred honor on himself and a great benefit on the metropolis by appointing ELISHA S. CAPRON to the office of City Judge, vacated by the resignation of Sidney H. Stuart. Mr. Capron is a man of unblemished character and the best qualifications for the place. He is now some fifty years of age, and passed more than twenty years of his professional career in Herkimer County, where he held a high place as a criminal lawyer, being often engaged in the trial of capital cases. Though a decided Republican in sentiment, he is free from all entangling alliances in politics, and is under partisan obligations to nobody. The public may expect from him—what is so greatly needed in this city—a perfectly fearless as well as impartial administration of the duties of this most important station. When such a man takes his seat upon the bench, it is an occasion of satisfaction on the part of all good citizens.

THE ESCAPED NOVICE.—We see announced the marriage of Miss Josephine Bunkley to a Mr. Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

FANNY FERN MARRIED.—The marriage of the far-famed Fanny Fern [Mrs. Sara Payson Eldredge] to Mr. James Parton of this city, took place last Saturday.

DEATH OF ROBERT SCHUYLER.—A private letter from Paris announces the death of Robert Schuyler, the railroad swindler, at Genoa, Nov. 15th, where he had lived for some time with his family in strict incognito. The letter says "his colossal frauds had not enriched him, but for his subsistence he received the necessary sums from America. For a long time the place of his residence would have been unknown, but that many persons high in railroad positions, especially in that of the New Haven Road, were interested in seeing him, and finding him, silent as he was. From the time he left, his health went on declining, and he died heart-broken." The truth of this statement is doubted. Mr. Schuyler may have reasons for spreading the report of his own death.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS DEAN.—Nicholas Dean, Esq., died at his residence in this city, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He has at various times rendered important public services, and has long been universally respected for his probity and other sterling qualities. As President of the

Croton Aqueduct Board, he discharged his duties with remarkable efficiency and fidelity. More recently, he held the office of President in the Harlem Railroad Company.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN WAR.—Since our last record we have advised that Count Valentine Esterhazy has gone from Vienna to St. Petersburg as the bearer of new propositions of peace, invented by Austria and assented to by both France and England. The terms thus submitted to the Czar are: 1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and other. 2. A general protection of the great Powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of the Danube to be secured. 4. The fortresses of Bomarsund and Sebastopol not to be rebuilt. The Czar is to have a fortnight to consider these proposals; if he rejects them there will be an end of negotiations till after the next campaign, in which there is a vague, but we dare say most fallacious, notion that Austria will take some part. If he accepts, a new Conference will take place at Dresden or Munich. There is not much reason to believe that Count Esterhazy will have to wait for his answer, or that it will be other than a flat negative. Russia is not yet sufficiently humiliated to accept such terms. No accounts have yet been received as to the impression produced on the Russian Cabinet by the communication of which Count Esterhazy was the bearer. Count Esterhazy has had an interview with Count Nesselrode; the subject discussed was the attitude of Austria. Col. Manteuffel has arrived in Vienna, and presented the King of Prussia's autograph letter to the Austrian Emperor. Its contents have not transpired. Our mail advices state that the progress of the peace negotiations that are going on does not yet indicate much probability of success. Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 26th, and the next day laid the propositions before the Russian cabinet. On the 23th, Count Buol communicated to Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria. Russia has made known, in Nesselrode's circular, her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, "That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea, excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey; and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two Powers, without the interference of other nations." This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible. It is expected that Russia will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of "cession of territory" to keep open the Danube. By the phrase "cession of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube," is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotqu on the north, Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the river Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration. Correspondence to the 11th mentions that the banks of the Tchernaya were still flooded, at that date. The Russians had made an appearance on the heights of Ourkousta, and showed some manifestations of an intention to attack the French positions in the Baidar valley, with the view of restricting the ground covered by the Allied outposts, which now affords fuel to the army and food for the cattle. As the French have retired in presence of winter, the Russians have thrown forward their advanced posts at Koluluz and Markal to the northeast, and from Altdar and Ozembash to the north of Baidar. The Russians continue to fire steadily from the north side of Sebastopol, but English correspondence says little damage is done. The Allies have ceased to return the fire. The roads are so bad that the conveyance of hutting materials to the front is suspended, and if not resumed, several thousand men must pass the winter under canvas. All the British cavalry have now arrived from the Crimea at Scutari and Ismed. Latest dates from Constantinople, 14th, say that recent storms in the Black Sea had caused considerable damage to shipping. Active hostilities had ceased in the Crimea. At Odessa, Cherson, and Perekop, from 15 to 20 degrees of cold had been experienced. Communication with Simpheropol was interrupted by snow. A private letter mentions a report (doubtful) that the docks of Sebastopol were to be blown up on the 9th.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.—A treaty has been entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression. As

Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By article 1st the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy any portion of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway. He engages moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights. In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other in these same territories or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and Queen of England; and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, with those of Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the three Powers.

CASE OF POISONING.—A most extraordinary case of poisoning occupies considerable space in public attention. The circumstances are briefly these: Dr. William Palmer, a surgeon, but who made betting his profession, in other words a "sporting man," was in company with a gentleman named Cooke, at Rugeley, Staffordshire, settling up some gambling accounts, when Cooke, who had just drunk a glass of liquor, suddenly became sick and exclaimed that Palmer had poisoned him. Cooke died next day, and Palmer was arrested. A discovery that Palmer was indebted a large sum to Cooke confirmed the suspicion against him, and it was then remembered that his [Palmer's] wife had died suddenly of symptoms similar to those that had carried off Cooke. This led to further inquiry, when the astounding fact came gradually out that sixteen persons, all immediately connected with Palmer, had died suddenly within a short time, and that on the lives of some of these persons he had effected insurances, while with others he had betting transactions. The most astounding incident of these developments is that Lord George Bentinck [who, it will be remembered, died suddenly] had transactions with Palmer, and it is now believed he was poisoned! The corpses of some of the supposed victims have been exhumed and submitted to chemical research for traces of poison. Strychnine or some other vegetable preparation is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast horse that figured conspicuously in his turf speculations and bore the name of "Strychnine."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—An interesting revelation of the fate of the intrepid Arctic navigator, Sir John Franklin, whose exploits and sufferings have rendered his name famous throughout the world, has been just made by the return of the expedition sent out by the Hudson Bay Company in 1854, under the command of James Green Stuart, a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, to explore the region where it was supposed the remains of Sir John and his companions were to be found. The exploring party, after enduring the rigors of the extreme northern latitudes with incredible courage, succeeded in reaching Montreal Island. Here they met with Esquimaux, who corroborated the reports of Dr. Rae, and commenced exploring the Island, and on the main land, between 61 deg. and 69 deg. North latitude. At last they found snow shoes, known to be of English make, with the name of Dr. Stanley, who was surgeon of Sir John Franklin's ship, the *Erabus*, cut in them by a knife. Afterwards they found on the same island, a boat belonging to the Franklin Expedition, with the name *Terror* still distinctly visible. A piece of this boat, containing this name, was brought along with him by Mr. Stewart. Among the Esquimaux we found iron kettles corresponding in shape and size with those furnished the Franklin Expedition, and bearing the mark of the British Government. Other articles, known to have belonged to

the Expedition, were obtained from the Esquimaux, and brought by the party for deposit with the British Government. No bodies, however, were found, nor traces of any. The report of the Esquimaux was, that one man died on Montreal Island, and that the balance of the party wandered on the beach of the main land opposite, until, worn out by fatigue and starvation, they, one by one, laid themselves down and died too. The Esquimaux reported further that Indians far to the north of them, who had seen the ships of Franklin's party, and visited them, stated that they had both been crushed between the icebergs. Mr. Stewart took especial pains to ascertain whether the party had come to their death by fair means or foul; but to every inquiry, the Esquimaux protested that they had died of starvation. Coincident with the above, the English discovery ship *Resolute*, one of the vessels composing Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, and which, having become locked in the Polar ice, was abandoned by that officer, has arrived at New London. She was fallen in with by an American whaler, the captain of which took possession of her. Her value is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Captain Belcher was tried by court martial at his own solicitation, for abandoning his ship; and although not censured for his conduct, the tribunal to which he appealed, after a patient investigation, did not justify it.

Literary Notices.

AN ESSAY ON PARTY, Showing its Uses, its Abuses, and its Natural Dissolution; also some Results of its Past Action in the United States, and some Questions which invite its Action in the Near Future. By Philip C. Friese, author of "An Essay on Wages; or, a Working-man's Tariff." 12mo. Price, prepaid by mail, 25 cents. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS, publishers.

In his preface the author says:

"Many good men and lovers of their country think that they see in the action of political parties a rising tide of evil which threatens to overwhelm the land in a fearful flood of appalling wickedness. It is fit that the grounds of this view should be thoroughly searched; the true advantages and the real evils of party should be held up together. It should be shown what praiseworthy ends may be accomplished by party for the benefit of the commonwealth. It should also be made clear how far a good man, in his endeavours to further the general welfare, can go with party, and at what point higher duties call upon him to stop. Men can then judge for what ends they may band themselves as a party, what means they may employ to strengthen the ties which bind them, and when they should cut these ties, as unworthy bonds, asunder.

The practical importance to every man of acting wisely in regard to his connection with party, should also be exhibited by pointing out what great questions and interests have already been decisively acted on by party, and what will probably be subjected to its action in the near future.

It will be the object of this essay to follow out briefly this course of inquiry."

The author discusses, in an able and lucid manner, the uses, abuses, and dissolution of party, past action, and the transition of the old to new parties. He also dissects secret political associations, opposition to foreigners and Roman Catholics, protection of American wages from foreign competition, negro slavery, secular education, scientific investigation, invention, discovery, prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks, amendments to the national Constitution, etc., etc. Those who have read Mr. Friese's previous essays will need no assurance from us that the present is well done. He entirely removes the cause of much apprehension in regard to political parties and other combinations, in which every republican citizen will be interested.

THE AMERICAN PHONETIC DICTIONARY.—This great work is regarded with general favor by the Press. The following is from the *Boston Atlas*:

"We are persuaded that the work will be of great value to the scholar, as a guide to correct pronunciation, and that it is destined to exercise an important influence hereafter upon the English language. The body of the work consists of a full vocabulary of the language spelled and arranged in the usual manner, generally according to Worcester's or-

thography, while each word is followed by the Phonetic pronunciation, and a concise, yet comprehensive and exact definition, also printed in the Phonetic alphabet. This alphabet consists of forty-three letters, each representing one of the distinct and primary sounds of the language, so that, the alphabet once learned, the pronunciation follows, as a matter of course. The Phonetic system will, probably, in the course of time, be adopted in pronouncing dictionaries, if nowhere else. As an aid to foreigners who are endeavoring to master the intricacies of our needlessly difficult language, the work cannot be too highly recommended, and for this reason it commends itself especially to missionaries and missionary societies. The General Introduction, by Mr. A. J. Ellis, B.A., an eminent English scholar, and the appended vocabulary of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, with their correct pronunciations, are especially valuable."

This book will be sent by mail, prepaid, for \$3.75. Address, FOWLER AND WELLS, New York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL for January contains: A New Year's Address, by Dr. Trall; Electro-Chemical Baths, with engraved illustrations; Dr. Shew and his Mantle; Water a Therapeutic Agent; "I can't Deny Myself;" Eating and Breathing, with Physiological engraved illustrations; Hygienic Agents *vs.* Drugs; Benevolent Wealthy Men; Yellow Fever *vs.* Hydropathy; Topics of the Month; Personal Experience; Miscellany; Moral Courage; The Frozen Dead; An Indian Breakfast; Early Rising; The Valley of the Nile; The Thoughts of Youth, etc. Published monthly at \$1 a year, by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE WATER-CURE ALMANAC FOR 1856—Contains the Processes of Water-Cure Explained, with engraved illustrations—Water-Cure in Surgery—Ague—Drugs and Rheumatism—Proper Food—Shaving—Superstition in Medicine—One Man's Meat Another's Poison—Felon—Hartshorn—Exercise, a Restorative—Leeching—Nature always True—Nurses—The Philosophy of Living—Golden Rule in Diet, &c., 48 pages, price 6 cents a copy, or 25 copies for \$1. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. One Vol., 12mo.

By an old Physician.

In noticing this work, the *Georgia Citizen*, edited by a distinguished physician, says: "With many of the views of the author we concur fully, but there are other points on which we think he is *ultra*. His remedies for some of the evils of wedded life, it strikes us, are impracticable, or if carried out, would produce a worse state of things than that sought to be remedied. The difficulty arises from ill-assorted matches—the coming together of parties in wedlock, whose temperaments differ as widely as the poles. If the 'old Physician' had called in *Phrenology* to the aid of his *Physiology*, we think he might have discovered that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Nevertheless, for the valuable truths suggested in this work, it is well worthy of the attentive perusal of married people, or those contemplating a conjugal union."

Notwithstanding the incompleteness which the *Citizen* points out, the book will do much good. But why not give us the name of the author? For sale at this office. Price 68c.

THE ECONOMY OF FOOD; or, What Shall We Eat.

Being Useful Lessons for Rich and Poor, Including the Story of One Dime a Day, showing How 'twas Earned; and How 'twas Spent; and How Five Months it Fed. By Solon Robinson. New York: Fowler and Wells, publishers, 308 Broadway. Price, prepaid 12 cents.

This is a book for the million. It is full of instruction, of the most valuable kind. It is good for rich and poor; though it was written for the latter, by one of much experience in the matter he writes about, and whose articles upon the subject of food, as published in the *New York Tribune*, are among the most popular of the things printed in that journal.

A portion of these articles are embodied in this book, which is printed in this compact form for preservation, and to give them a still wider circulation, that they may do still more good.

As publishers of some experience, we earnestly commend these lessons in economy to every family in America. We are far more anxious for their wide-spread circulation than

we are for any profits of publication; and where we are assured that the book is purchased for gratuitous circulation, it will be sold at cost; and to all who purchase for retail, we shall give it for an unusual small profit, because we want it spread abroad for the good it will do the reader, more than the publishers or author.

The suggestion at the end of the first article, as to how a Dime can be profitably spent, is worthy of the serious consideration of all dispensers of charity. Read it. Read the book, and reflect upon its contents.

Business.

HINTS ON CORRESPONDENCE.—If the following suggestions were strictly obeyed by letter-writers, there would hardly be any necessity for a dead-letter office: Always put a stamp on your envelope, at the top of the right-hand corner. At the head of your letters, on the right hand, put the name of your post-office, county and State in full, with the day of the month underneath. Write as concisely as possible, as if you were speaking; and do not revert three or four times to one circumstance, but finish up as you go on. The superscription and the subscription should alike be in accordance with the tone of the communication, and the domestic or social relation of those between whom it passes. Let your signatures be written plainly, and never cross your letters as long as paper can be procured at its present cheap rate. If writing to a stranger for information, or on your own business, do not fail to enclose a stamp Give to titled persons their proper directions. Always use a full sheet of paper—not a piece—and never suffer a letter to go out of your hands which looks unclean, or is folded or directed in a bungling and unworkman-like style.

GRAVEL-WALL BUILDERS WANTED.—Several applications have been made to this office for competent men to superintend the erection of gravel-wall buildings in various parts of the country.

Gentlemen who have had experience in this, and can give suitable references, will do well to announce the fact by advertisement through this JOURNAL.

COVERS FOR THE JOURNALS.—W. D. R., Buffalo, N. Y. Yes. We have nice cheap covers for the WATER-CURE JOURNAL and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, which we will send, prepaid by mail, for 25 cents each. The covers will serve to keep the Journals clean and smooth, and at the end of the year, to bind them, for permanent use. In this way, they may be preserved for future generations. We have covers for 1854-5 and 6. Address the publishers of the JOURNAL.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.—A Chicago paper, referring to a course of lectures recently delivered in that city, says:—"No man or woman, either married or unmarried, can listen to Mr. Fowler for fifteen minutes without having impressed on the mind some clear and practical truth. For the development of character and practical advice on mental and physical improvement, Mr. Fowler is consulted daily. We candidly express our conviction that to many persons suffering from peculiar causes, such a consultation is more valuable than a whole year's medical treatment."

PHRENOLOGY IN CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—We notice, through the Cooperstown papers, that Professor Gibbons proposes to give a course of lectures on phrenology to the citizens of that village. We are pleased to learn that our friend, Gibbons, is still among the living and moving, and we hope to see his clever face among his Cherry Valley friends ere long.—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

The interest awakened in phrenology by Mr. Gibbons, throughout the counties he has visited, will continue to increase, until every thinking individual who hears him adopts and lives up to its principles.

AN OLD INDIAN SKULL.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a valuable accession to our phrenological cabinet of a very old Indian skull, recently found in Stark county, Indiana, and presented by Mr. GILBERT B. HOTCHKISS, of Waterbury, Connecticut. The skull is evidently that of a middle-aged woman, who inherited her disposition from the maternal side. It is very wide at

the base, indicating executiveness and strong affections; quite deficient in self-esteem, but fully developed in veneration, all leading characteristics of the female Indian. We have placed the skull in a conspicuous place in our Free Exhibition Rooms, where it will be preserved, and may at all times be seen. We are always happy to obtain valuable specimens to aid the student in his study of character.

Miscellany.

PARENTAL IMPRESSIBILITY.

[In giving place to the following correspondence, we wish it understood that the writers are alone responsible. We neither accept or reject the doctrine set forth, but simply present the subject to our readers, and submit it to the consideration of scientific men. We may discuss it at another time.—Eds.]

To DR. J. B. DODS:—Dear Sir: In your volume of lectures on the "Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," delivered at the capitol, in Washington, in February, 1850, by request of Clay, Webster, and others of the United States Senate, I perceive that in your last lecture you argue the subject of GENETOLOGY or HUMAN BEAUTY, and endeavor to show how our race may be born into existence with just such lineaments of form as mothers may desire, provided they follow your directions. Your argument, though novel, is apparently rational, and should be read by every woman in the world.

It seems to me, however, that your position must encounter the following difficulty, which I should be happy to have you remove. It is this: Suppose a woman should strictly follow your directions by placing her mind upon some beautiful, well-developed, and talented man or his picture, under the expectation that her offspring would be a boy, but should prove to be a girl, would not this be a female body with a male head? or under the expectation that it would be a girl, suppose she place her mind upon some beautiful, well-formed, and talented woman or her picture, as you direct, and it should prove to be a boy, would it not be a male body with a female head? Your early attention to these seeming difficulties is respectfully solicited by

AN INQUIRER.

REPLY.—MESSRS. EDITORS: The above letter was left in your store for my perusal. I am not in the habit of answering anonymous communications, but as the above is important, and concerns a work of mine, which has had a very extensive circulation in this country and England, I will notice the objection presented, and show, that plausible as it may appear, it has, in reality, no force against my position.

How often, for instance, do we see the daughter in form and features strongly resemble the father. But is it a female body with a male head? Certainly not. Though she bears the softened image of the father, yet she is woman in form and soul. And, on the other hand, how often do we see the son in form and feature strongly resemble the mother? But is it a male body with a female head? It is not. True, he is the image of the mother, but has become the hardy, full developed man in form and soul. Indeed, the impression of the mother on her unborn child has nothing to do as regards changing the usual stature, or relative size of the male and female, or determining the sex of either. Hence the objection is fully answered, and I might here drop the subject.

But as the reader may desire to learn more of my views in relation to sex, or the cause of the male and female production, I will notice this point, though it does not belong directly to the subject of inquiry above considered. According as the Creator has constituted things, he has made the sex itself depend upon circumstances different from the laws that govern the physical development of the body. He has made the sex depend phrenologically upon the greater exertion or amount of power at the time of conception. If the most power is exerted at that instant by the male, it will be a girl. If the most is exerted by the female it will be a boy. Nature seems to reverse herself in these operations.

As the cause of the production of sex has been a source of much speculation among physicians and physiologists, and as they have left it robed in the same darkness in which they found it, they will pardon me for having also stated my views upon this most interesting subject, and in these views we perceive that it is no arbitrary act of God that determines whether we shall give existence to a male or a female. He has so constituted our natures as to make it depend wholly upon the amative power, or upon the relative amount of amative power exerted at the time of conception. If it be asked, what proof is there of this position?

I answer facts scattered through the vista of ages, from the earliest periods to the present moment.

Take, for instance, a healthy, thick-set, and full-blooded man, of a nervous, sanguine temperament—one who has large amateness; let his wife be of slender form, long neck, and of small amative propensities, and the children will be perhaps all girls. Reverse this in the husband and wife, and the children will be all boys. I grant that every general rule may have some exceptions. It may not always depend upon superior amateness. Why did Jacob have twelve sons? Because he had them by four women—Rachel, Leah and their two handmaids. Why did David, Solomon and the patriarchs have so many sons? Because they had so many wives, that the woman at the time of conception produced the greater impression and it was a boy. Once more, Why do old men, who at seventy-five or eighty marry young healthy women, almost invariably have boys? Answer, for the same reason already given. The greater impression at the time of conception reverses the sex. The man produces the female, and the woman produces the male by the greater impression. Hence the sons are apt to favor the mother, and the daughters the father. There can be no great son unless he has a great mother. Thus God has ordained, and we bow to his mandate.

I am well aware that the author of the "Vestiges of Creation" contends that the female is produced by a partial arrest of the progress of development in fetus, and refers to bees as an instance in proof of his assumed position. This I consider an error, even though advanced by so learned an author, and adopted by others of less talent. On this principle, all creatures are conceived neuter gender, and a partial arrest in their development produces the female; and the full and uninterrupted development produces the male. A wise man may utter folly, but this cannot alter or even disturb the infinite harmony of God's universe.

JOHN BOVEE DODS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS IN LEGISLATURE.

—In early times, when Illinois was struggling into existence, the phrenological organs met in council to enact laws.

The first thing was to enroll their names—which were: Amateness, Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, &c, in all 37, presenting a group of seeming contradictions in sentiments, desires and actions.

The names being all enrolled, the next business was the election of a president, and Firmness, Destructiveness, Order and Conscientiousness were nominated. On the first ballot Conscientiousness got but one vote and withdrew from the contest, Firmness had 15, Order 5, and Destructiveness 17. There being no choice, another ballot was held, which resulted in the election of Destructiveness by a large majority. Eventuality was made secretary, and Order, sergeant-at-arms, whereupon, the House being ready for business,

CONSTRUCTIVENESS presented several bills prepared for the occasion, which were referred to a committee.

LANGUAGE stated, in behalf of Eventuality, that several murders had been committed in the State.

CAUSALITY urged that some measure should be adopted to stop these crimes.

All agreeing therein, it was referred to the committee of the whole House, which reported a bill to authorize capital punishment for the crime of murder.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

BENEVOLENCE took the floor in opposition. Said he, "I am against the bill. I want to stop crime; but it is cruel to punish so severely, and milder measures will succeed as well."

Said COMBATIVENESS, "be prompt and decisive. No time now to think of mildness. Hang them."

CAUTIOUSNESS came up next and timidly, suggested that haste should be avoided, for whatever was done could not well be undone, "Let us reflect well," said he. "I am not decided yet."

DESTRUCTIVENESS, being President, could take no part in debate, but seemed very uneasy.

SECRETIVENESS urged that if the bill became a law the executions should be private.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS arose to speak, but the President seated him with a blow of the gavel.

VENERATION tried to make a few remarks, but the hisses of the leading members soon settled him.

FIRMNESS rose and said, "I can keep people straight without hanging them. If Self-Esteem will help me we can govern them."

CAUSALITY suggested that the combined and harmonious

influence of all the members present would govern even wild beasts without any punishment, but he was quieted by the President before proceeding further.

CAUTIOUSNESS moved to postpone the matter for one week, but Firmness, Self-Esteem and Combaticiveness were all against it, and the motion was withdrawn.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS again tried to speak, but finding the majority against him, desisted.

At length, after much discussion, a perfect storm arose.

COMBATICIVENESS moved to take the vote. Cautiousness opposed, but was quieted by the Chair.

The motion of COMBATICIVENESS being carried,

ORDER called for the ayes and noes, and the result was as follows:

For the bill authorizing capital punishment:—Combaticiveness, Secretiveness, Adhesiveness, Amativeness, Alimentiveness, Inhabitativeness, Individuality, Firmness, Size, Self-Esteem, Weight—11.

Against the bill:—Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, Marvelousness, Firmness, Causality, Comparison, Order, Ideality, Constructiveness and Hope. — 11.

Other members being absent, and the vote a tie, it devolved upon the President (Destructiveness) to give the casting vote.

He raised in his chair, while anger flushed his cheek; shook his head with tremulous excitement, which indicated volcanic passion, and raising his clenched fists, swore an awful oath, and said, "I vote in favor of the bill. *Let them hang.*"

IDEALITY called for his credentials and went home.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS entered a protest, but the President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him from the hall, since which time conscientiousness has never attended a session of the Illinois Legislature.

BENEVOLENCE retained his position, but promised never again to interfere with the wishes of the chairman.

VENERATION took sick and died, but the House would not attend his funeral as is common in civilized communities. Spirituality alone attended as chief mourner, and may still be seen wandering around the grave of his friend, but never more enters the Legislative hall.

"Hope dropped her heavenly eye,
And lost her glorious smile."

FIRMNESS said, "I protested against it, but now it is the law, and I intend that it shall be faithfully carried out."

APPROBATICIVENESS returned from his absence, and asked leave to record his vote on the popular side of the question, which was granted.

CAUTIOUSNESS got nervous, and has never since entirely regained his presence of mind.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS went to work to get into the good graces of the dominant party.

ORDER was soon expelled for being contentious about discipline, and Destructiveness, Combaticiveness, Alimentiveness, Secretiveness and Self-Esteem are the ruling members, holding the balance of power on every question submitted. Whenever a new member is admitted, the chairman notifies him to "cave in" forthwith or he will find no mercy. Thus the Legislative Hall continues to this day a scene of contention, wrangling, abuse, drunkenness and debauchery.

Westchester, Ill.

A. G. B.

ARCHITECTURE.—Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y. MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS: Old Orange is not without an experiment in the "gravel wall" line. My residence, which is of stone, required a wing to be added to the south end of such size as to admit of four rooms, the wing to consist of two stories. The octagon plan offered the shortest line of roof connection with the gable-wall to which it was necessary to be joined, and was adopted for the front only, the rear being determined by previous improvements required to be square. I was induced to adopt your truly novel and economical principle of "gravel wall" by your Journals, by your "Home for All," and especially by visiting your novel and commodious quarters in Fishkill, which illustrated so well your theory, and proceeded to put up a structure, which for its facility of construction, its beauty and its remarkable economy is well entitled to the attention of such as contemplate building. Thus I would add my testimony in favor of your new method of architecture illustrated in your "Home for All" as a practical reality of great value, while, as a theory, it is, in fact, not without great interest. I deem it, however, important to caution your numerous readers of the importance of using stone or

brick in the foundation, and leaving a water-table in the usual way, thus preventing the contact of the ground with the finish covering the concrete wall. Notwithstanding your writings are so replete with instructions, and give details in a manner so satisfactory, they have failed to prevent my error, an error quite without a remedy. Where I neglected the above caution, the frost scaled the walls; where it was observed, they are perfect. Thus constructed and coped with a projecting roof, these walls are the driest, the warmest, the cheapest, the most beautiful, and the best known among modern methods that bear a title of proportion to outlay. As to the finish, there is a wide margin for the exercise of economy or liberality. I gave my walls a true face with water lime, and colored with lime, using a trace of indigo (shot size), put on with a trowel. The result is satisfactory, resembling marble. Some of the inside finish was thus treated. Broken slate was the material used in the walls, and pitch and gravel for the roof. Thus I respond to your late appeal to patrons to communicate with their editor. Excuse any want of brevity.

RENSELAER HOWELL.

FLATTENED HEADS.—Mr. S. J. McCormick, in his Comprehensive Dictionary of the Chinook jargon, in speaking of the flattened heads among Indians, says:—"Immediately after birth the infant is laid in an oblong wooden trough, by way cradle, with moss under it. The end on which the head reposes is raised higher than the rest. A padding is then placed on the infant's forehead with a piece of cedar bark over it; it is pressed down by cords which pass through holes on each side of the trough. As the tightening of the padding, or the pressing of the head to the board is gradual, the process is said to be attended with little pain. The appearance of the infant however, while under it, is shocking. Its little black eyes seem ready to start from their sockets; the mouth exhibits all the indication of internal convulsion, and it clearly appears that the face is gradually undergoing a process of unnatural configuration. About a year's (!) pressure is sufficient to produce the desired effect. The head is ever after completely flattened; and the upper part of it, on the crown, seldom exceeds an inch in width. This is deemed a mark of beauty and distinction, like small and crippled feet among the Chinese ladies of rank. All their slaves, whom they purchase from the neighboring tribes, have round heads. Every child of a slave, if not adopted by a member of the tribe, must be left to nature, and therefore grow up with a round head. This deformity is, consequently, a mark of their freedom. On examining the skulls of these people, medical men have declared that nothing short of ocular-demonstration could have convinced them of the possibility of moulding the human head into such a form."

CHIMNEYS.—The chimney has been in use five centuries. Existing remains prove that perpendicular flues were constructed in England as far back as the 12th century. In drawings of the time of Henry III., chimneys of a cylindrical form, are represented as rising considerably higher than the roof, and orders to raise the chimneys of the king's houses were frequent in that reign. Nevertheless it was still the general custom, even in the 14th century, to retain the hearth in the middle of the room. When the wood was fairly ignited, the smoke would not be great, and the central position of the fire was favorable to the radiation of heat. This method of warming the hall was continued long after fire-places with chimneys had been erected in smaller apartments. By the reign of Elizabeth the advantages of the new system was so well appreciated, that ladies in their visits to their friends, if they could not be accommodated with rooms with chimneys, were frequently sent out to other houses, where they could enjoy the luxury.—*London Quarterly Review.*

SUGAR cane is planted in rows about six feet apart. Cuttings of the cane are used as seed, sprouts shooting forth at each joint when planted. They are so planted, side by side, as to leave a joint of the cane every six inches. Three crops are gathered, in as many successive years, before the field needs to be replanted, the cane of the second crop being sweeter than that of the first, and that of the third sweeter than that of the second. One and a half hogs-heads of sugar is the usual yield of an acre of land.

THE ART OF HEALTH.—Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walking very far.

The Europeans value themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of men, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of this animal. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day, for a long journey, as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and he will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.

LEARNING GRAMMAR.—Mr. Editor: I hev bin sendin' my darter Nancy to scool to a scoolmaster in this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the scool to see how Nancy was gettin' along, and I sees things I didn't like by no means. The scoolmaster was larnin her things intirely out of the line of eddycation, and as I think improper. I set a while in the scoolhouse and heerd 1 class say ther lessun. They was a spellen, and I thot spelled quite well exceedingly. Then cum our Nancy's time to say her lessun. She said it very spry. I was shot! and determined she should leave that scool. I have heerd that gramer was a uncommon fine study, but I dont want enny more gramer about my hous. The lessun that Nancy sed was nothin but the foolishest kind luv talk, the rediculest luv talk you ever seed. She got up an the fust wurd she sed was

I Love!

I looked rite hard at her for doin so improper but she went rite on an sed

Thou lovest,

He loves,

an I reckon you never heerd sich a riggermyrole in your life—love, love, love, and nothin but love. She sed one time

I DID LOVE.

Says I "who did you love?" Then the scollars laffed, but I want to be put off, and I sed "who did yu love, Nancy? I want to know right away—who did you love?" The scoolmaster, Mister McQuillister, put in and sed he wood explane when Nancy finished the lessun. This sorter pacy-fide me and Nance went on with awful love talk. It got wus and wus every. She sed,

I might could or should love.

I stopped her agnin and sed I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The scoolmaster tried to interfere but I woodent let him say a word. He sed I was a fool and I nockt him down and made him holler in short order. I talkt the strait thing to him. I told him I de show him how heede larn my darter gramer.

I got the nabers together and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and I reckon thar be no more teechin in thees parts soon! If you no of enny rather oldish man in your reegen that doant teech gramer, we wood be glad if you wood send him. But in the fature we will be very kerful how we imploy men. Young scoolmasters wont do, specially if they teeches gramer. Its a bad thing for morls.

Yours till deth,

THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE.

MENTAL ALIENATION.—HOMICIDE.—The *Gazette Médicale de Lyon* publishes the following account of Jeanne Desroches, who acquired at the time a sad judicial celebrity, and afterwards died at the Asylum of Antiquaille, after a residence of more than twenty years.

On Tuesday, June 2d, 1882, Jeanne Desroches, who had been married eight years, went from her own dwelling to the village where her mother lived. On the way she entered the house of a couple named Champart, where there were two very young children. She killed one with a knife; the child uttered a single cry and died. After this murder she ran to her mother's house, found her in the stable, gave her a violent blow with a knife, threw her down, and killed her with a pickaxe. She entered a neighboring house, the widow George's, and struck her also several times with the knife. She afterwards went to the house of a woman named Dorneron, and diverting her attention, darted upon her child, inflicting upon its neck a large wound, which was followed by fatal hemorrhage. She also tried to murder the woman Dorneron, but her resistance was too vigorous. Seeing that she was not able to throw her down, she fled to her mother's house, went into the cellar, drew the bung from a cask, and threw into it the instrument of so many murders. She was arrested a few minutes afterwards, and brought before the assizes of the Rhone. Notwithstanding the deposition of Dr. Bottex, this

unhappy woman, who had previously given unequivocal signs of mental disease, was declared guilty of parricide and three premeditated homicides, under extenuating circumstances, and condemned to ten years' hard labor. Soon after her commitment, in a paroxysm of fury, she tore off the ends of two of her fingers with her teeth. After passing about six months in the central house at Montpelier, and nine years and a half in the asylum for the insane of this city, she was transferred to the Antiquaille. From 1842 to 1852 her lucid intervals were more frequent, and one day this unfortunate woman related to her physician, with poignant emotion, even to the minutest details, the events of that frightful morning, during which she killed, among other persons, her mother, "whom she most loved, after her God." Like all the insane, she regretted, but without repentance, since she had acted "in a moment of forgetfulness." She was in all other respects a very honest and highly esteemed woman.

From 1852 until her death she became gradually worse. The lucid intervals were more rare, and the maniacal excitement more persistent. During the year of 1854 there was, so to speak, no intermission. She changed a little at the approach of death, as is frequently the case with the insane. This maniacal excitement, with general delirium, incoherence of ideas &c., was remarkable in this respect,—that, under the influence of the least contradiction, or even without any apparent, appreciable cause, she took the character of a true, furious maniac, and her physiognomy assumed a singular expression of ferocity. Nevertheless, no act and no attempt has ever been witnessed to recall the circumstances which marked the access of the disease—*Journal de Médecine.*

TOO MUCH BUSINESS.—This is a world of inflexible commerce; nothing is ever given away, but everything is bought and paid for. If, by exclusive and absolute surrender of ourselves to material pursuits, we materialize the mind, we lose that class of satisfaction of which the mind is the region and the resource. A young man in business, for instance, begins to feel the exhilarating glow of success, and deliberately determines to abandon himself to its delicious whirl. He says to himself, "I will think of nothing but business until I have made so much money, and then I will begin a new life. I will gather round me books, and pictures, and friends. I will have knowledge, taste, and cultivation, the perfumes of scholarship, and winning speech and graceful manners. I will see foreign countries, and converse with accomplished men. I will drink deep of the fountain of classic lore. Philosophy shall guide me; history shall instruct me, and poetry shall charm me. Science shall open to me her wonders. I shall then remember my present life of drudgery as one recalls a dream when the morning has dawned. He keeps his self-registered vow. He bends his thoughts downwards and nails them to the dust. Every power, every affection, every taste, except those which his particular occupation calls into play, is left to starve. Over the gates of his mind he writes, in letters which he who runs may read, "No admittance except on business." In time he reaches the goal of his hopes; but now insulted nature begins to claim her revenge. That which was once unnatural is now natural to him. The enforced restraint has now become a rigid deformity. The spring of his mind is broken. He can no longer lift his thoughts from the ground. Books and knowledge, and wise discourse and the amenities of art, and the cordiality of friendship, are like words in a strange tongue. To the hard smooth surface of his soul, nothing genial, graceful or winning, will cling. He cannot even purge his voice of its fawning tone, or pluck from his face the mean, money-getting mask which the child does not look at without ceasing to smile. Amid the graces and ornaments of wealth, he is like a blind man in a picture-gallery. That which he has done he must continue to do; he must accumulate riches which he cannot enjoy, and contemplate the dreary prospects of growing old without anything to make age venerable or attractive; for age without wisdom and without knowledge, is the winter's cold without the winter's fire.—*Hilliard.*

PRODUCTION OF PEARLS.—It was once supposed that some external injury was essential to the production of the pearl, but an experiment suggested by the celebrated Linnaeus, to pierce small holes in the shell of this oyster, and then restore it to its original bed, proved unsuccessful. The Chinese, however, are reported to have succeeded in

something like this experiment. They thread upon fine silk, small beads of mother-of-pearl, and introduce them into the shells of these animals, where they are speedily covered with a calcareous secretion, which converts them into veritable pearls.

[From Life Illustrated.]

FASHIONABLE STREET-SWEEPERS.

[A SUFFERER, begs us to republish the following from LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for the benefit of the enslaved Fashionables. Our object being to do good in the world, we cannot decline so obvious a duty, so here goes—]

I.

Splashing through the gutters,
Trailing through the mire,
Mud up to the ankles,
And a little higher;
Little boys uproarious
'Cause you show your feet!
Bless me! this is glorious
Sweeping down the streets!

II.

Bonnet on the shoulders,
Nose up to the sky;
Both hands full of flounces,
Raised à la Shang-high;
Underskirts bespattered,
Look amazing neat;
All your silks got "watered"
Sweeping down the street!

III.

Street-sweep at the crossing,
Says you spoil her trade;
Guesses you're the patent
Street-sweep, ready made;
Gives you a slight jostle
While she joins your suite;
Gracious! what a bustle
Sweeping down the street.

IV.

Heaps of dirt and debris
Close behind you trailing;
Joker says, "wet dry-goods
Make first-rate retailing;"
Straws, cigar-stumps "catch it,"
And augment the fleet;
Goodness! what a freshet,
Sailing down the street!

V.

If men admire such fashions
I wish to Heaven they'd try 'em!
If they'll agree to wear 'em,
We'll agree to buy 'em.
They flout our understanding,
They fetter fast our feet
Till we're not left a hand, *en*
Passant through the street.

VI.

What man could mount Fame's mountain
Fetter'd in that fashion?
Or climb old Bunker's stare-case
And not get in a passion?
What man sit down—extinguish'd
'Neath whale-bones, hoops, complete—
Content to grow "distinguish'd"
Sweeping down the street?

VII.

Oh! what's the matter—"GODEY?"
Oh! what's the matter—"GRAHAM?"
Are blooming girls so plenty
That you must try to slay 'em?
Then will you give the Bloomer
With a new French name to fit?
If ye love the fair, don't doom her
So long to sweep the street!

"UNCLE JOE."

[We would suggest the propriety of setting these words to music, and thus popularizing a sermon so patent for good.]

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PRETENDED INSANITY.—

Among the individuals, nineteen in number, who will be taken to-day from this city, to serve out various terms in the Penitentiary, is Joseph Marshall, convicted of burglary, and under sentence of six years' confinement. For the past five or six weeks he has been feigning insanity, with a furious pertinacity quite remarkable. So violent has he been, that his legs have been secured with a stout chain and his arms heavily shackled. Day after day he has raved for hours, and rolled his eyes, as if suffering spasms of madness. He has worked his mouth until it has frothed like a mad dog's, and made desperate efforts to bite every one who drew near, and has actually, in several cases, succeeded in inflicting painful wounds with his teeth. He has been closely confined in a dungeon, through the bars of which he could be seen rolling, clanking his chain, grating his teeth and howling horribly. He tore his clothes from his person, refused food, and wallowed like a wild beast in the filth. He refused to be shaved, washed or clothed, and nothing could be done with him but by overpowering violence. It required the best efforts of four strong men to take him to the Court-House, when he made demonstrations as queer and desperate as when in jail. When told to stand up and receive sentence, he refused to do so, and was forcibly held up. The continuance for weeks of such wild behavior shook the opinion that all at first had, that he was feigning; but he gave no manifestations of insanity until after he had been captured and in jail for a day or two, and it was rather plain that there was too much method in his madness for the terrible game to win.

Yesterday, finding that there was no hope for him, he gave it up, saying that it was of no use to rave any more, as he was beaten; but such a course had once availed him, and would now, he thought, "if Pruden had not put it to him so tight." He called for a razor, shaved himself neatly, put on clean clothes, and endeavored to be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He was much emaciated, and, in his struggles and violent conduct, had injured his person to a considerable extent. He was once a powerful man, and distinguished for feats of agility in a circus to which he was attached. By trade he was a shoemaker. He gives as a reason for committing the burglary, that he had been sick, was destitute of friends and money, and could not get work. He applied to an individual from whom he thought he could get work, if from anybody, and being refused gave up in despair, and went to stealing.

CASE OF A FOREIGN BODY WITHIN THE CRANIUM.—

A correspondent writing from Bonne, in Rhenish Prussia, April 4th, relates the following: In the village of Rheindorf, near our city, M. Peter Klein has recently died at the age of seventy-five, a veteran of the French war, who, at the battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2nd, 1805, was struck by a Russian ball, which buried itself in his left temple, above the rim of the ear, and remained there until his death—a period of half a century—without ever causing any inconvenience, or producing any change in his intellectual faculties.

After his death, his family, to whom he had bequeathed this ball, to be preserved as a memento of his campaigns, had it extracted by Dr. Backe, of Bonne, who performed this operation with the assistance of a trephine, in such a manner that the ball remained surrounded by a ring formed by the bones of the skull. The ball on the side where it touched the brain was covered with a dense membrane, and upon the other with an investment similar to that elsewhere covering the head. The brain itself was uninjured, and no splintering of the bones of the skull was discovered, either in the neighborhood of the brain or elsewhere.

Scientific men assert that it is without precedent, that a foreign body placed within the skull, as was this ball, has produced no disturbance either in the physical or mental functions.—*Journal de Médecine.*

ADVICE TO WIVES.—Thou shalt not consider it fashionable, cleanly, or economical, to sweep the streets with one hundred dollar dresses—when at home thou considerest thyself fortunate to get calico;—nor to promenade muddy side-walks with satin robes and bedraggled underclothes; nor to wear jewels and flowers on thy head, while the feet go "flipety-click" in buskin shoes run down at the heel, and discover to strangers the holes in thy stockings.

Thou shalt not starve thyself and family twenty-nine days out of thirty to feast thy circle and give a party; nor

by the purchase of expensive gewgaws and finery keep thyself and husband poor; nor run up bills for frills and furbeloes, while the dry goods merchant and thy husband are at their wits' end how to pay their way; nor lose a half day shopping, to invest four bits. Neither shalt thou devour all thy savings at cotillion parties and balls; nor waste thy substance by improvidence or neglect.

Thou shalt not fret, nor sulk nor faint, nor fly into hysterics because thine unfortunate husband cannot buy for thee "that beautiful moon, made of such nice green cheese," and a riding-dress to match; nor quit his business at any moment, and take you out a riding to Paradise. Neither shalt thou ride or walk with other men, nor associate with profligates and spendthrifts in the ball-room, or by the wayside, in preference to thy husband; nor, under the pretence of saving his purse, treat him as a simpleton, or slave, to stay at home and nurse the children, or follow thee—at a proper distance—to await thy pleasure, or carry thy lap-dog.

Thou shalt not substitute sour looks for pickles; nor a fiery temper for stove-wood, nor cross words for kindlings; nor trifling talk for light-bread; nor tart language for dessert; nor excuses for anything. Neither shalt thou serve up cold looks nor cold meats for breakfast, nor scoldings and hard potatoes for dinner, nor what remains of the other two meals for supper—no, not even on washing days. Neither shalt thou allow hard feelings or unwashed dishes to accumulate; nor withhold either secrets or shirt buttons from the bosom of thy husband; and never omit little kindnesses of any kind.

PHRENOLOGY VALUABLE TO CLERGYMEN.—We regret to say that so many of this profession have opposed the science of Phrenology. There are undoubtedly many men of strong minds of upright motives who have injured their reputation for impartiality by their zeal against this science, but the majority of them are either deficient in their appreciating powers or are influenced by selfish motives. That it imparts valuable information to them is attested to by many of the most talented and useful clergymen of the day, and it is most surprising that any person whose profession it is to improve and elevate character should ever neglect an opportunity to gain information in relation to it.

Christianity requires of its followers a uniform development of moral character as well as spirituality of mind, and whoever would assist others in such a work must have a knowledge of the actual wants of each individual, or he will be but a blind leader of the blind. Phrenology affords great assistance in this respect, and prevents the instructor being misled by false views of the subject. The pride and folly of those who say that they have other more important things to attend to, is apparent from the fact that they expend a much greater amount of time than would be necessary to acquire a good degree of information upon this subject of Phrenology, in studying things fashionable at the present time, and valuable in themselves, yet not as intimately related to their professional work. We are glad to know, however, prejudice from this source is giving way, and very few clergymen of influence are now openly opposed to the science.—*Phrenological Almanac*.

PHRENOLOGY OF VALUE TO THE PHYSICIAN.—Such is the influence of the mind over the bodily functions that in very many cases the cause of disease is the unhappy condition of the mind. This will often be accompanied by so much reserve as to prevent the case being understood, except through a knowledge of the person's liabilities. Physicians are generally very much interested in the study of the science. It is intimately connected with Anatomy and Physiology as to render their knowledge quite imperfect without it, and no class of persons are better prepared to appreciate it than they. Still some prejudice exists against it among them. Dr. Andrew Combe says that when he first adopted Phrenology into his practice, a large number of his friends abandoned him for a time, but he immediately received a larger accession of new patients, and after a little time most of his old friends came back to him.—*Phrenological Almanac* for 1856.

REWARDS OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.—The Scientific American says that the right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle machine was recently sold for \$35,000, and a portion of Robertson's sewing machine—an invention which can be carried in the pocket, has been sold for \$30,000. Howe's patent sewing machine yields, it is said, \$50,000 for

licenses to use it, and Singer's machine puts \$75,000 into the pockets of its owners. Rights to the use of a corn planter have been sold to the amount of \$30,000. Clark's patent pump sold for \$20,000. A portion of the right of an apple-paring machine \$2,000, and Creamer's patent car-brake \$200,000. Such rewards as these are encouraging to mechanical genius.

HUGHES' NEW TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.—The peculiarity of this machine consists simply in the fact that the electricity is made to release the armature of the magnet, instead of attracting it, as in all previous telegraph instruments. The release of the armature releases a detent tooth, which permits clock-work machinery at once to restore it again to contact with the magnet. This peculiar motion is affected by using a permanent magnet for an armature, which may be so adjusted by tension of a spring as to be released by the slightest change of current. This makes it possible to work with a very small current or with a very imperfect insulation, and is an obvious improvement.

EFFECT OF MECHANICAL SKILL.—A bar of iron valued at \$5, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10 50; needles, \$355; pen-knife blades, \$3,285; shirt buttons, \$29,430; balance springs of watches, \$250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upward of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

BE SHORT!—Said a distinguished city pastor to a young member of his flock: "Brother, — we are always pleased to hear you speak in the prayer-meetings, and we hope you will continue to do so; but I would advise you to be as brief as possible, and if the brethren think you are too brief, they will tell you of it." This was spoken in love, and had the desired effect.

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Feb 21

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Dec 21

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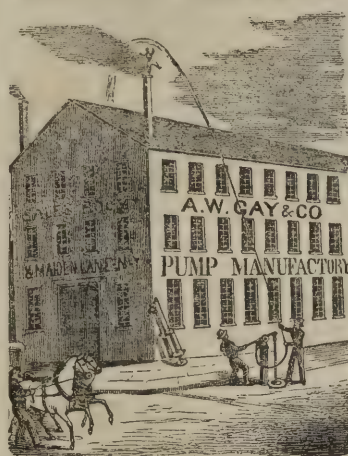
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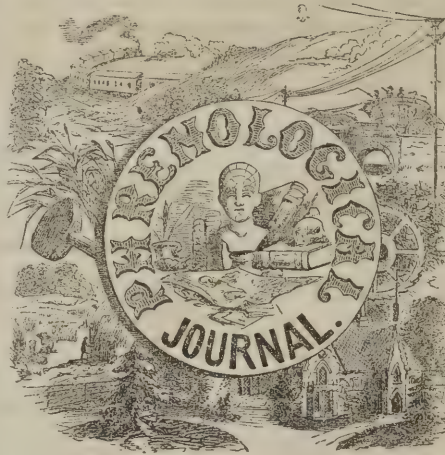
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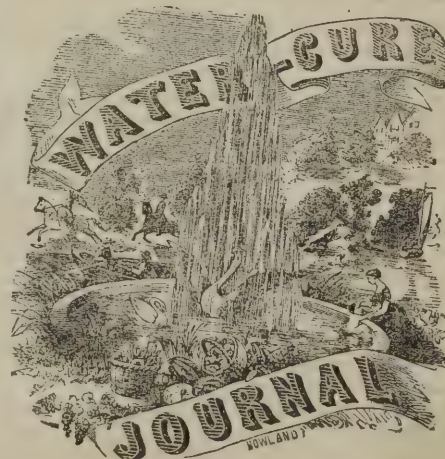
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VEGETARIAN AND OCTAGON SETTLEMENT COMPANIES will meet at St. Louis, on the 21st of March. They will charter a steamer and proceed up the Osage river to Batesville, Mo., within about fifty miles of the site of their settlement on the Neosho river. A description of the site selected will be found in the **WATER-CURE JOURNAL** for the present month. The companies have made excellent progress and nearly \$40,000 worth of stock has been subscribed. Mr. Henry S. Clubb, who originated the Octagon plan and these companies, is gone to St. Louis to complete arrangements for the trip, and to accompany the members to the settlement. Persons desirous of joining the party and taking advantage of this special trip, which will save considerable expense, should communicate with him (P. O., St. Louis) prior to the 20th inst.

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THE PASSION OF ANGER. AN ESSAY.

BY WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

GOVERNMENT OF ANGER.

IN treating this branch of my subject, I shall consider, first, those motives which are *generally* most powerful in conducing to the government of anger; and, second, those considerations which *should* be most powerful in effecting the desired end from their appeals to the higher sentiments of our nature.

Foremost among the former of these motives is the desire for popularity: in other words, the beneficial exercise of approbateness and secretiveness, in controlling the inordinate manifestations of resistiveness and excretiveness. This is unquestionably a low motive for the attainment of a high end; but there are, unfortunately, many so constituted that an appeal to the higher sentiments would be unheeded, because not understood. I am furthermore inclined to believe, that if the best of us examine our course of conduct, and duly consider the motives inducing us to adopt that course, we will find that this desire for the good opinion of our fellows has a more powerful influence in governing us in their presence, than we either supposed or are, at first, willing to admit. We may be unconscious of the fact, but still many, very many of us, labor under the mistaken notion that it is our peculiar privilege to exhibit our ill-nature, without restraint, in the presence of our nearest relatives and friends, while we adopt a far more correct line of conduct in our intercourse with casual acquaintances and strangers, whose regard least affects our domestic happiness, and to whose favorable consideration we are but little indebted, for either our happiness or our

success in life. It would seem that we lavish so much of good nature upon strangers that, by the time we returned home, we had exhausted the supply, and had nothing but ill-nature left, with which to greet those whose happiness is bound up in our own. This is a manifest injustice to those whose rights demand a different line of conduct; and the thought naturally presents itself, if we are thus amiable in our intercourse with the world at large, which is least influenced by our amiability, how much rather should we be the more considerate in our intercourse with those who constitute the little world at home—whose happiness is our own—and whom our ill-nature the most seriously and permanently affect? Shall we lavish upon strangers that which enriches them but little, but which, if withheld from the dear ones at home, renders them poor, very poor, indeed? No! Let the desire for the domestic happiness of our own family circle influence our conduct as powerfully as does our desire for the approbation of the world at large!

And shall we be so cowardly as to impose upon our nearest and dearest friends that ill-natured surliness which mere acquaintances and strangers would quickly resent? Shall we allow fear to gain a victory over love? Shall we ruthlessly wound the tender feelings of affection, while we fearfully regard the sensibilities of indifference? No! Let our line of conduct, in reference to the latter class, remain unchanged, but let us conduct ourselves more rationally towards the former, upon whom so much depends—who expect so much from us—and from whom we have a right and a reason to expect so much in return. Let us listen, as we formerly did, to the dictates of approbateness and fear; but let us also cultivate, simultaneously, the promptings of inhabitativeness and friendship, and thus derive a double enjoyment from a two-fold advancement towards mental balance and social bliss.

Akin to the influence of this desire for popularity is the effect excited by our monied interest. No sacrifices which this interest demands but are generally speedily, if not cheerfully made. Indignation is stifled, and the wounds of conscience

and pride most carefully concealed, the cold and indifferent welcomed with apparent warmth and cordiality, and the dictates of independent manliness silenced at the magic whisperings of acquisitiveness; and we do for money that which we would not do for conscience, for ambition, for affection, or even for self-respect. Let interest demand it, and the ravings of anger are unseen and unheard. What! shall we do for interest more than we do for love and gratitude? Shall a stranger buy for gold that which is purer than gold, and more precious than precious stones? Shall those who lean upon us in our pilgrimage of care, who rightfully demand at our hands, and bestow in return for the gift a pure and holy happiness—shall we deny those the most precious of boons, while we sell it to the stranger for a price? No! Let the whisperings of interest be unheard while we listen to the thunder-tones of devoted affection and undying love. The desire for domestic happiness, then, should be one of the strongest motives for the control of temper, since that end which all so much desire can by no means be attained so readily as by the careful suppression of the language of anger, which the daily routine of domestic duties is frequently so well calculated to excite.

But, aside from these motives, there is a still higher and holier, which should influence all in the government of this or any other passion. I refer to that earnest desire for perfection of character which all well-regulated minds must feel, whether they are deeply imbued with the sentiments of religion or not. Indeed, it is this innate desire which is the basis of our belief in the immortality of the soul, which has found expression in the language of all the wise and good and truly great of all ages and nations and sects; and were this earnest desire for perfection to be blotted from the minds of men, a death blow would be instantly inflicted upon every system of religion, from the grossest idolatry to the most refined and spiritual Christianity.

The consciousness of the possession of a fault which mars the true perfection of character, and which not only embitters domestic life, but warps the judgment, confounds the reason, defies the conscience, and ruins the health, must necessarily be painful and humiliating to every mind; and this pain and this humiliation must be more deep and lasting in proportion to the depth of the happiness embittered, the strength of the judgment impaired, the brilliancy of the reason confounded, the delicacy of the conscience defied, and the original perfection of the health untuned.

We have two melancholy examples of the truth of these remarks, in the persons of Thomas De Quincy, the English opium-eater, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet and metaphysician. Both were men of extraordinary parts, possessing the fatal gift of genius; but both fell victims to ungoverned appetites and desires, and, while we are fascinated by the productions of their intellects, we cannot but consider their lives as a failure in every signification of the term, and must, therefore, regard the name of each as a by-word and a reproach upon the pages of the history of literature and literary men.

Says Coleridge: "For ten years the anguish of my spirit has been indescribable, the sense of

my danger staring, but the consciousness of my guilt worse, far worse, than all! I have prayed with drops of agony on my brow, trembling, not only before the justice of my Maker, but even before the mercy of my Redeemer. 'I gave thee so many talents: what has thou done with them?' "

Similar to these are the confessions of De Quincy, who, like Coleridge, ruined a brilliant intellect, by gratifying a depraved and acquired taste for opium; and such will be the confessions of all who, in this or any similar manner, misuse God's highest gift to man.

But the first step towards any mental or moral reform is to become conscious of the reality and the guilt of our transgressions. This conviction once impressed upon the mind, renders the succeeding steps of reformation comparatively easy. We have now to set a watch at the door of the heart—to think long and deeply upon the effects of our folly—to impress upon our minds the exceeding depth of the mental, moral, and physical sin of which we are guilty—to have this sense of guilt ever present in our minds—to summon all our energies to the conquest of self, and to continue our efforts unremittingly and unweariedly through days and weeks and months, and even years, for the end to be gained is worth a life time of combat. And he who in such a struggle has the resources of religion to fly to for strength and consolation, he is doubly armed for the contest, and doubly sure of the victory.

But all these mental and moral efforts will be unattended by success if we forget the principle established in our two former essays, that this passion has most frequently an origin in the functional derangement of some one or more of the viscera contained in the cerebræ, the thoracic or abdominal cavities. The difficulty is rarely the immediate result of an unfavorable organization, but of a morbid condition, induced either directly or indirectly by unhealthy living or the infringement of the organic laws of the constitution. To this cause may be attributed much of the domestic unhappiness observable in society, to which we have had occasion to refer.

The continued infringement of natural laws induces functional derangement in many, if not all, of the internal viscera; this derangement acts alike injuriously upon the mind, which sympathizes with the body in all its distresses, and ultimately becomes so morbidly affected as to act in a reflex manner upon the body, and thus defeat all the efforts made by nature for the accomplishment of a radical cure. It therefore follows that he who would effectually overcome his passions, and bring them in subjection to his reason and higher moral sentiments, must first adopt as his watchword the axiom, "A sound mind in a sound body," and then commence the work of reformation by ascertaining the laws of his organization, the effects of their infringements, the best and most effective method of living in accordance with them, and then, in proportion as he advances in light and knowledge, bring all other motives to strengthen his will in its determined efforts to accomplish his praiseworthy efforts. If he adopts this method of cure (I say it with reverence) he will find a spare diet more effectual than many prayers, that

temperance in all things will accomplish more than mere mental discipline, and that regularity and periodicity in the performance of all the duties of life will be more valuable auxiliaries than whole volumes of moral and religious homilies, or the concentrated wisdom of a thousand and one sermons. This may appear to many as exceedingly irreverent, but a moment's reflection will shew that such is not the case. If unhealthy, and consequently unholy, living be the cause of the malady we seek to cure, it must be apparent to all that until the cause be removed, the effect will continue to remain the same.

The usual method of proceeding in such a case resembles the efforts of the empiric to cure the headache of indigestion, while he remains ignorant of the presence and nature of the primary disorder; or, to state the principle involved, it resembles the ineffectual application of remedies to remove the *symptoms*, while the nature and extent of the disease itself remains unheeded, because undiscovered.

Let us review our position more clearly. Sin being the voluntary transgression of any known laws, and physical sin being the parent of much of the moral sin we see around us, it follows that however rigid one may be in the observance of *moral* law, he remains criminal so long as he voluntarily transgresses any known *physical* law. Nor can he plead ignorance as an excuse for transgression, since ignorance is in itself a sin of much magnitude in very many, if not all, at the present day. Therefore, he who would live blameless must ascertain and observe with equal exactness the laws of God, given him for his guidance in revelation, and those given him for the same purpose in his own organization, and he should consider it as much his duty to ascertain and obey the latter as he does to study and reverently obey the former. The manner and method of physical living come as much within the domain of conscience, as do the manner and method of moral living; and when all comprehend, acknowledge, and practice this principle, then will men advance most rapidly towards that mental, moral, and physical perfection which is a natural sequence of the rigid observance of moral and organic laws.

Adopting this principle, then, as our rule of action, and calling to our assistance all those mental and moral motives most likely to influence our conduct beneficially, let us order our lives in accordance therewith, and steadily adhere to that course which promises most speedily and effectually to disenthral us from the bondage of passion and its concomitants, physical sickness and moral sin.

The following "Hints to Parents," which appeared as an anonymous article in one of the periodicals of the day, contains sentiments so in accordance with those advocated in these articles, that I cannot refrain from quoting in full:

"Bad temper is more frequently the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization. It frequently, however, has a physical cause, and a peevish child often needs more dieting than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, and sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active

temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs than a dull, passive child; and if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble—when ever the trouble has arisen from no ill-conduct on his part—are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow—the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely. Unhappiness is the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence; and, worst of all, the mind's green and yellow sickness—ill-temper."

This method of treating this malady was recommended by Seneca, the greatest moralist of the heathen world. The following short quotations are from his "Morals," a volume containing several essays upon moral subjects, and among them one "Concerning Anger."

"He that is naturally addicted to anger, let him use a moderate diet, and abstain from wine, for it is adding fire to fire. Gentle exercises, recreations, and sports temper and sweeten the mind. Let him have a care also of long and obstinate disputes, for it is easier not to begin them than to put an end to them." "Whatever we design, we should first take a measure of ourselves, and compare our strength with the undertaking; for it vexes a man not to go through with his work, and a repulse inflames a courageous and spirited nature, as it makes one that is sluggish sad. I have known some that have advised looking in a glass when a man was in a fit, and the very spectacle of his own deformity has cured him." "There is hardly a more effectual remedy against anger than patience and consideration. Let but the first fervor abate and that mist which darkens the mind will be either lessened or dispelled. A day, nay an hour, does much in the most violent cases, and, perchance, totally suppresses it. Time discovers the truth of things, and turns that into judgment which at first was anger."

The same course here recommended by Seneca is further adopted by those who advise the expediency of counting a specified number of times, before speaking, during an attack of this passion. The object to be gained is, to allow the reason and conscience time to regain the ascendancy, from which they were surprised by a quicker emotion. Others have recommended a mental repetition of the multiplication table; but it is evident that no special rule can be given adapted to all cases. You might conquer before you had counted ten, while I might continue on to a thousand, and then go on to multiply until I had arrived at twenty-five times twenty-five, and then not be in a fit condition to speak. The only rule is, take time *enough*, let that time be as long as it may. Another valuable suggestion is contained in this last quotation from Seneca:

"An angry man, if he give himself liberty at

all times, will go too far. If it comes once to shew itself in the eye or countenance, it has got the better of us. Nay, we should so oppose it as to put on the very contrary dispositions: calm looks, soft, low speech, and easy, deliberate march,—and, little by little, we may possibly bring our thoughts into a sober conformity with our actions."

Reader, I have given you the result of my labor and experience. If it prove as beneficial to you as the labor and experience producing it has been to me, I shall be most happy in the consciousness of having been serviceable to my fellow creatures, and of having made the world at least a *little* wiser and better for my having lived in it.

WILLIAM HENRY FRY, THE COMPOSER.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, PUBLISHED 1846.

THE great success of the beautiful new Opera of "LEONORA," at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the last season, induced many inquiries regarding its composer, William H. Fry. A friend, who has known him from early childhood, furnishes us with a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Fry, although aware that the latter would indignantly frown upon any attempt to make him the subject of a newspaper notice.

William Henry Fry is the second son of Wm. Fry, who, in conjunction with the distinguished Robert Walsh, established, and for many years conducted with signal success, the *National Gazette*, one of the leading journals of the country. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, in August, 1814. His mother, now deceased, a highly accomplished lady, was the daughter of an eminent divine, the Rev. Thomas Fleeson. Mr. Fry's education was commenced in one of the best quaker schools of the day, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the plain branches of Latin and Greek.

When about nine years old, he received lessons for a few months in piano forte music, from a person, however, illy qualified to instruct; but this early information served to whet and stimulate a desire for further improvement. At the age of fourteen, he was sent with his elder brother, Joseph Reese Fry, to Saint Mary's College at Emmetsburg, Maryland, where he rapidly acquired all the branches pertaining to a polite and classical education. Here he also pursued his musical studies with the limited facilities afforded by the Institution, and notwithstanding their paucity, he rapidly rose to pre-eminence there as a performer on the piano, and in musical composition.

When sixteen years of age, he composed a grand Opera under the title of "THE BRIDAL OF DANURE," which, as a musical composition, is perfect; but lacking the requisite dramatic effect, with which he was then unfamiliar, it has never been performed in public.

In the years 1832-34 he applied himself closely to the study of *thorough bass*, under Mr. Meignen, an eminent graduate and member of the Grand

Conservatoire of Paris, while his improvement as a performer on the piano forte placed him, in the estimation of his friends, on an equality with the most effective pianists of the country.

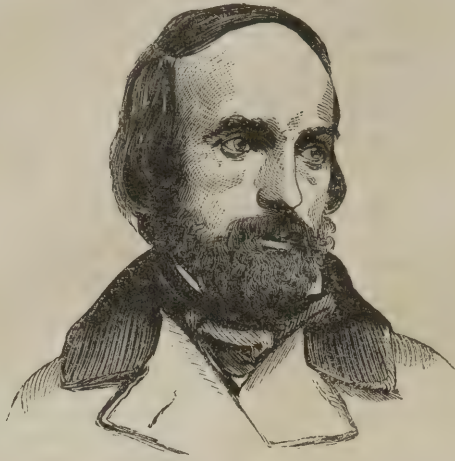
The higher and nobler branch of music, however, suited better his ambitious and ardent temperament; and although he has constantly refused, except in some few instances, to have his lighter compositions published, yet some of the most beautiful and cherished *morceaux* which grace the music racks of the *Cognoscenti*, are from his unpretending pen, with probably a private mark only to denote his offspring.

It is not as a composer and musician only that Mr. Fry must be regarded. As a writer of polite literature, and on the Arts, he is entitled to high consideration. A few weeks after the retirement of Mr. Walsh from the *National Gazette*, and immediately succeeding the sudden demise of his successor, the lamented John Williams, whose profound acquirements and brilliant and prolific pen made him worthy such a succession, Mr. Fry was called unexpectedly to the editorship of that valuable journal. This was to him a novel sphere of usefulness, for which, however, his education, varied acquirements, vigorous intellect and extensive reading, fully qualified him. But he soon sought relief from the cares and vexations of an editor's life, that he might pursue more satisfactorily the science he loved most. He was succeeded by his brother, J. Reese Fry. As editor of the *National Gazette*, and co-editor of the principal daily paper of this city, he always exercised liberality, frankness, ability, and an elevated and refined tone.

The writings of Mr. Fry are distinguishable by the elegance, terseness, power, tone and comprehensiveness of their language, be the subject what it may. His powers of observation are of a superior order; but he is too independent, possesses too much pride of character and self-respect to win popularity, or to secure favor by yielding his opinions, or moulding his actions to suit occasions.

When Madame Caradori Allen visited this country, a few years since, she applied to Mr. Fry to write an Opera, the principal part to be constructed with especial reference to her own vocal capabilities; but the remuneration offered by her husband was rejected. Mr. and Mrs. Wood made a similar application, which resulted in the production of that beautiful translation of Felice Romanis and Bellini's Grand Opera of "Norma." This appeared to be an extremely hazardous task; as *two* translations of the same Opera, previously made for the British stage, by two of their most esteemed professors, had been entirely unsuccessful—the first having been played but two nights, and the second withdrawn after the first representation. Notwithstanding this, the Messrs. Fry completed the task, and their translation was received both here and in England with marked approbation.

In 1839, Mr. Fry completed his second original grand Opera, and gave it the title of "AURELIA." His friends believe this to be his *chef-d'œuvre*. The plot is laid at one of the most important periods in the world's history—the triumph of Christianity at Rome: and as it abounds with exciting scenes, grand pageants, military displays,



WILLIAM HENRY FRY.

and beautiful music, it is certain to prove popular. It will probably be played during the next Opera season.

The recent successful grand Opera of "Leonora," the third written by Mr. Fry, which was first played at the Chestnut Street Theatre on the 4th of June last, was suggested by witnessing the beautiful representation of Claude Melnotte, by Mr. Anderson, in October preceding. The Libretto was written at intervals from December to May, by J. Reese Fry, and, as furnished, the music was applied by Wm. H. Fry—requiring about eight weeks in its composition, and the elaboration of which employed fourteen persons nearly three months, and covers about ten thousand pages of music paper. As an evidence of the heavy expense attending the production of an Opera, it may be remarked that the mere copying of the several parts cost more than six hundred dollars.

If an uninterrupted run of eighteen or twenty nights, during the hottest weather known for many years, be any test of the popularity of music, we are content to repose upon the past as evidence of Mr. Fry's popularity as a composer. Some writers, without a knowledge of music or of the author, have ventured to guess that "Mr. Fry seems rather to have written from the head than from the heart"—and that such music cannot remain popular. Now it so happens that one of the most peculiar traits of Mr. Fry's character is *whole-souledness*. Every thought, every word, every action, in every-day life, furnishes incessant proofs of it; and none know this more effectually than those who have social or business intercourse with him.

Like all men of true genius, Mr. Fry, since the advent of his "Leonora," has been incessantly assailed by *falsehood* and *slander*,—and lying foreigners have been employed to abuse him; but his dignity and self respect have never been forgotten. He has looked on unmoved, only by *pity* and *contempt*. An incident or two illustrative of the genius of Mr. Fry, must conclude this notice.

At a musical soiree of one of the Cognoscenti of our city, where the principal professors and amateurs were congregated, Mr. Fry was importuned to give them something *original*. Taking

a Bible from the table, he placed it before him at the piano, and, unknown to the company, extemporaneously illustrated the passage in that sacred volume of *The Crucifixion of our Saviour*. The deeply affecting character of the accompaniment to his rich and powerful voice, created a deep sensation. A few days thereafter, a professional acquaintance of mine met him, and observed that he had been looking over *Beethoven's* "Mount of Olives," but *the Crucifixion* was not written as Mr. Fry gave it that evening. "No," replied Fry, "you asked me for something original, and I *extemporized the passage*."

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

This gentleman has an uneven head—a peculiarly striking and original character, with a predominance of the nervous or mental temperament—imparting great mental activity, and desire for enjoyments of an elevated and intellectual character.

He has more mental strength than physical, and exercises his brain too much, and his muscles too little. He is capable of exerting much personal influence.

He should be known for great independence of feeling, love of liberty, pride of character, power of will, determination of mind, self-respect, general benevolence; sanguine feeling; love of the beautiful and perfect in nature or art; fondness for polite literature; joined with uncommon powers of observation—matter-of-fact talent; desire for positive and scientific knowledge, with a disposition and ability to criticise.

He is rather wanting in prudence of remark, and at times is not sufficiently affable and pliable; is too radical, positive, and incredulous; is liable to take too much upon himself, and is unwilling to learn from or be dictated to by others. He will in no case submit to dictation, or ask a favor if he can possibly avoid it. He takes comprehensive views of subjects; is free-hearted, and liberal in the use of cash.

He is not very penitent, and does not look upon man as under such strong moral obligations as is by some supposed.

His religion consists in doing good, and reforming mankind, more than in confessing, believing and adoring. He is capable of being very

sarcastic in his remarks; is not afraid of opposition, but fond of it, and shows his talents to the best advantage when he has an opponent, and the stronger the opposition, the more firm and determined is he.

He is both disposed and qualified to take the lead, but never to follow.

His ambition is of the highest order. He cannot deal in small matters, but must be at the head of some large operation or none; is more proud than vain, yet he is of late more anxious to please and to secure the approbation of others than formerly.

He is particular in forming attachments; sees but few whom he likes, and those few he appreciates for other qualities more than for their social feeling; would find it very difficult to make selection of a companion adapted to his taste and his ideas of female character.

His perception of wit is strong, yet his jokes are two pointed and personal to be amusing.

He has superior talents for collecting information; has clear and distinct thoughts, with unusual powers of comparison, association and criticism; also an excellent memory of facts and events; is fond of history and biographies, and is well calculated to entertain and instruct, and can communicate his ideas with facility.

If a musician he would be remarkable for his taste and accuracy as a performer upon the piano forte, because of his large weight, form, locality, order, and comparison.

He is free and correct in the use of language, and capable of being a superior scholar.

The two leading traits of his character and talents are ambition and thirst for knowledge.

Accompanying the above, which we print without change from the manuscript, written as above dated, we received the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: The important feature of the enclosed description consists in the fact of its having been written in 1841, when neither of you had ever seen or probably heard of Mr. Fry.

L. N. Fowler being in the model or examining room (when you lived in Spruce, below Sixth street, Philadelphia), I went up to him, leaving Mr. Fry down stairs. Being unacquainted with him, and as O. S. Fowler had previously given me a written description of my own character, etc., as well as two of my children, and the late Dr. George McClellan, Commodore Stewart and other friends, together with the high encomiums of him by the celebrated George Combe, as a remarkable practical phrenological demonstrator, I very naturally asked for him. Mr. L. N. Fowler replied that he was out riding, but in the mean time he would make an examination in the way I suggested, viz.: to do so *blindfolded*. I requested Mr. Fowler to go across to the front room, when I closed the door, and then went below and asked Mr. Fry up into the back room or studio. I then crossed to the front room, blindfolded Mr. Fowler so that he could by no possibility see light, much less Mr. Fry's person. Neither did Mr. Fry speak, cough, laugh, or do anything which might lead to any inference of his temperament, or constitution, or mental character. As Mr. Fowler pronounced the relative sizes of the organs, I marked them in the book. He then briefly defined the principal points in

his character, but dwelt with force upon Mr. Fry's talents. About a half hour after O. S. Fowler returned. I requested N. L. Fowler to return to the front room, where he remained until a second examination was made. I went down stairs and there blindfolded O. S. Fowler, leading him to where Mr. Fry continued sitting. On a parallel line with the numbers of the first examination, I took down those of the second, and what made it appear almost marvelous (although I do not bear *that* organ) was that they did not disagree upon a single development. Having got through, the "description" was written out in full, and which, when shown to his father and brothers, they deemed it a *hoax*, believing I had given his "character and talents," until I pledged my word that I had never mentioned his name or anything concerning his characteristics.

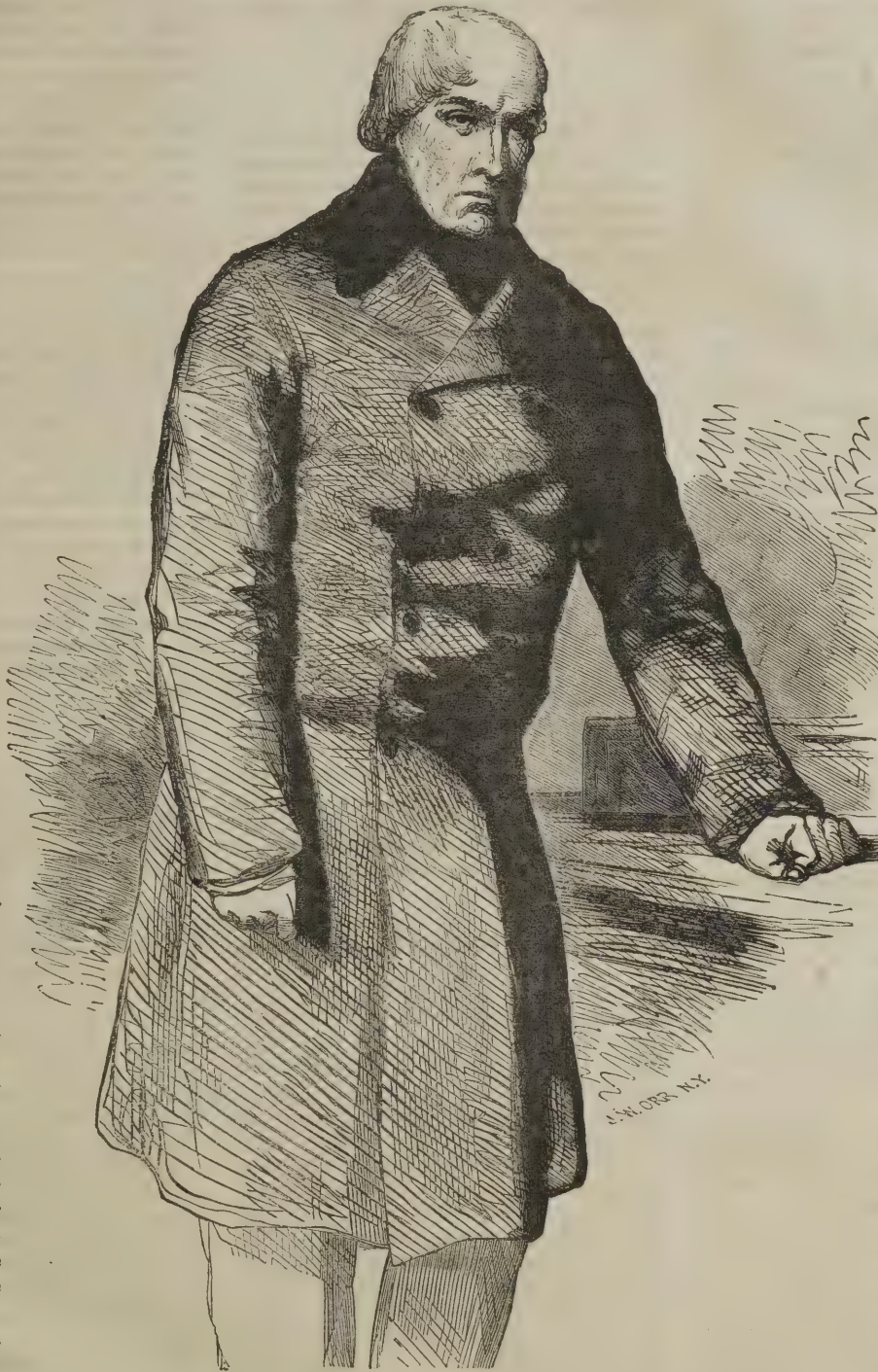
Now, gentlemen, that was 10th August, 1841, over fourteen years ago. If ever an examination in its details, and the peculiar circumstances attending the case was calculated to make even the most sceptical blush at obstinacy, the foregoing may so be regarded.

One who has been known to you by acquaintance or by name as an author, or for any distinguishing traits of character, may be well described; but the case loses much of its force from that very fact.

It would never be difficult to write out the characters of such men as Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, *et id omne genus*; because their peculiar character and talents were publicly known. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
 WOODBURN POTTER.

Tenton, N. J., Feb. 2, 1856.

CHILDREN are generally sent to school too young. Children sent to school at four years of age, and those sent at seven, will be, in almost all cases, equally advanced at nine, with the advantages for further progress all in favor of the latter. Thousands of young minds are permanently dwarfed, by too early application to study, and receive an irradicable taint of moral corruption by too early exposure to the evil influences found in a gathering of older children.—*Michigan Journal of Education.*



LORD ABERDEEN.

LORD ABERDEEN.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

GEORGE GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen, is a Scotch nobleman of ancient family, and an eminent conservative member of the British House of Peers. He was born in 1784, and graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1804. After leaving the University, he resided for some time in Greece, and, on his return to London, founded the well-known Athenian Club, composed ex-

clusively of persons who had visited Greece. A considerable portion of his early life was spent in diplomacy. It was Lord Aberdeen who, in 1813, as British Ambassador at Vienna, succeeded in detaching Austria from Napoleon, and uniting her with the other great powers against the French emperor. After a very successful diplomatic career, he returned to England, and was, in 1814, elected to represent the peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords. He was an avowed and decided tory from the beginning. In 1828, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Duke of Wellington. He held the same office under Sir Robert Peel, and stood by that great statesman in the repeal of the corn laws. In 1853, he became Premier, and retained office during the agitating period that preceded the war between Russia and the Allies. The dreadful winter of 1854, when the British armies suffered such unparalleled hardships in the Crimea, excited a storm of public indignation against the ministry, and Lord Aberdeen retired from office. He has since lived in privacy, only occasionally taking part in the debates. Lord Aberdeen is said by those who have met him in society to be a most amiable, courteous, and unpretending gentleman. He is much interested in agricultural improvements, and, we believe, is a liberal patron of the fine arts. Such are the simple, frugal habits of British noblemen, that Lord Aberdeen, in his

seventy-third year, retains much of his original vigor, both of body and mind. He is capable of dispatching any business appertaining to his high rank, and is still fond of the active sports of the field. The portrait above given was sketched from life, while he was recently speaking in the British House of Lords, and is a very correct likeness. He speaks rather slowly and in a heavy, low voice; not over active in gesture, his manner is rather dignified and thoughtful—he frequently talks in a plain, conversational way, but always with a degree of earnestness appro-

prate to the subject and occasion. He is what may be called a pleasant speaker; but does not excite a great amount of enthusiasm among his hearers. He informs the understanding and convinces by clear and correct statements. His aim seems to be only to secure the public good; there is nothing like low political designing, or intriguing, apparent in his character. A uniformity of purpose, a steady, persevering, untiring spirit in defending and upholding what he deems to be right are the most prominent features of his life. His career has been generally successful, and will have a lasting influence on a nation who have felt so keenly their critical situation since he became associated with their political affairs.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The above engraving represents an organism of a working mind. Lord Aberdeen is a man of less originality than most distinguished men, but is a great observer, and a very superior scholar. He is not rapid to complete his undertakings and effect his objects, but is decidedly persevering. He is of the enduring class. His comprehensive power is combined with a retentive memory. The sentiments he advances will be the result of much thought. They will always be remarkably appropriate and complete. He is a man of very superior intellect, but of so serious and practical a nature as to inspire confidence and respect, even from those who may differ from him in sentiment. His manner and bearing has a tendency to check an undue ambition or hasty and inconsiderate action in others, rather than to excite admiration and applause. He is a particularly moral as well as an intellectual man; and will therefore always be tenacious of his honor and moral worth; not naturally inclined to exciting, argumentative debates, but prefers to effect his object by a cool, calculating discussion. He will resort to severe measures only when milder methods fail to secure the ends of justice. He is quite ambitious, but it is the ambition of virtue, inspired by the higher sentiments of the mind.

He has a robust frame and strong vital powers, but the animal propensities are not controlling, and he is not liable to dissipated habits, but will expend his energy through his brain.

He possesses in a remarkable degree those qualities necessary for close and careful investigation, and possesses a very clear perception of right and wrong in the abstract. He would thus be well qualified to give a concise and lucid judicial decision, as nothing of importance would escape his mind. He is systematic and will adhere to a correct method; his business talent, within its appropriate sphere, is of the first order; and he is less subject to the influence of prejudice or personal considerations than most men.

We should manage our fortunes as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

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WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY. NO. VII.

—
BY A PHYSICIAN.
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HAVING now passed in review the composition of the *blood*, into which all food is merged, and in which all nutrition finds its fountain, having considered the nature of its most important elements, and also of the *tissues* that are formed from it, and having examined the *seven essential forms of elementary material*, their sources, their digestive changes; and to some extent their destination in the economy of a living human body, the reader who has followed the series of previous articles will, doubtless, now find himself prepared to appreciate a brief summary of the *uses* of the several alimentary forms, and a condensed statement of the *conclusions* to be drawn from the degree of knowledge thus far attainable in regard to the whole subject of diet.

The seven essential classes of food-material we have found to be the albuminous, the gelatinous, the oleaginous, the saccharine, the acidulous, the aqueous, and the saline, or rather the mineral. The types or representative forms of these classes we have found in albumen (egg-principles), gelatine, fat, sugar, malic acid (acid of apples,) water, and phosphate of lime. Of one of the above classes, however, the gelatinous, it may be said that it is only essential in the sense of being unavoidable, so long at least as we take animal food; since no use is certainly known for it in the work of animal nutrition or calorification; and leaving this out, the number of classes and types of really indispensable foods becomes reduced to six. But before entering on the special uses of these, a word may be allowed on the question whether there be, in fact, *any special uses* of foods.

It is very late in the progress of physiological science to raise this question. But it has been raised—the ghost of a bygone crudity conjured from the grave to serve the purpose of certain physiological sceptics. We will make bold to question the ghost. Can two substances, chemically, physically, and in every supposable way so unlike as *wheat-gluten* and *apple acid*, serve the same purposes in the human system? Can they both alike form flesh? No: such suppositions are utterly impossible; and no one possessing even the most meagre conception of the differences in the nature of the two will for a moment maintain the contrary. If the use of gluten can be determined, the use of apple-acid must be something else. But which forms flesh, the acid that has not all the elements contained in flesh, nor in anything like the same proportions, or the gluten which does contain all the elements of flesh, and in almost or exactly the same proportions as those found in the latter? The gluten, of course. No sane person will affirm the opposite of this conclusion.

Then the uses of gluten and fruit-acid in the human stomach and blood are entirely unlike; or in other words, the position is *already proved* that special forms of food have their special uses in human alimentation. But again: fat has the same elements as apple-acid, but in entirely different proportions, resulting in an

entirely different substance, chemically, physically, in every way. There is fat in many localities in the human body; in health no other substance ever occupies the place of this fat, nor it the place of any other. The fat of the food is chemically identical with that of the blood and tissues, and chemically antipodal to bone, cartilage, or true muscular substance. Does Nature waste her precious forces in converting fat in the food into flesh, when she needs it as fat? Impossible again: the transmutation of iron into gold were not a whit more an impossibility.

Or again: can starch or sugar serve the same purposes as gluten or albumen in the animal economy, when they are totally unlike the latter? Ask of the Hindoo, whose nutrition fails, rendering him scorbutic from constant feeding on rice (i.e. almost pure starch.) Ask of Magendie's dogs, which died in a short time of starvation when fed heartily on pure starch? Dogs die as soon when fed on pure albumen. But do dogs ever die of starvation when fed heartily on *mixed food*—only so much mixed as it is found in bread and water alone, or milk alone, or meat and water alone? By no means. And, indeed, we may just as well say that *lime* answers the same purposes in human nutrition as *water*, or *water* the same purposes as *gluten* or *albumen*, as to say that the *latter* fulfil the same uses as *sugar, starch, or fat*.

What, then, are the unlike uses of the classes last referred to? Liebig tells us that *albuminous* is synonymous with *plastic* or nutritive; and *saccharine* and *oleaginous* with *calorific*, or respiratory food. Herein Liebig is right. Succeeding discoveries qualify, but they can never overturn his doctrine; and its greatest fault is that he did not extend the same sharp lines of demarcation much farther. Instead of barely *two*, there are at least *six* classes of unlike and equally indispensable elements; no two of which can take the place of each other, except in *some* of the uses of sugar and fat.

Facts in support of Liebig's doctrine crowd themselves on the least observing mind. The Greenlanders' delight is *oil*; and arctic navigators substitute for his blubber, not wheat or lean flesh, but Indian corn with its *nine per cent* of oil. Oily nuts fall to our hand in the cold season, and starchy vegetables (starch being in heating power to oil only as two to five,) spring under our tillage in the summer. Fowls and all animals lay on fat in the autumn; and if we do not convert their oleaginous supplies into fuel for ourselves their maintenance of their own temperature against the cold of winter burns away the store, and they come out "*spring poor*." Bears do not lay in a stock of *muscle* to fit them for the winter's long sleep, for they are not preparing to use muscles; but they lay themselves away heavy with *fat*, and *by breathing only* come forth in spring lean and gaunt. Wolves in winter seldom eat the flesh of their victims; they drink the blood and gorge the fat, and then abandon the carcass. A healthy appetite craves fat in the winter, and loses the craving in warm weather. Laborers lose their *strength* at any season if confined to fat and starchy food; they require flesh, eggs, good bread, or some equivalent nutriment. And finally, those who closely watch their own feelings

will find different effects produced in themselves from eating an excess of albuminous or an excess of oily food. In the former case, they feel an uneasiness arising from the desire to be in *motion*, to exert themselves, and take off, so to speak, the *tension* upon their muscular system; in the latter a glow of heat pervades the whole body, and flushes the surface; and if they now become uneasy, it is with the desire to be *breathing* more freely, and to take off the tension that affects the nervous system and the lungs. In fact, I find myself compelled to class this query, whether *unlike aliments* do not serve the *same purpose* in the human system, along with that other profound question, as to whether man is naturally a drinking animal, and so leave both to find their answer in the testimony of all experience and all science. What, now, are the special uses of the diverse alimentary materials? Passing over gelatine we will take a brief view of the remaining six classes.

1. In the microcosm—Man—*cells* are the individual workmen, the corporeal agents of all changes, the “hewers of wood and drawers of water,” the builders, the police, the scavengers, all, in fact, but the government and gentry of the city of the soul. Worked hard in the rapid whirl of life, the cells are born rapidly, and rapidly die. In cartilage only they are somewhat permanent; less so in fatty tissue, and perfectly evanescent in muscles, brain, and nerves, liver, kidneys, and all other secreting and excreting glands. Hence their consumption is abundant; the supply, the demand is great, and the basis of that supply is albuminous material, taken in one or more forms of the albumen group. True, this taken alone could never produce cells any more than a completed house could be made of bare bricks. Water, fat, and minerals, at the least, play their several auxiliary parts; but when the cell-edifice is complete, albumen is the brick work of its walls. And this building of cells is the essential part of all we mean by *nutrition*. Let it be remembered, then, that the great use of the albumens is to afford *plastic* or *organizable material*, that is nutriment, or physically working substance. Additionally, since all highly compounded substances are decomposable into compounds of lower grade, the albumens may be and are broken up to some extent, to form fat, when too small a supply of that material is taken in the food; but no fact or analogy has yet been discovered, tending to prove a transformation in the opposite direction.

2. Fat, as a lower compound, has lower uses. It is not a worker, but a stuff for workmen. It has, independently, no vital uses in the system, but only such as are mechanical, chemical or subsidiarily vital. It forms an elastic cushion for the secure support of internal organs; it fills the chasms that would exist between abruptly outlined organs, and so gives the rounded or waving contour to the body, which is an important element of physical beauty, incidentally making of the chasms already named a sort of economical stowage for fuel; it serves as the most perfect form of calorific material (fuel), yielding to all who have *good digestion*, and who take it at seasons when physiological law secures its appropriation, a greater *quantum* or measure of

animal heat than any other known material of equal bulk, or that is obtained at an equal *vital expense* in the way of digestion. But on the score of other uses yet to be named, it will appear, that although its free use necessitates good digestion, and a proper season, yet never in any system, or in any season, can it be wholly dispensed with; for, in the last place, it is an indispensable adjuvant to all vital changes. The *ovum* always contains it; all development materials contain it, as the egg, milk, and blood; it is found wherever *cells* are forming; and hence we may conclude that neither secretion nor nutrition can occur without it, and experiments prove that even digestion is much retarded by its entire absence. It is abundant in the brain and nerves, and is hence one of the conditions necessary to the highest human manifestations.

3. Sugar, the ultimate form of a large class of food element, is a moderate species of fuel. It is productive in the same bulk of much less heat than fat. Its ingestion gives to the system the slight fire of *brush-wood* suitable for summer weather, as contrasted with the intense glow from fat which is the physiological *anthracite*, and, therefore, comforting for winter consumption. This is, therefore, the fuel for warm latitudes, as well as warm seasons; and this conclusion is borne out by the stronger tendency to its production in its various forms, in the warmer temperate and torrid regions. Yet an observing person cannot consume freely either sugar or syrup without experiencing its heating effect. The presence of sugar in eggs and blood, and of a peculiar form of this substance is muscles, as recently demonstrated, proves that this material is also in some way subsidiary to nutrition, though in what way is not yet known. Sugar, as well as fat, contributes to the formation of bile.

4. It is probable that the uses of vegetable acids are not yet perfectly known. Employed in moderation, they seem to improve the chemical and vital qualities of the plastic elements of blood, and hence the nutrition. This may be partly in consequence of their known tendency to unite with superfluous alkalis and earth, and thus render them, as all *salts* are, more easy of removal in the excretions,—the quantity of which these acids are also known to increase. In the same way the increased exhalation of the cutaneous and internal glands, would tend to lower the temperature. Thus as acids are known to be *cooling*, *purifying*, and *blood-perfecting*, it will be seen that all these effects may flow from a single power, namely, that of rendering alkalies and earths eliminable; while these in being eliminated always remove much of water and other materials along with them, that is, they act as glandular excitants. A portion of the fruit acids taken is oxidized, and serves as fuel, as is proved by its disappearing in carbonic acid and water in the excretions. As fuel, however, these acids are much inferior to even sugar.

5. Respecting water it is only necessary to repeat that it is indispensable, both as *vehicle* and *material* to digestion, absorption, assimilation, circulation, nutrition, secretion, and excretion, muscular and brain-action. Yet its excessive use may weaken any one of these functions

directly, by overtaking it, or *indirectly* by overtaking some other, and thus producing a revulsive effect, or concentration of the physical energies on some distant organ—an ill result which laborers in the field, and laborers in the study, have often experienced to their cost.

6. The inorganic elements, other than water, have various uses. The bones, especially in the young and growing, must have *phosphate* and *carbonate of lime*; and the *phosphate of lime*, must also enter freely into all nutritive materials and processes. The blood, brain, and muscle, as also the hair, must have sufficient *iron*. Digestive fluids, blood, all nutritive processes, and secreting or excreting glands, demand a due supply of *common salt*. All circulating fluids, together with muscles, demand *potash*, and all the former, with all the secretions, but in particular mucus and bile, require *soda*. Nutrient fluids, bones and tissues call for the *phosphate of magnesia*, though in a less degree than for that of lime. Muscles, nerves, bile and hair must receive a due supply of *sulphur*; and nerves, but more especially brain, necessitate in proportion to their activity a plentiful allowance of *phosphorus*.

For the sources from which these several elements, as well as those of the five previous classes, are to be obtained, the reader is referred to articles 3, 4, 5, and 6, of the present series, in previous numbers of this journal. The subject of the general conclusions or practical deductions to be drawn from our knowledge of dietetics will be considered in my next article.

DELAROCHE'S HEMICYCLE.

THE average size of head, in every collection of influential or celebrated men, is large. This fact is noticeable in any meeting of ministers, lawyers, leading merchants; indeed, is too generally recognized to need proof.

The same is true of thinkers, and workers in the domains of mechanics, of literature, prose and poetic, and of art. Accordingly, the heads in Delarocche's great picture of the Apotheosis of the Arts, better known as The Hemicycle, are large. And the faces are almost, without exception, expressive, individualized, noticeable faces.

This celebrated picture is a group—or rather two groups, separated by several typical and ideal figures in the centre—of the great painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects who lived during the period of the rise and perfection of art, *i. e.*, from the year 1250 to the year 1650, or thereabouts. The present design is to remark upon the physiological and physiognomical character of the figures, which are all portraits, carefully studied and nobly painted.

In comparison with a lawyer, a clergyman, or a statesman, an artist is, now-a-days, a very insignificant member of the commonwealth. But in estimating the worth and greatness of the artists painted in this picture, it must be remembered that in their day and generation, the respect with which their arts were held, and the important uses which they subserved, especially in the office of embodying the vast and impressive array of visible symbols which belonged to the external observances of the Roman Catholic church,

placed them upon an eminence fully equal to that of the statesman or the warrior, socially, intellectually, even politically. Without remembering this, the great painters, sculptors and architects cannot be understood or appreciated.

The faces, we said, are all distinctly individualized in character. There is, however, one chief point of similarity amongst them all, namely, the uniform projection of the whole line of perceptive organs, which is in many cases so great as to become a broad and heavy ridge across, above the eyebrows. Accompanying this one common feature we find sometimes, as in Titian and Michael Angelo, a powerful intellect; sometimes, as in the same, and in Fra Angelico to a still greater extent, a high middle head, denoting a powerful moral and religious nature; sometimes, as often in the Dutch and German painters, that sort of wide forehead which denotes great ideality, that which denotes constructiveness, or that which denotes mathematical power.

The average of personal beauty among them is very high. Raffaele was one of the handsomest men that ever lived; so was Lionardo da Vinci; many others of them were men of great size, athletic strength, and majestic presence. Thus does the soul in some manner shape the body.

The absence of any adequate comprehension of the relations between character and its cerebral indications at the taking of the original portraits from which Delaroche's heads are copied, and in some cases probably an error either in his own original work or in his transfer to this small copy of it, must to some extent vitiate observations upon the phrenology, physiognomy, and physiology of the single persons painted; but it may not be entirely useless to attempt some comparison between their known talents and the physical indications of them.

Corregio is at the extreme left hand of a person fronting the picture. His head is somewhat indistinctly painted. He excelled in effects of light and shade in color and in gracefulness of design; but so far as this picture goes, his speciality is only generally indicated by full perceptive organs.

Paul Veronese, next him, excelled in the light and shade of his pictures, was a fine colorist, and possessed great grandeur of conception of form and grouping. He has a fine, full forehead, with a rounded, dome-like front, somewhat like that of Wordsworth, the poet, though fuller below; more like that of Church, the landscape painter in this city, yet wider than his. His hair is black and fine, skin smooth, features regular and noble; his demeanor that of a "high-minded gentleman," as the Southerners say.

Titian, the great colorist, the pride and glory of the Venetian school, who died in his hundredth year, is near by; a lofty, massive figure, magnificently draped in the gorgeous and heavy red mantle of the nobles of Venice. He has high features and full reflectives; a magnificent straight profile, and stands erect and grave among his fellows. His head indicates great size of brain, and the force and nobility of mind needed to constitute a master, and a master of the beautiful. His profile, the general air of the features and the figure, seem to breathe a consciousness of copious strength; and remind one

somewhat of that strong old man Doctor Lyman Beecher.

Rubens, the Hollander, sits near; a courtly figure, with an open and noble face; gorgeously and fancifully dressed. Perhaps the sanguine temperament indicated by the colors of his skin and hair assisted to determine his preference for sensuous figures and sentiments. It certainly was both cause and indication of his power in rich coloring. His broad, slouched hat conceals nearly all his head above the eyes. Next him is

Van Dyck, the portrait-painter at the court of Charles the First of England. His head is low and broad. Accordingly, he was skilful, but not ideal in any grand sense, although he had much appreciation of expressions, and skill in portraying them.

Giovanni Bellini, the Venetian, stands near him; a tall, straight man, in early middle age, with very heavy black hair. His features wear a somewhat conceited and self-confident expression, which is much assisted by the turning up of the nose. Yet it is recorded of him that he was of a freer and nobler spirit than almost any of his contemporaries.

Close by, stands Giorgione, a Venetian painter, whose execution was very rapid, and his pictures vast and daring in size and design, and magnificent in color. He was a very tall and powerfully built man. His large, bony frame, rugged and rather vulgar features, wild eyes, coarse complexion, and shock of disorderly black hair, indicate great physical strength; but his head is not very large nor high at the top or in front. Accordingly, his pictures are not remarkable for thought.

A little further on, is Peter Fischer, a German artist. He has the full, bluff face, and heavy, round yellow beard, which marks a true German, and may be seen any day in a lager-bier saloon.

Next, is Benvenuto Cellini; sculptor, engraver, goldsmith, politician, writer, bully, assassin. He has a gladiatorial physique; the brawny bull neck, full back head, deep-set eye, and low moral organs of a prize fighter; and was as notorious as a bravo, as he was famous as an artist. He has a low, wide, square forehead, such as is often seen in the best operatives in a foundry or machine-shop; and his especial department of art, *viz.*, chasing and metallic statuary, is that which needs the full development of constructiveness thus indicated.

To pass to the other side of the picture, Inigo Jones, the old English architect, has the face of a sensible; clear-headed, and rather bluff old man, his white beard and hair, and red cap, conceal his head. Beato Angelico, the sacred painter, stands some distance beyond. He used to prepare himself for painting by prayer; devoted himself to a monastic life that he might enjoy what he considered the sacred peace of it, for his holy art; painted only sacred subjects, received no payment for his pictures; and it is said never painted a crucifixion without weeping. Yet, in spite of the tender religious sensibility thus indicated, and likewise indicated by the wonderful holy sweetness of the faces of saints and virgins that he drew, his head, accountably, is a great, gross, coarse, heavy-looking head, that one would suppose suitable for that wicked and accursed

Pope Alexander Borgia—not high; quite wide behind; with a fat, thick neck. What explanation can be given, it is hard to say; though there are not wanting cases where a tremendous will has entirely concealed the manifestations of very violent passions and instincts, and subjected them to the rightful dominion of the moral and religious faculties.

Albert Durer, the great Teutonic painter and engraver, stands near him; a noble, erect, heroic figure, with high, regular features, blue eyes, long waving golden hair—golden, with a glossy, shifting enrichment of red—symmetrical beard and moustache, and wearing a striking and almost fantastic striped head-dress, which, with the antique sculptural beauty of his features, makes him seem like Siegfried, the Dragon-Slayer, or some other of the old heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied. As he looks, such he was; a free, bold, truthful German; with a heart full of beauty and truth; all devoted to art, and to honor; one of the noblest men that ever lived.

Fra Bartolommeo, a man of massive power of mind, as well as a great painter of sacred subjects, is near him. He was a friend and influential coadjutor of Savondrola, the great Florentine reformer, who was burnt for his reforms by the Romish authorities; and his heavy, broad features, and extraordinary volume of brain, correspond to his character. There is something about the full, wide forehead, the breadth from ear to ear, the sinking downward of the middle of the forehead, as if from a heavy weight of reflective organs, that reminds one in no trifling degree of Daniel Webster.

Close by, sits Lionardo da Vinci; but he, the skilled alike in arts and arms, in mechanics and literature, in poetry and statesmanship, the magnificent in body and in mind, cannot satisfactorily be traced in the mere figure of an athletic old man which Delaroche has given us.

Raffaele stands behind him. Raffaele, the apostle at once, and incarnation of beauty. We know of no man to whom we can compare the regular and tender sweetness of his features. The costume in which the picture represents him, is absolutely dandified—silk and velvet, white and light blue. It is not pleasant to think of him as finical or foppish in dress, and it must be remembered that his age was one of splendid costumes and that he personally was a man of magnificent tastes. His forehead is too low, his eyes too mild, the whole expression of his face too meek and spiritless for pleasure, reminding one too much of the sanctimonious simper on the face of a Roman Catholic saint. The head is perhaps almost Greek in outline; but certainly, as here drawn, it is deficient in the indications of nobility and moral sublimity, although our records of Raffaele contain no hint of any such defect in him.

No such defect, however, is indicated in the high, furrowed forehead, lofty head, not even lowered by the hood which covers all its details out of sight—and harsh, strong, stern, meditative features of Michael Angelo, who sits wrapt in thought, utterly regardless of the throng of great men around him, and apparently scorning intercourse even with the best of them. His rugged physiognomy reminds one of Jackson, Calhoun, Beethoven; all men of regardless, uncompro-

misgiving character, powerful, essentially lawless; thrusting enemies and friends alike out of their path, when they obstructed it; and the latter two not making many friends, nor trying nor caring to make them. Such was Michael Angelo: and he was quarrelsome and overbearing withal.

At the end of the picture stands Nicolas Poussin, the great French landscape painter; a tall, plump, comely, well-conditioned man, with black hair, parted in the middle, who is looking, with true French self-consciousness, and self-complacency, not at his fellows, but straight out of the picture, at the audience.

We had intended to add remarks on the ideal figures in the centre, on the picture as a whole, and on Delaroche himself, but room is wanting, and they must die unsaid.

[Translated for the Phrenological Journal.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SELF-TEACHING.

We have heard of some whose opinion it is that the world will never become any better, who have no faith in the progressive character of our age, nor in the advancement of civilization. Some have gone so far as to declare that all the events which have taken place will occur again after the lapse of a certain period, and that the world is only going round a circle of events which can never change. We have now to congratulate such persons upon the accomplishment, of a part, at least, of their belief. The world has reached the turning point in our history—has begun again to attain a position, in one respect, which has been considered hitherto as belonging only to her very earliest experience. Let us explain.

In the first ages, when books and colleges existed not, those who, impressed with the magnificence, sublimity, and beauty of the scenes and objects which surrounded them, were desirous for knowledge, had to become their own tutors, and wisely took nature for their book. Happy were they, if they could penetrate beyond its alphabet—if they could become acquainted with something more than its mere phenomena—if they could satisfy their inquisitive “eyes” at the shrine of truth. Every thinker in those days was a philosopher, and freedom dwelt in their minds when perhaps their bodies were not free. After many generations of free-thinkers had passed away, it was found desirable to collect the substance of their observations, experiences, and discoveries, and then books were formed for the use of a wider circle than could be reached by the tongue. One would have thought with them oral instruction might have been dispensed with, but such was not the case; so long as the weaknesses of men exist, so long will he place himself under the tuition of others. That natural disinclination to think for themselves, which leads so many to attach themselves to particular sects and parties, and to adopt theories and opinions without taking the trouble to investigate them, led the people to place their minds at the disposal of others, and hence to subscribe to whatever they were taught, and thus the bulk of mankind sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, inasmuch as they were content to live in idleness,

glad to escape the necessity of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. They would rather incur moral thralldom and spiritual subjection than procure their opinions by the work of their brain. This amount of idleness was increased by the scarcity of books; such as there were were dry, and kept in the custody of those who had established themselves as the teachers of the people. Still this is not sufficient to excuse their want of energy and freedom. Their forefathers, *without books*, had made great discoveries, and had analyzed the various departments of things material and things spiritual, and why could not they arouse their faculties, and turn their thoughts in the same direction? But the truth is, they loved luxurious indolence, and tutors became as necessary to them as nature and books; and, in the formation of their opinions, a PARTY was felt to be as essential as truth, and sometimes more so.

The appearance of cheap literature has, however, given a new, or rather an old, aspect to the intellectual world; for it has brought it round again to the point from which it started, namely, *freedom of opinion*. It has enabled the student to take the helm of his own mind—to fling overboard the false pilots who for ages have been steering him to the ports of sophistry and superstition, instead of truth and charity.

The philosophy of self-teaching consists in this—that we cultivate and exercise all the powers and faculties of the mind—that we feel self-reliant, and exercise freedom of thought, apart from the dictation of established teachers. We believe it to be the purpose of study to tune the mind to a ready appreciation of truth, and to enable the student to detect the sophistries of mere reasonings, and to perceive the harmony and fitness of right. Established principles are the gamut of truth; and, for the mind to be versed in them, it will be able to decide justly on any case brought before it, by simply viewing it in relation to those principles, just as a musician from his knowledge of musical notes can judge of the correctness of any tune he may hear.

The various circumstances under which man is born demonstrate the necessity of self-culture, of independence of opinion, and freedom of action. The influences which operate upon him are many, among which may be ranked those which are *protective* and those which are *restrictive*. To these two classes belong the world, the country, the particular town or city, the friends, relatives, and society. Each of these operates in a peculiar manner upon man, and if he does not exercise his independence, will most assuredly make him his *slave*. The influence that operates upon man in the old world is the thing called the *past*. It checks his exertions, restricts his views, and in a great degree proscribes his advancement. This is not the case in the new world, where there is no *past*. There consequently is greater liberty to push forward towards the future, by inventions and various prospective projects. Owing, however, to the minds of some having been awakened to the necessity of resisting this worldly circumscribing influence, Europe is now casting off its fetters, and is beginning to bask in the light of knowledge, and to covet wisdom. In Asia and Africa, tradition and superstitious

custom still bind the souls of men, and degrade their nature. They have not yet learned the philosophy of self-teaching. A man's country will, if allowed to operate freely, determine his moral and social character. Where mind is not the “*point de résistance*” in the bill of fare, it will generously provide him with a religion, which he may imbibe as readily as his mother's milk. Perhaps some are not aware of the great influence which a man's country exercises upon his disposition, belief, and practices. If he be born in Hindostan, will he not reverence the “sanctity of the Ganges;” and if in certain other countries, he will probably defend child-murder, slave-holding, human sacrifices, cannibalism, the adoration of wood and stone, &c. These are accidents of birth, which human reason should recognize as such, and not bow blindly to them. A man's country may either blind him with superstition, petrify him with indifference, or bless him with the purifying truths of Christianity. Now the philosophy of self-teaching would urge him to examine what is this proffered to him by his country, and to reject the evil and cleave to the good in it. Upon numbers Elijah's mantle now falls daily. Sympathy of thought and feeling can rouse the slumbering soul to a sense of energy, and guide him forward with cheering voice and noble steps along the journey of life.

Another influence which acts powerfully on man, and which he should not fail to appreciate, is that of his acquaintance, his friends, his relatives, and associates. Their opinions and habits cannot but affect him; but he is not bound to be made subject to them. Those exerting the greatest energy of character will undoubtedly influence others most in the formation of their characters. This may be easily seen in the case of two persons who are much together; the stronger mind will impress itself upon the weaker. A man is much indebted to his relatives. To them he owes his innate abilities, his poverty or greatness of intellect, his whole composition and physical constitution. And sometimes they entail disease upon him—a sad living witness to the truth of the divine saying, that the “sins of the fathers are visited upon the children.”

We have thus briefly and imperfectly attempted to show how man's character is likely to be influenced by external circumstances, and thereby to exhibit the necessity for a vigorous encounter with them, that he may not be their slave; and thus to enforce the duty of self-teaching. From what has been said, we may see the utility of independent thought; and how necessary it is that we subject our national creeds and opinions to constant revision, if we wish to arrive at truth. We see the force of an authoritative creed in the depressed condition of the Russian peasantry, who are taught to believe that their empire is as powerful as God, and more to be feared. In England, too, notwithstanding its commercial prosperity and intellectual greatness, we see a good deal of the same sort of thing in the too prevalent worship of mammon, and the demoralizing reverence for rank. Now, the philosophy of self-teaching requires that we break through every opposing barrier to progress. If

duty demand it, we are to be ready to give up relatives, friends, birth-place, country, for the sake of truth and right. The man who is bound by those is nothing better than a slave—a moral harlot—dignify him by whatever name you may. That we are beginning to think for ourselves is a happy fact, the results of which cannot but be glorious. But enough is said for the present, and we cannot do better than conclude with an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Layard, in reference to this subject: "Our system of modern education tends rather to make men lose their self-reliance, to lead them to look upon themselves as mere machines, and to depend upon forms and precedents rather than upon their reason, their exertions, and their intelligence. I believe this to be one of the principal causes of the evils we have at this time as a nation to deplore, and which, unless speedily remedied, will undoubtedly bring this country very low. I entreat your attention to this subject. It is one of equal importance to us, whether old or young, as private men or public individuals."—*Phonographic Examiner*.

PHRENOLOGY.

By the mind, we understand that part of our being which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills. In other words it may be defined to be, that which thinks. We are conscious that we think, and that we have many different kinds of thought; such as seeing, hearing, remembering, deliberating, resolving, loving, hating, and many other kinds of thought, all which we are taught by nature to attribute to one internal principle; and this principle of thought we call—the mind or soul of man. What its essence is, we cannot tell. What the characteristics and attributes of the mind are, we are enabled to learn by observing its phenomena and operations. We know only its operations and by these alone we are able to represent it. Mental Philosophy teaches us the manifestations of the mind. As we learn the attributes of the mind, we may inquire their development and their power to act. These it is the object of Phrenology to teach. Mental Philosophy teaches what the faculties of the mind are and in what manner it operates; and Phrenology teaches by what means the mind acts and its ability or tendency to act. Two things are recognized as being necessary to think; 1st, the mind the efficient cause of thinking; 2d, the brain with which to think.* The former has received the attention of the greatest philosophers, and it is not my intention to consider it here, but I propose to discuss its relationship to the brain and other matters connected with this relationship.

I. The brain is the organ of the mind. At the present day it is so universally conceded by physiologists and others, that the brain is the

organ and seat of the mind, that it hardly seems necessary to adduce any evidence in proof; nevertheless, to such as may yet contend that the seat of the mind or soul is in the abdomen, or stomach, or chest, or heart, the following is offered.

That the mind has an intimate connection with and acts through the brain is proved from the following facts. As in the body when any part is violently exercised it is attended with a rush of blood to the part, so in intense thought there is a rush of blood to the head. From the brain influences are exerted upon all parts of the body, and from all parts of the body influences are exerted through the brain, the meeting of all the nerves, upon the mind, producing sensations. If the brain becomes diseased it either impairs or deranges the mental powers. Severe injuries upon the head affect the mind, while the same injuries upon other parts leave it comparatively unimpaired. If the brain be compressed by a fracture of the skull and depression of the bone, the individual is totally unconscious while a sufficient pressure is continued. Mechanical pressure upon the brain, it is said, destroys all mental action. Whatever affects the brain always affects the action or state of the mind. The abilities of the mental faculties change with the different stages of life, and as old age approaches and the body becomes feeble, the mind becomes correspondingly feeble in its operations. Inasmuch as the health of the brain depends upon the health of the body, disease impairs mental action. Lastly, we say, that there is an internal consciousness that the "think part" is located there. Many other and perhaps stronger facts might be brought forward, but it is a proposition so evident that we regard the above facts as being sufficiently conclusive.

The mind is perhaps to be considered as a unit, but it may be divided in its operations into several general kinds of action; as, intellectual, moral, &c. The body is a whole, but as such it is made of different parts. One part is the organ of sight, another of digestion, and so on. The mind is also a unit or whole, but is possessed of many and various faculties. Does the mind then use the whole brain in the exercise of these different kinds of actions, or does it use only a certain portion in a certain action? From analogy the latter would appear to be the case, for in the body we find that each part has a separate function.* If we admit that the mind is composed of several faculties, and admit that the brain is the organ of the mind as a whole, then we must also admit that different parts are the organs of different faculties, which it is the object of the following proposition to demonstrate.

II. As the mind is not a single faculty, but a combination of faculties, its instrument, the brain, must consist of as many organs as there are faculties. This is in accordance with the law which assigns to each member of the body a separate and distinct duty. Let us turn our at-

tention to the functions of some of the members of the system. The eye is the organ of vision. The ear is the medium for receiving the impressions of sound. Each has a separate duty, and one can never discharge the duties of the other. The nose is the organ of smell; the tongue of taste. The feet and legs are the immediate instruments of locomotion. Within the body we find that the heart is the primary organ of the circulation of the blood. The use of the stomach is to digest food. And thus with all parts of the body each has a separate function. Hence, reasoning from analogy, as in the body the instrument of physical action, each part has a separate office, so with the brain, the general organ of mental operations, different parts must be the instruments of different operations of the mind. Further; when we exercise any part of the body very severely, for a considerable length of time, a feeling of fatigue of the part exercised follows. If the intellect be rigorously exercised, it is likewise evident that the brain will also be fatigued. Then after severe and protracted mental exercise is there a feeling of fatigue felt through the whole brain or not? Experience testifies that the weariness is always principally felt in the front part of the head; this part then must be the one used in intellectual operations. That the front lobe is this part used by the intellectual faculties, is moreover proved from observation, by the fact that, all other things being equal, intellectual ability is in proportion to the development of the part. It is also shown by the extreme deficiency of the front lobe of the heads of idiots. Among other classes of the faculties of the mind are those of the moral, social, energetic, emotional, and pas-sional faculties. Phrenologists have assigned, or rather given it as the result of their observations, that the top of the head is the general organ of the moral and virtuous faculties. We will here digress a little, for the purpose of showing what we consider as being a beautiful analogy between this location and certain laws of the mind and universe.

By certain laws which govern the mind, good and evil are associated with up and down. Nobleness is associated with loftiness, and baseness with lowness. The words which imply moral goodness or badness always in themselves convey the idea of elevation or depression; as, stateliness, loftiness, exaltation, high-mindedness, sublimity, eminence, excellence, superiority, uprightness, nobleness, elevation, dignity. Each of these terms is applied to moral excellence, and nearly all originally signified, and were used to express physical elevation. On the other hand, words used to express moral inferiority or degradation, originally imported physical depression; as, baseness, meanness, ruin, destruction, debasement, degradation, abjectness, degeneracy, sordidness, vileness, disgrace, grovel.

Precisely as the mind conceives of good and evil we find a resemblance in material objects; viz., superior things are above inferior things. Snakes creep on the earth, man is erect. In regard to the earth, we find that those things which are most beneficial to man are on its surface; as the various productions, while those

* It is not to be inferred from this that the soul will have no future existence, or no power of acting when separated from the body, because it will have no brain with which to think, for as a distinguished medical writer says, "It may have an existence distinct from the brain," or as St. Paul says, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body."

* It may be said that the brain has no divisions, corresponding to the organs marked out on phrenological charts, or that the organs have no different forms as the eye and ear have; we reply, that thoughts do not have shape, and a difference of form of the organs of the brain is not, therefore, to be expected. Mind is not matter.

things which are of less importance are lower down. Iron, for instance, is hidden in the earth, and what is its use but an instrument of man with which to subdue? What subterranean curiosities can afford the mind so much delight as the contemplation of superterrestrial objects? Considering the earth and that which is above and properly belongs to it, we find that what is above is of still greater importance than that which is on its surface. Without the sun all would die; without the rain the earth would soon be depopulated. We find the upper regions of the air to be much more pure than that in low places as swamps and the like. Thus by the same law the moral organs, the instruments of the noble and virtuous faculties of the mind, are located the highest among the organs which compose the brain!

Each of the other classes of the faculties of the mind must also have a separate part of the brain, the different locations of which we will not at present treat of. We have proceeded from assigning the brain as the organ of the mind, to show that a certain portion is used by the intellectual faculties, that another belongs to the moral faculties and have asserted that each class of faculties has a different part of the brain. We now wish to show, that each faculty of the mind has its proper organ. If the mind were a single faculty, then the man who could do one thing well, could do anything else equally well, which is not the fact, and if the brain is used by the mind as its organ, it is evident that unless different parts are used in different operations, all heads would be of the same form, and furthermore taking for granted at present, which will be shown by-and-by, that size is a measure of power and that exercise gives development, it must also follow that an individual has but to exercise a single faculty in order to increase the size of the whole brain, and thus by exercising one faculty develop all his faculties! What should cause such a difference in the shape of heads? Simply because each faculty of the mind has its corresponding organ in the brain. When one kind of intellectual pursuit has caused fatigue, attention can be given to another with nearly or quite the same efficiency as if no fatigue had been felt. From these facts it is inferred, that different parts of the brain are used by the mind in fulfilling its various duties. The question then is, which parts does it use in its different operations? This disputed point I will leave to those who have made it their principal study, yet from observation I am satisfied that the general divisions, as the part of the brain used in intellectual operations, that from which springs moral action, and the other general locations, are pretty correct. As there is not a uniform development of the head we say,

III. As the brain is the general organ of the mind and in its operations each faculty is associated with a particular part of the brain, the size of these parts indicates the power of the mind to act through them, and the tendency to act, *ceteris paribus*, when all other conditions are equal.

The law that size is a measure of power, applies to the brain as well as to other parts of the

system, and it is plain that when one organ, or set of organs, is well developed, then the faculties which depend upon them will be active and strong. This gives genius and natural talent. In observing the heads of different individuals we see certain parts very prominent and others lacking in size. We also find, when any particular part is extremely large, that there is some very peculiar or noted trait in the individual's character. This was the basis of the researches of Gall, and it was this fact which enabled him to locate the organs. By observing a similar trait of character in different persons, and then finding wherein their heads were alike, and by observing the heads of animals and associating that characteristic which was most strong, with the most prominent part of the brain, he laid the foundation of the noble science of Phrenology. Observation teaches that the more proportional the development, the less eccentric will be the character, and the more the head is developed in any particular part, the more peculiar will be the character, at least the individual will have some peculiar trait.

In further evidence of proposition III., and also as a distinct proposition, the following is introduced.

IV. The exercise of any faculty of the mind causes an increase of size of its organ and thereby gives greater power to the faculty.

Again turning our attention to the body, we find the law that the exercise of any part develops that part. Thus the blacksmith by continually exercising the right arm more than the left, causes it to be larger than the other. We also find that this increased size is always attended with a proportional increase of power (except in cases of over exertion). Severe exercise of any part of the body caused an increased flow of blood to the part exercised. Physiologists tell us that this extra flow is to supply the waste, and that the part is thereby increased in size. Thus also the brain is enlarged by mental exercise, by reason of an increased flow of blood to the head, and particular organs by the exercise of those faculties which belong to them. It is likewise proved from observation that particular parts are developed more than others by exercising particular faculties.

We have thus presented very briefly a few facts and reasonings in support of Phrenology; we leave them for the reader to reason upon candidly, judge impartially, and think accordingly, or to think of them *ut libet* and receive *quantum libet*.

We might easily have enlarged our article, but time and space forbid; so adieu, dear reader, and by the time you have ruminated well upon the above, we may have something more ready for you.

WORKS ON PHONOGRAPHY AND PHONOTYPY sent, prepaid by first mail, on receipt of price. Phonographic Teacher, 45 cents; Reporter's Manual, 50 cents; Pitman's Manual of Phonography, 66 cents; phonographic Reader, 30 cents; Reporter's Manual and Vocabulary \$1 12; Phonographic Magazine and Phonographic Reporter for 1854 and 1855, bound, each \$1 37; History of Short-Hand (Reporting Style) 84 cents; Phonographic Charts, colored, 87 cents; New Phonetic Dictionary \$3 75. All works on Phonography for sale by FOWLER AND WELLS, 303 Broadway.

PHRENOLOGY ON THE PIANO FORTE.

THERE is no other science which offers so good an opportunity for phrenological observations as the science of instrumental music. It will be particularly interesting and useful to teachers of music to study and apply phrenology in training their pupils. I will give to the readers of the *Phrenological Journal* an outline of my experience for the last two years while teaching the piano forte.

Pupil No. 1, with very large tune, large mirthfulness, average language, large imitation, average cautiousness, moderate self-esteem, and small calculation, with good health, is exceedingly fond of music. Commits melodies rapidly by the ear, but reads music with difficulty, especially where calculation is required, prefers lively music, and will never do justice to sacred harmony.

Pupil No. 2, with large tune, large ideality, full language, full calculation, large continuity, large secretiveness, large approbateness, full activity, and a fine organism, learned in the most regular manner, performs with correctness, in good style, and acquired rapidly a talent for selecting music in good taste.

Pupil No. 3, with full mirthfulness, large tune, large approbateness, moderate continuity, full language, full firmness, size and locality moderate, order full, calculation large, weight large, imitation and a healthy organization, with full activity, displayed great comprehensive faculties, lacks perseverance in study, wastes time by display, lacks system, but performs with a superior touch.

Pupil No. 4, average tune, large language, large continuity, large ideality, average approbateness, full secretiveness, large order, moderate weight and moderate calculation, average size and form and a fine organization, is entirely systematical, is not bright in performing, but not to be surpassed in perseverance, accomplishes a great deal prompted by the love for the beautiful and sublime, reads and speaks well, writes touching poetry with occasionally a mistake in the metre.

Pupil No. 5, with large tune, causality and comparison large, language very large, continuity large, spirituality moderate, mirthfulness, average form and size, full order and large self-esteem and a very delicate constitution is annoyed by the least discord, loves the systematic way of learning, has too much brain compared with the body, shows in her demeanor that she is several years in advance of her age.

Pupil No. 6, with full tune, large language, average form, size and weight, full order, large self-esteem, small mirthfulness, large sublimity, large activity would appreciate only the grandest style of music, would always sing with pathos and perform sacred melodies reverently.

I could speak of many other cases in which predominating organs led to corresponding actions. Phrenologists will not doubt this, but as a hint to those teachers of music to whom Phrenology is a terra incognita, I will say, make yourselves acquainted with the interesting science of Phrenology, and in a few years you will be able to pursue the most proper course respecting

your pupils. This study will become pleasant to you (it requires but a small amount of curiosity and activity to produce love for discoveries); it will aid you in the proper training of yourself and will correct in your opinion many errors which may have caused you to over or underrate your talents for your calling.

By the aid of Phrenology, I have satisfied myself that the opinion held by many that foreigners have better talent for music than Americans is erroneous. When a foreigner has acquired, in the same space of time, more knowledge of music than we generally receive here, it is mostly owing to the better facilities for listening to classical music. The choice of music being generally left with the experienced teacher, the pupil will not waste time in learning a kind of music which brings out no new idea of composition, and which will seldom or never live in the memory of a second generation.

I say again, there is talent in abundance here; let us attend to the training properly, praise the performer less, and criticise him or her more.

To teachers of music, I would say also, that when you have your pupils learning classical music (which can be procured as cheap as any other), you will have the benefit in cultivating your taste. By introducing the best style of music, you may meet with some difficulty at first; it is not so easy to *comprehend* music, to treat it as a language, but we should try to do justice to a science which is more than mere regulated noise.

THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

Pennington, N. J.

PHRENOLOGY AND CHRISTIANITY.

[From the London "Journal of Health."]

PHRENOLOGY teaches that the central and highest cerebral organ is Veneration. Its function relates to a superior. So far as that organ exists in brutes, it finds its object in man; for though they construct nests, burrows, lairs, and waken cells, they never build temples; though the pelican dwells in a solitary place, it is not for private prayer; and though sheep form a flock, it is not a worshipping assembly. Man is their divinity, and him they regard with fear, confidence, love, or terror. Man knows no superior to himself. To whom, then, does the highest organ of his nature relate? It cannot be without an object, or it would be a natural incongruity, such as all nature disowns. From the necessity of its own nature it must act. It goes forth naturally and spontaneously to the super-sensible. It seeks and finds its correspondent objects in the invisible, and its appropriate sphere in the future. Accordingly, everywhere, and in every age, men have worshipped something deemed to be superior to themselves. If there be no God, the brute alone is intelligent, and reason is irrational; which is absurd. But man cannot exercise his faculty of veneration towards the unknown; he has, therefore, attempted creations of divinity; and all his imaginations of the venerative objects have been in human forms. Thus the developments of this phrenological or-

gan have demonstrated that the exercises of man include a revelation and a Divine humanity, and Christianity satisfies them both, with the Bible and the Son of God.

Around the highest organ, which relates to the highest Being, are clustered hope and benevolence, conscientiousness, and firmness. The two last organs have their highest exercises in a sincere and inflexible faith, and the two former in hope and charity. But the organ of benevolence is said to be based on the organs of intellect, having, like veneration, a higher cerebral position than the others. So that phrenology, like Christianity, teaches of faith, hope, and charity, that "the greatest of these is charity."

Phrenology regards man as a natural being. As such, he is as he was constituted, without his own consent or knowledge; and he is placed in circumstances which owe not their existence or character to him. We are not responsible for being what we are, as natural beings. Like the tiger and the lamb, we are what the Creator made us. But we are moral beings, and they are not. The tiger cannot be gentle, nor the lamb ferocious. We, on the contrary, possess the power of moral preference and self-control. Each phrenological organ is capable of use, in conformity with the moral law, and of abuse, in contravention to the law. In the former instance, there is obedience, and in the latter there is sin; in both there is responsibility. The moral government of God regards us as moral agents, and governs us by moral law. As moral agents, we possess moral excellence or moral evil, and we therefore receive consequent and corresponding reward or penalty.

Thus, it is clear that science and religion agree with, and corroborate each other. Phrenology finds its correlatives in the doctrines and ethics of Christianity. Christianity receives confirmation from a science which has been propounded as materialism; and, after the revolution of eighteen centuries, nature discloses a new testimony to the divinity of the Bible. T. M.

[This appeared in the English "Methodist Pilot and Revival Record," Dec. 1st, 1855.]

PHRENOLOGY IN FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

At the close of a course of eight lectures, by Mr. Sizer, of the firm of Fowlers, Wells & Co., of Philadelphia, the following report was made: The Committee, appointed by the audience to select subjects for Phrenological Examinations by Mr. Sizer, beg leave to report:

That when those persons selected for public examination were well known to the Committee, they do not hesitate to affirm to the best of knowledge and belief, that the descriptions of their characters corresponded very accurately with that demonstrated by the individual subjects themselves in their intercourse with Society; and

Whereas, Mr. Sizer has shown in his course of lectures, to the satisfaction of a large and interested audience, that Phrenology, like all true science, is a handmaid to religion, and that some

knowledge of it is of the greatest utility to parents, teachers, and all who have the care and training of youth; and also to young persons to enable them to make choice of a suitable occupation or profession; or what is of much greater importance, a companion for life: be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this audience be tendered to Mr. Sizer for the able and interesting manner in which he has presented the subject in his lectures, and also to Mr. Joseph Wright, by whose liberality we have had the pleasure of listening to them.

REV. C. LUKENS,
B. H. DEACON, M. D. } Committee.
H. QUICKSALL,

NOTE.—Mr. Wright, a wealthy citizen of Frankford, procured the lectures to be delivered and paid the entire expense, making them free to the people.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

KOUAN-TSE, a celebrated economist of the Celestial Empire who lived more than two thousand years ago, made the following just remarks:—

"There is no commerce permanently advantageous but the exchange of things useful and necessary. The trade in articles of pomp, elegance or curiosity, whether carried on by exchange or by money payments, suppose the existence of luxury; now luxury, which is the abundance of what is superfluous among certain citizens, supposes the want of necessities among others. The more horses the rich put to their chariots, the more people will have to walk on foot; the more their houses are vast and magnificent, the more those of the poor are small and miserable; the more their tables are covered with dainties, the more people there are reduced to eat rice and barley.

"The best that can be done for men in a social state by means of industry and labor, is that all should have the necessities and some the conveniences of life."

It will be difficult to show that this philosophy is not sound. The ambition for luxuries is one of the leading evils of social life. Men are not satisfied with the necessities of life. They must have the conveniences. Nor is this enough. They want the luxuries, and when honest industry and trade will not secure them, they are tempted to overreach, deceive, defraud. Temptations multiply with luxuries. The first object of social life is to make people comfortable. This done, the conveniences will cultivate their tastes and elevate their aims. When people have the conveniences, then they may devote their surplus energies, and means, and time, to social, intellectual, and spiritual culture. Instead of toiling for luxuries, let them seek wisdom, knowledge, social enjoyments, spiritual improvement. We ask people to be wise and pious; but not much can we expect of them in these directions, while their daily wants are begging supplies. People must be fed and clothed before they will be very intellectual and religious. G. S. W.

NEW YORK,

MARCH, 1856.

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HIGH FOREHEADS. BEAUTY AND INTELLECT.

The following *morceau*, copied it will be seen from the *Boston Post*, contains some misrepresentations that call for an answer. Says that authority, speaking of "High Foreheads:—"

The notion that high foreheads in women as well as in men, are indispensable to beauty, came into vogue with phrenology, and is going out with the decline of that pretentious and plausible "science." Not long ago more than one fine lady shaved her head to give it an "intellectual appearance," and the custom of combing the hair from the forehead probably originated in the same mistaken ambition. When it is considered that a great expanse of forehead gives a bold, masculine look—that from frons (forehead) comes the word "effrontary"—it will not be wondered that the ancient painters, sculptors and poets considered a low forehead "a charming thing in woman," and indeed indispensable to female beauty.

Horace praises Lycoris for her low forehead, (*tenuis frons*), and Martial commends the same grace as decidedly as he praises the arched eyebrow. The artists in stone and pigments know very well that modesty and gentleness could not be made to consist with tall heads or extremely broad ones; and accordingly without a single notable exception, their women—unless made on purpose to represent shrews and the coarser class of Cyprians—have low foreheads. But nature, a higher authority, has distinguished the fairest of the sex in the same way; and foolishly perverse are they who would make themselves anew in the hope of improvement.

This plausible piece of sophistry we propose to dissect; stating, however, in the outset, that we leave the *preaching* and the *literature* of our country to show how far Phrenology is on the "decline" among us; and assuring the reader that we feel no anxiety as to whether the ladies continue to shave their foretops or comb back their hair, as we think the truth of the "science" inaugurated by the researches of Dr. Gall, rests on quite other grounds than these, and will advance by quite other methods.

The first "count" in the charge made by the *Post* is that "the notion that high foreheads are

indispensable to beauty, came into vogue with phrenology." Beauty is of various kinds, suited to various standards and tastes; but as we learn subsequently in the extract above, that it is intellectual beauty ("an intellectual appearance") that is referred to, we shall confine our attention to that. We shall presently show by facts, that there is a connection between forehead and intellect. Just now our task is to prove that the idea of this connection did *not* come into vogue with phrenology; and that a low forehead was not in all cases deemed by the ancient or the modern painters or sculptors an essential of beauty, even when associated with "modesty" and gentleness. Both the latter assertions will be fully established by *facts*, in giving which, we shall follow the lead of the *Post*, and speak at first of instances drawn from both sexes.

Whoever will take the pains to consult "Bell's New Pantheon," a sort of Dictionary of ancient deities and heroes, with plates, which are accurate representations of celebrated statues or pictures of many of those characters,—a work published in England, in 1790, and to be found in many of our libraries,—will find that in the copies there given, the correspondence between the received character and the proper phrenology is in most cases remarkably evident. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and Isis, the Grecian Minerva, have both of them full, broad, and foreheads, such as few judges would hesitate to pronounce intellectual. In both these, also, and in others to be named, the forehead is long before the ears, that is, it is advancing or deep, and not flattened back or retiring,—and this we believe to be in fact a quality not less important in determining intellectuality, than is height of forehead.

The nine Muses are represented with full, open foreheads; and in Clio, (muse of History,) Thalia (Comedy,) Melpomene, (Tragedy,) and Urania, (Astronomy,) the forehead is decidedly high. Juno has a full, high forehead, most developed just over the eyes. In the celebrated Venus de Medicis, the forehead is not low, nor small, although it is not as high as in some other statues of goddesses. In the other goddesses, whose attributes are more of a maternal character, the forehead is usually low.

"Genius" a Roman divinity, has the forehead high, though partly obscured by the falling of the hair over it, but very broad, and swelling out so enormously in the region to which phrenologists give the name of Ideality, as to impart to the face rather a *wedge* form than the admired oval outline. Such a forehead have Bryant and Irving, and such a forehead had the imaginative Poe. Jupiter is always chiseled or painted with a high and large forehead; and in the Capitoline Jupiter, this feature was so large and prominent as, probably, to surpass any human development ever witnessed, and almost to constitute a deformity. Silenus, chief follower of Bacchus, and a wine-bibber, but also the preceptor of his master, and endowed with a mysterious wisdom, has a bald head, with a very high forehead, prominent above; and in this particular much resembling the majestic frontal developments of Humboldt, Franklin, and Gall. Bochart draws a parallel between Silenus and

Christ; believing the Grecian conception of the former to have been drawn through tradition from the Hebrew prophecies of the latter. On the other hand, Pluto, Neptune, Hercules, Atlas, and Mars, invariably have the forehead broad, low, and heavy, and usually retiring, with a coarse face and powerful frame,—a perfect model for our modern "hewers of wood," bullies, or hired soldiery. In the same way Pan is represented, along with Apollo; while the latter has the forehead high and prominent.

We find the same principles of art prevailing in other imaginative productions. Christ is almost without exception represented with a high full forehead, not much, if at all, retiring. So are the apostles, save Judas; some of the former carrying heads, that would honor our modern sages, while in the latter, the low, heavy, retiring head again meets us. The Madonna and child, usually have very high, full foreheads; but neither appears more "masculine" or shows less "modesty" or "gentleness," from such a feature. And to these proofs we must add the testimony of two *poets*, and poets before whom Horace and Martial may "hide their diminished heads." Milton, in a line which men never get wearied of nothing, speaks of "*the spacious forehead of sublimest thought*," and Shakespeare in the *Tempest*, shows how naturally the mind links a small, low forehead with want of intelligence, when he makes Caliban remonstrate with Trinculo in the fear that they should deserve to be turned

"to barnacles, or to apes
With foreheads villainous low."

One point is established therefore, namely, that if a low, small forehead be an essential of, and a desirable trait in, female beauty, it is so because it shows a lack of wide-reaching and deep-searching intelligence! This is a point to which we shall come again.

Phrenology did not introduce, therefore, the notion that a high forehead is accompanied with proportionate intellect; for that relation of facts was observed as early as the days of Greece and Rome. No: Phrenology, like all other sciences, *found its facts waiting for an explanation; it did not make them.* For although the artists and poets thus agree that a high forehead betokens intellect, at the same time that it is not incompatible with beauty, it may be said that possibly these authorities are mistaken. Another class of facts is needed, then; and such are at hand in abundance. Negroes, American Indians, South Sea Islanders, in fact, all the undeveloped, unintellectual races of the earth, show without exception the low, narrow, retreating, and taken as a *whole*, although some parts may be prominent, invariably *small* forehead. On the other hand what adds most of all to the glory of the physiognomy of the Europeo-American race, is, its full development of forehead, its large "facial angle"—its rising dome of thought towering over the common outline of the features. And we challenge any one to show where there has appeared in our race a man or woman of great and decided intellectual abilities, in whom there was not to be found the large frontal head, or the intensely active constitution conjoined to a fair or full development of forehead,

which the phrenologist at once recognizes, and which is required according to the principles of his science. The heads of Socrates, Galileo, Leibnitz, Pascal, Montaigne, Gall, Napoleon, Cuvier, Dupuytren, Humboldt, Bacon, Locke, Melancthon, Franklin, Edwards, Doctors Richard and James Rush, and Dr. Caldwell, are alone sufficient, if studied in their general and special frontal developments, to set at rest all question as to the truth of Phrenology.

But, say objectors, high foreheads do not always show strong intellect. There is a good deal of misapprehension on this point, that requires clearing up. If the Editor of the *Post* were required to pronounce judgment on a contribution offered for its pages, he would never decide from a *single point of view*. He would not say, "if the article will make just half a column, accept it; it is what we want." He would desire to know additionally whether the sentiments agreed with his own, whether the piece were well written, whether the subject possessed an intrinsic interest, etc. The *Post* knows very well that in all cases one physical, moral, or social law is modified by another; and that the results we daily deal with, and the judgments we daily form, depend on *several combined influences or antecedents*, and almost never on one only. All this that journal puts into practice every day—would throw up its business in disgust if it were not allowed to do! Why will not the *Post* allow to phrenologists the enjoyment of a principle essential to its own existence? To apply:

There are several points to be considered in a forehead; and he is a very poor phrenologist who has said that *height of forehead, taken alone*, is a criterion of the strength of intellect. We believe no phrenologist has ever said so. A forehead may be really or apparently high, and yet *retiring*, or sloping backward; in which case the *reflecting* intellect is at least not so good as the *perceiving*, and may be but moderate. A forehead may seem to be high, from partial or complete baldness. The phrenologist does not measure from the eyes to the hair, but from the eyes to the upper border of Comparison and Causality, whether these organs be high or low, large or small, prominent or retiring. He knows where to find this upper border in any case; a thing which the *Post* has probably not studied. Again: above the reflecting organs are Benevolence, Intuition, Pliability, Wit and Humor,—the social graces; and many a forehead in which close observation will show what a casual glance does not, is *very high*, from the swelling out of these uppermost organs (which are far too often small), and the high forehead not being attended with great depth of head anterior to the ear, shows not intellect, but social sentiment, sportiveness and kindness of disposition.

There are, as has been said, many points in determining a good intellectual forehead. The wide upper forehead has comprehension and grasp of intellect. The prominent or sharp organs show activity. The high forehead, except in the cases above named, shows *fullness* or completeness of intellect; but alone, it may be neither comprehensive in individual acts of reasoning, nor active, nor deep. The truest test of all is doubtless that trait which accompanies

depth, profundity, or far-reaching intellectual power, and this is to be found in *length of anterior projection*,—a head stretching far before the ears, and justifying the common-sense expression which has become proverbial, "a *long-headed* man." Such a head has Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose intellectual developments, viewed in front, seem insignificant; but who shows to the skilful phrenologist the source of his depth, penetration, and far-reaching, the moment he gives a profile view of himself. This is the head which reaches into futurity, and sees results which common men, like our friend of the *Post*, must blunder into the experience of, in order to know. Many intellectual heads fail to have justice done them, because they are of this *unapparent* order; while others, like those of Franklin, Webster, or Napoleon, show at first view the presence of intellect, by their prominent frontal development. But of course, the *kind and degree* of mental activity are different in these different cases, as well as the outer manifestation.

But still again; a person with really well-developed forehead, may fail to show his *true capacity*, from want of education or opportunity, from exhaustion by labors or cares, or from the unfortunate waste of his energies on appetite or pleasures. Still the general fact of the coincidence of intellect with head, especially with forehead, remains; and it has been generally understood and acted upon.

We are now prepared to answer the question whether a low or a small forehead in woman is consistent with the highest or true order of beauty—and in the negative. But we can see a reason why it may have been considered so in the past. *Woman* has been the *undeveloped half* of all peoples, civilized as well as barbarous. She is in our own favored land but just out of the ruder forms of serfdom to masculine power. She has not received a true education, and never has been more than grumblingly permitted in the walks of literature. She has furnished to science not more than one laborer where the opposite sex has contributed its ten thousand. She has been *compelled* to wear a low and narrow forehead; and now she is told that is most becoming and beautiful in her! Shall Horace, and Martial, and the *Boston Post*, continue to be her lawgivers in matters of taste and beauty? Have we not an enlarged experience and knowledge received from the passing centuries? And shall not our standard of excellence advance with our own progress? *Tenuis* does not mean *low*, and the *Post* must improve its latinity. *Tenuis* signifies *thin, slender, narrow, or small*,—the very character of forehead from which, for the sake of our own comfort, and the well-being of our children and humanity; "Good Lord deliver us!" Again; it is not certain that "effrontery" has any reference whatever to the forehead; rather it is very certain that it has none. "*Frons*" signifies either *forehead, face, or front*, (i. e.) the forepart of anything. Now what do we mean when we say a *bold front*? Not a bold forehead, by any means; but a *bold face*, a face which has "brass" in it; the very thing which again, we express by *effrontery*. If "*frons*," (i. e.) front, always signifies forehead,

then a *frontispiece* is a *forehead-piece*, and not the *front-piece* of a book. The *Post's* derivation, therefore, is a gratuitous fling at phrenology, unsustained by analogy or sense.

But, finally, what is the *animus* of the *Post's* criticism? Why does that respectable sheet go out of its way to lecture the "weaker sex" on taste? Why does it become an ally of French milliners, and second their persevering attack, all too successful as it is, on the remaining good sense and rightful ambition of the women of our country? High Foreheads in women are evidently obnoxious to the *Post*. Why are they so? Is it because *man*, preëminently the possessor of reason, as society now stands, is but too well satisfied to go on, as he has done, wasting the exercise of that reason to a great extent on the ends and gratification of his selfish and animal passions? And because it will prove *inconvenient* to him for her to reason in whom, as a sex, the latter and lower development is so much less imperious? If this is *not* the reason, by all means let us hear a worthier one! but we are left to ask, can any other reason be found?

In such a spirit it is, we must suppose, that the argument, or charge, which killed Bloomerism, is skilfully trumped up to put down "high foreheads" in women. "The coarser class of Cyprians" alone, according to our authority, have high foreheads,—a notorious untruth, by the way; since it is the coarser of any class of males or females that have *low* foreheads; not as a "fashion," but as an inflexible law of nature, and an expression of the inner force that moulds all forms into correspondence with *spirit*.

Let women then shave their foreheads, much rather than compress their waists, and diminish the future manhood and womanhood of their children. By the former practice, they pay an involuntary homage—a very *poor* sort of homage, it is confessed—to a *phasis* in the ascending scale of human development not yet reached, and hold out the earnest of what the sex and the race is yet to attain to, and what they *would* reach at a bound, did not the inexorable laws of nature intervene, and say, "No! not by any cunning skill of the *individual*, but by a patient, truthful, longing, suffering struggle through the ages, shall spiritual excellence and power, and their expression in the physical type, be attained!"

PATENT MEDICINE.—The following certificate to the efficacy of patent pills is taken from the *Philadelphia Mercury*:

"I, John Lubberlie was supposed to be in the last stage of consumption in the year '43, suffering at the same time under a severe attack of rheumatism, liver complaint, gravel, dropsy, and cholera morbus. Simultaneously, also, I took yellow fever and small pox, the latter assuming the chronic form of scrofula, completely destroyed my lungs, liver, spinal marrow, nervous system, and the entire contents of my cranium. I got so low that I did not know my brother-in-law when he came to borrow some money. For three months I swallowed nothing but twenty packages of Kunkehausen's pills, which effected an immediate cure in two weeks. Sworn and subscribed, &c.

"P. S.—My late uncle, Bacchus Pottinger, was afflicted so long with the gout, (contracted by living too long on bear's meat and alligator's eggs,) that his life became a burden to him. He took only four boxes of said pills, and life was a burden to him no longer.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The protracted contest for the election of Speaker was brought to a close in the House on the 2d of February by the adoption of the Plurality rule, and the subsequent choice of Mr. Banks. He was elected on the first vote under the rule by 103 to 100 for Mr. Aiken. Speaker Banks is the fourth citizen of Massachusetts who has filled that high and honorable office under our government. Theodore Sedgwick was Speaker in the 6th Congress, 1799-1800; Joseph B. Varnum in the 10th and 11th, 1807-11; Robert C. Winthrop in the 30th, 1842-50; and Nathaniel P. Banks in the 34th. The principal topics of discussion in Congress have related to the Kansas difficulties and the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The Secretary of the Navy, for remedying such errors of judgment or mistakes as may have occurred in the action of the late Naval Retiring Board, has made the Senate Committee two propositions. They are as follows:—The first plan is, to let the vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or dismissal, be filled by such of the removed or dropped officers as the Executive may deem it just and proper to restore, instead of making promotions from the active list. Another plan, which would require Legislative as well as Executive action, is to authorize the temporary increase of the number of officers, to such a point as will enable the President to nominate to the Senate such as it may be considered just and proper to restore,—with the proviso, however, that no more commissions be hereafter granted, until by deaths, resignations, or removals, the number of officers shall have been reduced to the number at present allowed by law. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy do not arise from a conviction on his part, or that of the Executive, that the complaints and appeals of officers affected by the action are well founded, or that any material injustice has been done in the discharge of the duties of the Board. His views were called for by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and presented in compliance with that call. He intimates his approval of the general principles upon which the Board acted, and states that the President took great pains to satisfy himself that those principles were sound. The Secretary, further, expresses a conviction that the errors or mistakes of the Board, or cases properly calling for interference, are by no means numerous. The latest plan proposed by the Naval Committee in the Senate in concurrence with the President and the Secretary of the Navy, provides that the President shall be authorized to organize as many Boards of Inquiry as may be necessary to examine the professional, moral, mental and physical qualifications of any dropped officer making application for restoration; and upon a report of the facts, with the opinion of the Board of Inquiry, may, at his discretion restore such officer to the rank formerly occupied before the action of the late Board. As many of the dropped officers cannot be restored within six months according to the foregoing provisions, they shall be allowed one year's full pay. The present grades active list authorized to be so increased as to replace officers upon the favorable actions of Boards of Inquiry; but vacancies subsequently occurring by death, resignation, or other causes, not to be filled, so as to keep the aggregate of service within its present limits. The President may restore from the furloughed to the leave-pay list, it being also understood that he may restore from both these to the active list, to enable him to repair injustice springing in his opinion from error. Promotions are to proceed on the reserved as on the active list, without increase of pay. The grade of Admiral is to be revived, and the President authorized to confer it on any officer of eminent merit, but without increased pay. This is intended for Commodore Stewart. A scientific corps of the Navy is created, to be presided over by one captain, with five commanders and ten lieutenants. Five masters' promotions to take place as on the active list, though independent of it. This provision is intended for Lieut. Maury as captain.

THE PARDONING POWER.—The Constitution gives the President the power to "grant reprieves and pardons" for offences against the United States; but not to commute punishment. President Fillmore, however, in the case of William Wells, who was sentenced to death in the District of Columbia, for murder, commuted the punishment to

imprisonment for life, and the death sentence was stayed accordingly. The case, as stated in our last number, has been brought before the U. S. Supreme Court, on the ground that the President had no right to commute, and could only grant an unconditional pardon. The Court decided for the prisoner, and he was set at liberty.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Some important bills have been discussed in the State Legislature, involving principles and measures of general interest. A bill amending the Poor Laws, which, among other things, promises that a man may be arrested who may, by any act, be supposed about to abscond, when such act would leave his family destitute. As the law now stands, he cannot be apprehended until after he has actually absconded. When a man is earning wages, they may be levied on, when sufficient to support his family, and he neglects to do so by spending his money foolishly for drink or otherwise; and provides for the removal of the Superintendent of Poor, who may be a drunkard or otherwise incompetent. When a person has tenements or other property, (such as household furniture,) such property may be converted into means for support of family or minor children, by the Justice of Sessions or Supervisor, when he abandons them. Another analogous bill provides that any married woman, whose husband, from drunkenness, or profligacy, or other cause, shall refuse or neglect to provide for her support, or the support of her children, or any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, without fault on her part, shall have the right to transact business in her own name, collect her own earnings and those of her minor children, and educate her children, free from the interference of her husband, or any other person. She may also bind out or hire out her minor children. Also, hereafter, it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship, that the mother, if living with her husband, signs the same. Another bill looks to the equalization of taxes throughout the State, by the appointment of three State Tax Commissioners, who shall examine the County Assessments.

COL. FREMONT'S CLAIM.—After a long controversy, Col. Fremont's Mariposa claim has at length been settled by the complete recognition of his title by the United States. When the case was first brought before the Supreme Court in Washington, he obtained a favorable decree, which it was supposed would exclude all further litigation, and put him in possession of his rights. The Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, raised a new issue on some question of survey, and the opinion of the Circuit Court in California recently came up for review. The Supreme Court not only reaffirmed its former opinion, but it took occasion to administer a proper rebuke to Mr. Cushing and the other Court, for attempting to resist its authority by a technical expedient. After the last opinion was rendered, an application was immediately made to the Secretary of the Interior for a patent, and he notified the counsel of the parties that he would obey the requisition. This patent has since been issued by the President, fully confirming Col. Fremont's claim. It will cover nearly 45,000 acres of land, the real value of which is not known, but is now estimated by millions. It will be the largest and most valuable title ever made by the Government.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—A Pro-Slavery meeting was held at Leavenworth on the 2d ult., at which it was determined to offset the influence of the Free-State agents sent abroad, by dispatching George W. McLean to the Southern States to give the people there the Pro-Slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the Territory and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence—Robinson, Lane, Brown, &c., who are doing everything possible to bring on a civil war. They apprehend that many Free-State men will refuse to follow them into rebellion against the Federal authority and the laws of the Territory. Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures, and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected. Letters continue to be received from Kansas, repeating that it is the determination of each party in the Territory to carry out its purposes, and predicting a bloody collision, unless the Federal Government promptly interferes. Orders have been issued by the War Department, and they were probably conveyed by Governor Shannon to Col. Sumner. There is no

doubt that they will be in accordance with the President's views, as expressed in his Special Message in regard to Kansas and in his late proclamation, and that directions will be given to have them firmly enforced. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—A tragical affair occurred at Cincinnati towards the last of January, producing an excitement which has not yet ceased. It appears that a party of seventeen slaves escaped from Boone and Kenton Counties, in Kentucky, on the night of the 27th of January, and taking with them a horse and sleigh, drove that night to the Ohio River, opposite to Cincinnati, where they left the team standing and crossed over the river to the city on the ice. They were missed a few hours after their flight, and Mr. Gaines, who owned five of them, started in pursuit. Arriving in the city the next morning, he learned the whereabouts of his slaves. He proceeded to the office of United States Commissioner John L. Pendery, and procuring the necessary warrants he placed them in the hands of the Deputy United States Marshal, who went, together with his posse, to the place where the fugitives were concealed. Kite, a negro of infamous notoriety, and the owner of the house in which they had taken refuge, was called upon to open the door, but delayed so long that the officers attempted to force it open, whereupon one of the fugitives fired a pistol at the group outside, severely wounding one of the Marshal's Deputies named Patterson. A second party of officers came up, and the doors were forced open, and after a short but desperate resistance the slaves were secured. In the house were found four adults, viz., Simon and his wife, and Robert and his wife, together with four children of the latter, the oldest six years and the youngest about nine months old. Upon entering a horrid and melancholy spectacle presented itself. One of the slave children was discovered lying bleeding to death on the floor with its head nearly severed from its body; two others, boys, aged about four and five years, were bleeding quite freely from wounds in the neck and head, and an infant in the hands of one of the women had its head much swollen, and was bleeding quite freely at the nose. The officers state that Simon and Mary, the eldest of the party, made no resistance, but that Margaret and Robert fought with the ferocity of tigers, and that during the affray she struck her infant on the head with a fire-shovel with the intention of taking its life. The captives, as soon as arrested, were placed in express-wagons and driven rapidly to the office of the United States Marshal, followed by a large crowd of excited people. Here the children's wounds were examined, and it was found that they were but slightly hurt. Upon being questioned, they said that some one in the house threw them down and tried to kill them; but they either did not know or would not tell who it was. The slaves, on reaching the Marshal's office, seated themselves around the stoves with dejected countenances, and preserved a moody silence, refusing to answer any questions propounded to them. They are described as faithful and excellent servants, and had never before complained at being kept in bondage. The other nine of the party escaped, and were furnished with through tickets to Canada by a director of the underground railroad. After remaining about two hours at the Marshal's office, Commissioner Pendery announced that the slaves would be removed to the custody of the United States Marshal until the next morning, when the case would come up for examination. The slaves were then taken down stairs to the street door, when a wild and exciting scene took place. A large crowd was assembled, and it was evident that their sympathies were with the negroes. The drivers of the coaches which were to convey the fugitives to the Station House, either from alarm or from sympathy toward them, drove off, leaving the officers with their charge on the sidewalk. They proceeded on foot and reached the Station House in safety, although followed by a large crowd of whites and blacks. At about 8 o'clock a habeas corpus was issued by Judge Burgoyne, and put into the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, who proceeded to the Station House and took possession of the fugitives. The Deputy Marshal refused at first to give them up, but afterward agreed to compromise by permitting them to be lodged in the County Jail. The Deputy Sheriff having put the fugitives into a "bus," got in himself and directed it to be driven to the Jail, but the Marshal jumped on the box and ordered the driver to proceed to the United States Court Rooms. He succeeded in getting the slaves up to his office,

but the Deputy Sheriff sent for Sheriff Brashear and a large force, and by these they were retaken and finally lodged in the County Jail at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The trial of the old couple has since been concluded before the U. S. Marshal, but before he had rendered a decision, they were arrested under an indictment by the Grand Jury for aiding and abetting in the crime of murder. The Marshal acquiesced in their transference to the State authorities, and they are at least safe from plantation vengeance until they shall have had their trial under Ohio law. The young man and his wife, who murdered her child to keep it out of slavery, are now under examination before the Commissioner, but will also be held for trial for murder, and as the proof is ample, the mother at least will be held in prison until her crime is expiated.

COLONIZATION.—The Colonization Society from Connecticut has raised, during the five years ending with the last, \$30,420 87. During the same period thirty of the respectable colored people of the State have emigrated to Liberia. One has been a member of the Legislature of Liberia, from Grand Bassa county; another is High Sheriff of the same county; another a physician; another a daguerrean artist and a merchant; and others successful farmers.

EMANCIPATION.—At New Orleans a lady who owns twenty slaves that she feels desirous of emancipating, applied to the First District Court for permission to set them free, and allow them to remain in the State. The jury in the case could not agree, thus virtually refusing to comply with the petition. The idea of the jurors was that there was too much of that sort of population now, and that they should be removed out of the State.

THE RUM TRADE.—The exports of rum from Boston since the first of September last have been 450,000 gallons. The exportations from New York have also been large, reaching 400,000 gallons in the last three weeks. The price of New England rum, when the Eastern war commenced, was thirty cents a gallon; it is now fifty-two cents, with an activity of demand greater than the ability to supply. It is said that an eminent house in Boston took a French Government contract for 600,000 gallons of New England rum at a price governed by the advance of molasses.

HUTCHINSON.—The Hutchinson Brothers are going to settle in Minnesota after their long rambles. They, in company with other gentlemen of kindred spirit, have purchased a tract of land on one of the forks of the Crow River, and there they have already founded the town of Hutchinson. The town is to be built and governed partly on the associative principle; that is, some of the buildings are to be owned and used in common, such as the Town Hall or Assembly Rooms, the Library, Reading Room, and others. Mr. Judson J. Hutchinson, with his usual liberality, has presented a fine piano for the Music Hall.

FIRES.—The destruction of property in the United States by fires during the month of January, was very large. There were thirty-nine fires, where the loss in each instance exceeded \$10,000; sixteen of which destroyed manufacturing property. The total loss amounted to \$1,404,000. The largest fires occurred at Middletown, Ct., Syracuse, N. Y., Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, Auburn, Utica, Buffalo, and Lowell.

JEROME AND BARNUM.—The Connecticut financial circles are greatly agitated by the embarrassments of the Jerome Clock Company, in which Mr. Barnum is pretty deeply implicated. The Company has failed for three-fourths of a million of dollars. The assets as figured up by Mr. Jerome, amount to \$477,159; as estimated by the creditors to \$220,144. Barnum says he is endorsed for \$510,000. He proposes to give \$100,000 to be released from his indorsements and acceptances, and the creditors propose to release him if he will relinquish all his mortgages and pay \$150,000. The creditors propose to make a new Company, with a capital of 250,000, made up of the paper of the old Company. The Company had some ten or fifteen agencies in different parts of the world, which is the cause of their failure.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—In the annual report of the trustees of the Astor Library, submitted to the Legis-

lature, it is stated that William B. Astor has made a munificent addition to the Astor Library. He has presented three lots adjoining the present building, extending eighty feet wide and one hundred and twenty deep, worth \$30,576, for the purpose of the Library. He has also announced his purpose to erect upon these lots a suitable building, and to add such sums of money for the purchase of books as he may from time to time think proper. The amount of the whole donation will probably not fall short of \$100,000. The report states that the aggregate expenses of the trustees for the Library have been \$120,380.

RECENT DEATHS.

PROFESSOR EDWARD TYREL CHANNING, of Harvard College, died in Cambridge, on Thursday, the 7th ult. of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Channing was appointed Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College in 1819, which office he held for thirty-two years, and resigned it in 1851. He was one of the early conductors of the *North American Review*, and in latter years a frequent contributor to it.

Two well-known citizens of Boston died on Monday, February 4th, namely, Daniel Safford, prominent for the interest he has for many years taken in missionary enterprises, and Cyrus Alger, the well-known cannon and gun maker.

HON. BENJAMIN SEAVER, formerly Mayor of Boston, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Roxbury. Mr. Seaver for many years occupied a prominent position in the mercantile circles of Boston.

HON. ANDREW J. MILLER, the Senator from Richmond, Va., died of pneumonia while on a visit to his family in Augusta, on the 3rd ult.

HON. THOMAS STILL, a distinguished lawyer and politician, died in Erie, Pa., last month.

HON. BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN, late a member of Congress from Wisconsin, died at his residence in Platteville, last month.

MRS. ELIZABETH SYMMES, last surviving sister of Benjamin Russell, former editor of the old *Columbian Sentinel*, and a resident of Boston during the Revolution, died recently at the age of 91.

ALEXANDER GASTON, Esq., aged 83 years, died at Roxbury, Mass., last month. He was a native of Connecticut, but for the last twenty years has resided in Roxbury.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Parliament was opened on the 31st of January, by the Queen in person, with the usual imposing state ceremonies. It is stated that the official persons most noticed in the gorgeous assemblage in the House of Lords, were Mr. Buchanan, in citizen's dress; the Turkish Minister, because he wore a fez; and the Haytian Ambassador, on account of his colour.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Gosford moved the Address, and the Earl of Abingdon seconded. The Earl of Derby did not oppose, but considered the Royal Speech bare, cold, and meagre, saying it ought to have referred to the state of their affairs with America, with India, and the fall of Kars. In carrying out the foreign enlistment scheme, the Government, he conceived, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech in reference to the subject. Lord Clarendon (the Foreign Secretary) said that he had offered to refer the whole matter in dispute about Central America to the arbitration of any third power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and he hoped, upon further consideration the U. S. Government will agree to it. With respect to recruiting in the United States, it would not have aided a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne: while he declared that the Government were perfectly satisfied with Mr. Crampton's conduct, convinced that neither

intentionally nor accidentally had he violated any law of the United States.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—The dispatches of the Russian Government, completing and confirming the announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d of January, and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London. A memorandum embodying the propositions, had been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London. It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on Feb. 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by February 25th. The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Peace Conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; M. Walewski, France; Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

DOWNFALL OF EMPEROR SOULOUQUE.—Advices from Port-au-Prince, of January 1st, confirm the defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans. Faustin had escaped from the field, and a reward of 10,000 doubloons was offered for his head. There is an intense feeling against him, and if caught he would be shot by his own people. It appears that his army consisted of about 30,000 men, which were divided into three detachments—the army from the north, under the command of Paul Ducaeyeste, of 7,000 men, another of 4,000 men, who took a southern route, and the main body of the army under the Emperor. Of the company which took the southern route nothing is known, except that crossing the line they were met by a body of Dominicans, and the Jaemal regiment, which was in advance, broke their lines at the first fire, precipitated themselves upon the rear, and produced a general rout of the whole regiment. The force under the immediate command of the Emperor amounted to about 18,000 men. When near Las Caholas, in an open plain bordered by a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans about 400 in number, with a cannon. The advance guard continued to move forward until within gun shot of the Dominicans, when a conflict occurred, and the Haytiens made a precipitate retreat, throwing themselves upon the main body of the army, which was simultaneously charged by the Dominicans. A general retreat of the Haytiens now ensued, leaving the Emperor and his staff almost alone. They took to a by-path through the woods and escaped, but by the narrowest chance. The enemy at one time were within a few feet of him, and he was only saved by the loyal exertions of his staff officers, several of whom lost their lives in defending him. The Emperor is said to have reached a place about sixty miles from Cape Haytien with only one thousand men. The southern troops who deserted him so faithlessly, to the number of 1,500, succeeded in reaching Las Caholas. The Emperor sent orders for them to join him, but they refused to do so. Where the rest of the grand army had gone was not known at Port-au-Prince. The Emperor's pecuniary loss must have been very great. He had with him over \$200,000 in money, which was taken, and with it most of the arms, ammunition, and provisions of his troops—for most of them threw away their arms when they took to their heels.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have files of Sandwich Islands' papers to December 29. The King had appointed the 1st of January to be kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The inhabitants of the thriving town of Hilo are in great apprehension lest the streams of lava from the recent eruption should overwhelm them. A correspondent writes that the lava approaching Hilo progresses like that issuing from Vesuvius under similar circumstances—that is to say, a wall of cool lava is formed at the ends and sides of the stream, which on moderate slopes remains for some time stationary, or nearly so, and when the pressure arising from the flow of molten lava behind it becomes too great the walls burst, and the lava runs out like the molten iron from a furnace when it is drawn. This, being exposed to the atmosphere, soon cools, and in a little time, by the

operation being repeated, another wall of cooled lava is formed as before. The writer advises to tap the side-walls of the stream, so as to divert it from its course on the town of Hilo.

WAR UPON THE FEJEE ISLANDS.—The United States sloop-of war *John Adams*, E. B. Boutwell, commander, arrived at Panama, early on the 8d February, from the Fejee Islands, via Valparaiso. The United States ship *John Adams* left in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those Islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejee Archipelago. The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the *John Adams* deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruising of the *John Adams* in the Fejee group of Islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious. Five of the largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes. We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander Boutwell and Tui Vite or Thokambo, the King of the Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired. The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in reestablishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

Business.

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS.—The following, put up in packages at 10 cents each, will be sent, prepaid by mail, on receipt of price:

Artichoke,	Cherry Pepper
Asparagus,	Cayenne do.,
Extra Early Turnip Beet,	Large squash do.,
Early Blood Turnip Beet,	Large Bell do.,
Early Purple Cape Broccoli,	Sweet Mountain (for Mangos),
Early York Cabbage,	Large Cheese Pumpkin,
Early Wakefield do.,	Mammoth do.,
Large Drumhead do.,	Long Scarlet Radish,
Large Bergem do.,	Scarlet Turnip do.,
Large Flat Dutch do.,	White do. do.,
Fine Drumhead Savoy do.,	Yellow do. do.,
Red Dutch do.,	New Rose Cold Chinese Winter do.,
Early Horn Carrot,	Black Fall do.,
Long Orange do.,	Lintoxis Rhubarb,
Long White do.,	Long White Salady do.,
Early London Cauliflower,	Round Leaved Spinach,
Late do. do.,	Nsw Flandre do.,
White Solid Celery,	Prickly do.,
Red do. do.,	New Zealand do.,
Early Short Green Cucumber,	Early Egg, or Apple Squash,
Early Cluster do.,	Early White Bush do.,
Early white Spined do.,	Lima Cocoonut do.,
Long Green Prickly do.,	Boston Marrow do.,
West Indian Gherkin,	Winter Crook-Neck do.,
Large Purple Egg Plant,	Large Red Tomato,
Curled Scotch Kale,	Large Yellow do.,
Early Curled Silesia Lettuce,	Large Red Smooth do.,
White Cabbage do.,	Charry do.,
Ice Drumhead do.,	Early White Dutch Turnip,
Brown Dutch do.,	White Strap Leaf do.,
Hardy Green do.,	White Globe do.,
Fine Nutmeg Musk Melon,	Yellow Stone do.,
Green Citron do.,	Yellow Aberdeen do.,
Shilliman's Fine Nettled do.,	New Yellow Finland do.,
Fine Ice-Cream Water do.,	Improved Ruta Baga,
Carolina do.,	Sage,
Apple-Seeded do.,	Summer Savory,
Long Green Okra,	Sweet Marjoram,
Large Red Onion,	Thyme,
Large Yellow do.,	Coriander,
Large White do.,	Fennel,
Extra Cauded Parsley,	Lavender,
Cup Parsnip,	Rosemary.

The following are too bulky to be sent by mail, but may be ordered by express, at the following prices, in New York:

Cents.	Cents.
Early Mazagan Beans, per qt.,	20
Sword Long Pod do.,	20
Broad Windsor do.,	20
Early Rob Roy do.,	25
Early China Dwarf do.,	25
Early Valentine do.,	25
Early Mohawk do.,	25
Large White Lima do.,	50
Small do. do.,	50
Scarlet Running do.,	50
Ex'ly Cedo Mell Peas,	37½
Early Warwick do.,	19
Early Chanton do.,	19
Early Washington do.,	19
Champ'nof England do.,	37½
Queen of Dwarf do.,	50
British Queen do.,	50
Hair's New Dw'f Mammoth Peas, per qt.,	75
Stanley Marrow do.,	75
Knight's New Tall Mammoth Peas, per quart,	\$1 00
Dwarf Garden Marrowfat Peas, per quart,	19
Connecticut Field Pumpkin, 25	
Spring Vetches or Tares,	25
Osage Orange,	75
Yellow Locust, per lb.,	\$1 00
Honey do.,	1 00
Buckthorn do.,	2 00
Dyer's Madder,	1 00
Apple Seed,	50
Strawberry Seed, in variety, per paper,	25

For the South, California, and Oregon, these seeds should be ordered at once, for Spring

planting. In Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, the people will soon plant their gardens. We hope all will be ready in good time, for a good garden furnishes half food for many a family.

FLOWER SEEDS.—PREPAID BY MAIL.—We have obtained from the best sources, in Europe and America, a choice selection of the best varieties of FLOWER SEEDS yet produced. They are carefully assorted and put up, in strong wrappers, in DOLLAR PACKAGES, to go by MAIL, postpaid.

No. 1 contains fourteen kinds, as named in the following list:

PACKAGE NO. 1.—FOURTEEN KINDS.

Phlox Drummond,
Mixed Portulaca,
Mignonette,
Mixed China Aster,
Blue Agapanthus,
Sweet Alyssum,
African Hibiscus,
Variegated Sweet Scabious,
Scarlett Cypress Vine,
Mixed Double Balsam,
Erysimum Peroffskianum,
Dark Purple Saponia,
Mixed Cockscob,
Argemone Grandiflora,

PACKAGE NO. 2.—TWELVE KINDS.

Cenfaunthus Macrocephalon,
New Paeoniflowed Aster,
Orange Globe Amaranthus,
Fine German Ten Week Stock,
Mixed Clarkia,
Scarlett Iponica,
Yellow Eternal Flower,
Mixed Candytuft,
Mixed Nemophila,
Marky's Angustifolia,
White Cypress Vine,
Malope Grandiflora.

PACKAGE NO. 3.—TEN KINDS.

Fine Paris Balsams,
Fine Mixed German Asters,
New Large Flower Mignonette,
Phlox Drummond Queen Victoria,
Iponica Drumgii,
Purple Hyacinth Beans,
Lupinus Nanus,
Collinsia Bicolor,
Nemophila Maculata,
Glita Tricolor.

[Those who wish for only a part of these FLOWER SEEDS, should specify according to the numbers which they prefer. No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3. It will be seen that No. 1 contains fourteen varieties; No. 2, twelve varieties; and No. 3, ten varieties. One dollar pays for one package. Three dollars pays for the whole three packages, thirty-six varieties. We pay postage on the seeds at the New York office. Address, prepaid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.]

WANTED, Nos. 45 and 49, Life Illustrated.—Any of our friends having copies of these numbers which they do not care to preserve, will confer a favor by sending them by mail, addressed "LIFE ILLUSTRATED, New York."

Literary Notices.

AIMS AND AIDS for Girls and Young Women, On the various Duties of Life, including Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Development; Self-Culture, Improvement, Dress, Beauty, Fashion, Employment, Education, the Home Relations, their Duties to Young Men, Marriage, Womanhood, and Happiness. By Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of "Hopes and Helps," "Mental Science," "Ways of Life," etc. Fowler and Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York; 142 Washington street, Boston; 281 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price, prepaid by mail, in paper, 50 cents; plain muslin, 87 cents; gilt, embossed, \$1.

To give the reader a more complete idea of the book AIMS AND AIDS, we copy a paragraph from the Author's Preface.

My interest in woman and our common humanity, is my only apology for writing this book. I see multitudes of young women about me, whose general training is so deficient in all that pertains to the best ideas of life, and whose aims and efforts are so unworthy of their powers of mind and heart, that I cannot make peace with my own conscience, without doing something to elevate their aims and quicken their aspirations for the good and pure in thought and life.

In regard to the book I may say, whatever it lacks, it has the merit of being in earnest.

CONTENTS.

GIRLHOOD.—Angel's view—Solitude—Delight—Beauty—Pledge of Safety—Blossoming Womanhood an Object of Deep Interest—Girlhood's first Work—Form a Char-

acter—Pure and Energetic—Physical Health—Independence—Livelihood.

BEAUTY.—Elevating in its Tendency—Its Abuses—Perfect Type of Beauty—Youthful Woman—Temptation—"Strong-minded"—Vanity—Skin-deep—Two-fold—Washington, Josephine, Channing—Every Woman may be Beautiful—Cheerfulness, Agreeable Manners, a Correct Taste, Kindness.

DRESS.—Variety in Nature—Present Customs Unhealthy, Slovenly, and Immodest—Suicide vs. Providence—Taste an Element of Mind—Dress Symbolical—Woman should Elevate her Aims—Appropriate Dress Admirable.

FASHION.—Made Superior to Health—Ministers—Votaries of Fashion—Short-lived—Mothers of Great Men—Offspring—Example—Apostrophe to Fashion—American Women—Nature.

EDUCATION.—Life a School—Progress—Schools of Vice—Female Education—True Ambition—Opportunities—Principles—Time Trifled Away—Excuses—Woman's Influence—Something to Live For.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.—Natural Position—Relations of Body and Mind—Health a Duty—Penalties for Violation—Girls and Grandmothers—"Weaker Vessel"—Woman's Judgment—Education at Home.

MORAL AND SOCIAL CULTURE.—Woman Judges by Impressions—Mental Powers—Male and Female Minds—Analyzed—Benevolence—Duty—Integrity—Regard for Truth—Social Nature—Friendship and Love.

EMPLOYMENT a Duty—Labor—Dependence Ignoble—Adversity gives Strength—Trades—Self-Reliance—Do Something and Be Something—Riches—Idleness—Activity and Strength—Labor Vulgar.

HOME.—Maternal Love—Garden of Virtue—Home Influence Permanent—Home—Woman's World—Home Habits Second Nature.

RELATIONS AND DUTIES TO YOUNG MEN.—Primary Principles of Being—Life full of Solemnities—Influence of the sexes—Men Reverence Female Worth—Women demand Morality—Errors of Society—The Sexes Separated—Moral Standards—Encouragement and Counsel—Time Trifled, worse than Lost.

MARRIAGE has its Laws—Second Question in Life—Be sure you are Right—For Better or for Worse—Know whom thou Marriest—a Holy Institution—a Study—Early Marriages—Wife—Married Life lived well—Love.

RELIGIOUS DUTIES.—Moral Obligations—Impiety of Professed Christians—Gratitude—Life Cheerful—Joy to Life—Religion of Christ—Woman's Heart—Religion for all Conditions—Personal Acquaintance—The Unseen we Love—Life well lived—Glorious.

WOMANHOOD.—Civilization—Influence—Force of Character—Virtue of True Womanhood—Passion not Love—True Love for Worth—Good Behavior—Self-control—What shall Women do?—A True Woman.

HAPPINESS.—Fretful People—Motes in the Eye—We were Made for Happiness—Sorrow—Useful Lessons—Happiness a Duty—Despondency is Irreligious—Contentment—Truly Seeking—Success—Happiness Found Unexpectedly—Murmuring—Disease Sinful—Happiness Possible to All.

We regard this work as the most important of any yet written by the author. It has received the highest approbation from those who have read it. For girls and young women—yes, and for boys, young men, and parents, too. We commend it as entirely appropriate and valuable for all readers.

Agents supplied by express, at wholesale rates. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. Postage stamps received in payment for books.

ILLINOIS AS IT IS IN 1856, to be issued early in the coming spring. It will be in one volume, of about 450 pages, illustrated with plates of scenery and public buildings of the State. The Book will contain:

A History of the State; Geography of the State; Climate and Soil; Statistical Information; Natural History; Description of the Counties and Towns; Geology and Mining; Agriculture; Orchard; Cultivation of the Grape; Raising of Cattle; Prairies; Timber; Extracts from the Constitution of the State; Government; Epitome of the most important Laws; Public Institutions; Banks and Banking; Railroads and Canals; Public Lands; Prices and Revenues of Farms; Health and Diseases of the State, with a great variety of other information for the settler, and those desir-

ing to settle in the State of Illinois. The information will be accurate and reliable, and will be afforded at the low price of \$1 25, and on receipt of this sum by mail, the book will be forwarded to any part of the United States, postage paid.

An edition to contain a large map of Illinois will also be issued, price \$1 75. When ready it will be duly announced.

THE CITY ARCHITECT.—A Series of Original Designs for Dwellings, Stores, and Public Buildings. Adapted to Cities and Villages. Illustrated by Drawings of Plans, Elevations, Sections, Details, etc. By William H. Ranlett, author of "Cottage Architecture." The work will be complete in twenty numbers, and each number complete in itself. The whole will form a City Builder's Guide, unlike any similar work before the public. No. 1 now ready. Price 50 cents. New York: Dewitt & Davenport, publishers.

The author says: "It is not intended to be an *Æsthetical Treatise* on Architectural Symbolism or expression, but an Electric Designer and Instructor in the art of constructing houses, adapted to the exigencies of American people; to enable those whose necessities require them to build with such rapidity that they cannot stop to study principles, and in places where they can seldom avail themselves of professional assistance, to avoid errors which are inevitable, so costly and destructive to domestic comfort, and often ruinous to health."

Judging from the specimen before us—a large quarto, with five full-page plates, and carefully prepared descriptive letterpress to match—we have no doubt the author will make his work an indispensable necessity to all city architects.

THE CARMINA MELODA, published by J. R. Miller, 90 Tremont st., Boston, is without doubt one of the best musical collections for juveniles yet offered to the public. We are warranted in this statement by the fact, that at a meeting of the Board of Education of Rochester, it was unanimously adopted as a musical text book in the schools of that city. We would recommend all desirous of obtaining such a book, to examine the *Carmina Meloda*.

Miscellany.

GRAVEL-WALL HOUSES.—Messes. FOWLER and WELLS. Thinking that my experience in the Gravel-Wall and Octagon mode of building might possibly be of some service to those wishing information on the subject, I have concluded, with your permission, to give it as briefly as may be in the columns of the Journal. I put up, during the last summer, an octagon gravel house, two stories high, with sixteen feet sides, making it 128 feet in circumference and about 39 feet in diameter. There is a cellar under the whole. The height of the cellar wall is seven-and-a-half feet, about two feet of it being above the ground. The first story is ten feet high in the clear, and the upper story is nine feet in the clear. The thickness of the cellar wall is twelve inches, the first story ten inches, upper story eight inches. There is also a partition across the cellar six inches thick, and a large cistern in one corner of the cellar, the walls of which are six inches thick.

I used the Hydraulic Cement or water-lime for the whole, as it costs here but a trifle more than quick lime, and is in my opinion much better. It makes a harder, firmer wall, and will, I think, withstand the action of the climate much better. The dampness of the atmosphere, instead of operating to make it crumble and decay, will only serve to make it harder. I would recommend it for cellar walls by all means. It can be obtained at Syracuse or Jamesville in this state. I got mine from Syracuse. It cost me \$1 05 per barrel, delivered at the railroad depot in this place.

There is about four-and-a-half bushels in a barrel by weight, 60 pounds being a bushel, or about three-and-a-half bushels by measure.

For the cellar wall and first story I mixed lime and sand in the right proportions for mortar, and then worked in as many small stones as I could, so as to have the mortar cover them. The sand I used was very coarse, and had in it a slight sprinkling of gravel. It cost me 64 cents per bushel, delivered on the ground. The first two feet of my cellar wall I used three barrels of sand to one of lime, but finding this to be more lime than was necessary, I tried four of sand

to one of lime for the next three feet, and then five to one for the remainder of the cellar wall and first story.

This I found to be about the right proportion, but with fine sand, free from gravel, I think four to one would be about right, if the lime is good.

For the upper story and partition across the cellar cistern, I used gravel taken from the bottom of the cellar, without any sand, using about twelve or fifteen parts of gravel to one of lime.

This was mixed in the cellar and drawn up to the upper story in wheelbarrows, by means of a horse and tackle, and then wheeled around to where it was wanted in the wall.

The cellar wall took 29 barrels of lime and 425 bushels of sand. The first story 23 barrels of lime and 370 bushels of sand. The upper story 16 barrels of lime, and gravel as above stated.

I superintended the whole work myself, laying out the stories, putting up the standards, making and putting in the coarse window and door frames, &c., although I do not pretend to be a mechanic.

I had two Irishmen to assist me all the time, with an additional Yankee, a man of some ingenuity, a part of the time. I paid the Irishmen a dollar a day, and boarded them, the other man a York shilling an hour, and he boarded himself. I kept a strict account of every item of expense, both of labor and material, including the temporary door and window frames made of hemlock plank, making mortar beds, putting up standards and taking them down again, laying out the different stories, fixing tackle to draw up mortar, use of horse in drawing up mortar, use of box-boards, wheelbarrows, shovels, nails, &c., in short, everything any way connected with putting up the wall; and when the whole was completed, it footed up as follows:

Cost of Cellar Wall	\$106 33
Cost of Cellar Partition	18 00
Cost of First Story	92 34
Cost of Second Story	69 49
	\$285 76
Additional Items.	
Use of Box-boards, half their value	2 59
Use of Wheelbarrows and Shovels	4 00
Use of Horse	2 00
100 feet of Hemlock Boards used up	1 00
50lbs. of Nails	2 40
Cost of Cistern Wall over what is included in the above estimate,	2 00
Total	\$299 85

Here we have in round numbers about 300 dollars for the walls of a two-story house, cellar wall included, each story of which covers an area of about 1200 square feet, as much as a house 30 by 40 feet, and containing a good deal more available room.

Now, the walls of a wooden house of that size, including the cellar wall, built in the ordinary way, of quarry stone, will cost, probably, 400 dollars, or one-third more than this gravel house. But this is so much better than a wooden one, warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and far better every way. It will stand, too, just as well as brick. Of this I have not the least shadow of a doubt. No man need have any fear on that score, if he gets the right materials.

In estimating the expense of the gravel wall, as compared with other modes of building, one consideration should not be overlooked. Other modes are perfectly familiar to us, and we can adopt the cheapest and easiest plans, but this is entirely new, and we labor under many disadvantages by not being familiar with the processes.

I am satisfied that with the same persons to help me, I could put up the walls of another house the size of mine, for 25 to 50 dollars less.

With regard to the octagon form, I am decidedly in its favor, not because I think it so much cheaper, for the expense incident to so many angles and corners will about balance the saving of room, but because it can be divided into rooms so much more conveniently. The room is much more compact and convenient, and those closets, of which you can get one to about every room in the house, cannot be so easily had in the square form. And then I think an octagon house, if properly and tastefully finished, looks better than a square one. But of this each one must judge for himself.

PHILANDER KNIGHT.

Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 17th, 1856.

PHRENOLOGY IN THE WEST.—Mr. O. S. Fowler gave a course of Lectures in this city (Davenport, Iowa), commencing Feb. 3rd, and his teachings so perfectly coincided with my own preconceived ideas of the great mystery

of life that I wish all your readers could hear and realize as I did.

His first lecture was on Sunday evening, when he went on to prove the immortality of man, from scientific deductions, which were as clear and conclusive as the results of any mathematical calculation. And upon this scientific basis he founded every law to which man is subject, physical or mental, both in his relation to God and to his fellow man. This system of ethics sets the mysteries of theology in a new light, and opens up a field of thought and inquiry which is comparatively unexplored; it gives man some tangible idea of what he is, whence he cometh, and whither he goeth; some realizing sense of the reality of a future state of existence, with the philosophical key to the conditions and laws of that much dreaded state. The lecture was, in my opinion, eminently calculated to awaken thought in the minds of irreligious or sceptical persons, and therefore, its doctrines claim the attention of all philanthropists and religious teachers.

The succeeding Lectures were devoted to Phrenology and Physiology, as they relate to the philosophy of human life and society, and the lecturer made it plain that all the ills and miseries of life had their origin in the violation of some specific law of our being, which we might understand and use for our happiness by properly studying the subject; and therefore, that every person should study human philosophy, or the science of life, at least sufficiently to gain a thorough understanding of their own particular case. It was shown that the economy of nature recognized no such thing as positive evil, but that all created things, in their legitimate or natural conditions, were eminently for good, for beauty, and for happiness; that happiness was the rule, and misery not the exception, but the misrule entirely; that without paying due regard to the physical laws and conditions of our mortal estate, moral philosophy and religion must, of necessity, fail, almost entirely, to have its desired effect. But when the two great principles of life, the mental and physical, were duly exercised in their proper relations, that the invariable tendency was to elevate the individual, to expand his powers, ennoble his ideas, and make life altogether "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," a veritably consequent millennium. These views are in advance of the age, but as science continues to rise above superstition, and popular practice to supersede learned theory, these facts will gradually become the calendar of life,—new harbingers of "peace on earth, and good will to man."

Considerable attention was given to the subjects of Love, Matrimony and Parentage, as being, perhaps, the most intimate concerns of this life. Love was shown to be a universal principle, varying in details, but eternal as God himself; and subject to specific laws adapted to render man inexpressibly happy; but which laws, being constantly violated or disregarded, produce a vast deal of nominal misery. All the complicated ills which so extensively mar the marriage relation in this age, were traced or proven traceable, to some violation of the laws of this principle, perhaps unconscious, but nevertheless penal. And thus the entire range of social evils were mapped out, and a compass given, which pointed invariably to their fountain head, leaving it with the sufferer to trace them up for himself, or not, as he might choose.

I am convinced that here is the great master-key to all mysteries in the sphere of being, and which is designed by the God of love, and truth, and infinite justice, to enable man, by his own exertions, to open the very gates of heaven, and enter into the New Jerusalem here on earth.

BLUFF.

CHARACTER FOR INTEGRITY.—We have somewhere seen a notice of a Rotterdam thread merchant, who had accumulated fifty thousand dollars by his own industry, punctuality and integrity, and it was remarked of him that he never let a yard of bad thread go out of his hands, and would never take more than a reasonable profit. By these means he acquired such entire public confidence, that his customers would as willingly send a blindman or a child to buy for them as to go themselves.

We refer to the case, not to intimate that we have no such instances among ourselves, but for the purpose of suggesting the great value to any business man of such a character, and the exceeding agreeableness to dealers of the confidence he inspires. And we affirm nothing in saying that the character for strict integrity acquired, is of as much real worth to its possessor as the pecuniary savings of his industry. Let such a man lose by any misfortune all his money, he is still a man of capital, of weight, of influ-

ence, and is the superior, on mere calculations, of many a man of large moneyed means.

But the beauty of the thing is this, that any man, however small his business and limited his capital, has just as good an opportunity of winning this confidence as the millionaire. Integrity in small things is even more impressive than integrity in large things. After all that men can say in praise of enterprise, skill, shrewdness, tact, in particular business men, there is one character towards which all minds instinctively render their reverence—and that is the man who would rather be honest than wealthy, and who prefers integrity to gain.

"My dear Colonel, I perceived you slept during sermon time last Sunday: it is a very bad habit," said a worthy divine to one of his parishioners.

"Ah! Doctor, I could not possibly keep awake, I was so drowsy."

"Would it not be well, Colonel, to take a little snuff to keep you awake?"

"Doctor," was the reply, "would it not be well to put a little snuff in the sermon?"

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—We wish all men would read and digest the following thoughts on the credit system. There is much truth in them: "No man who has the natural use of his faculties and his muscles has any right to tax others with the cost of his support. It is a common mistake to fancy that if a debt is only paid, the obligation of the debtor is fulfilled. But this is not so. A man who sells his property for another's promise to pay next week or next month, and is compelled to wear out a pair of boots in running after his due, which he finally gets after a year or two, is never really paid. Very often he has lost half of his demand by not having his money when he needed it, besides the cost and vexation of running after it. There is just one way to pay an obligation in full, and that is to pay it when due. He who keeps up a running fight with bills and loans, through life, is continually living on other men's means, is a serious burden and a detriment to those that deal with him although his estate should pay every dollar of his legal obligations."

THERMOMETERS, if properly used, might be made one of the most money-saving articles of the household. We noticed sometime ago an advertisement in one of the papers that FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, had them for sale at all prices, from fifty cents to dollars.

There should be a thermometer in every chamber in the house, one in each hall or passage, and a large one at some easily accessible northern exposure out of doors, with a red column, and which could be seen without opening a door or window; they should be hung about five feet from the floor, not only for the purpose of enabling the children to see the index, but as indicating the temperature of the air which is breathed, as that at the floor is coldest, while that at the ceiling is the most heated as well as the most impure. With these facilities we can tell accurately whether our apartments are of a proper temperature; and also whether to put on more and heavier or lighter garments in the morning. By attention to these things we will save ourselves time and suffering, and many a doctor's bill, one of which would supply every room in the house with these useful articles, which, when once purchased, last for life if taken care of.

Speaking of changing the clothing, we consider it hazardous to lessen its amount after dressing in the morning, unless active exercise is taken immediately. No undergarment should be changed for lighter ones during the day ordinarily. The best, safest, and most convenient time for lessening the clothing is in the morning when we first dress for the day. Hence, the first thing after rising should be to notice the thermometer. If you have but one, place it outside before getting into bed. Not less than twenty degrees from the temperature of the preceding morning should justify any special change in the clothing, unless persons are very sensitive.

There is a moral advantage in thermometers which merits the attention of every parent. All children love novelty, which is nothing less than knowledge to them, and they will take as much interest in what is usefully true, as in what is viciously so. You have only to turn their attention in a kindly encouraging and judicious way to the rise and fall of the mercury and keeping a memorandum of it

in order to insure to them agreeable employment for many, an hour in the year, and to consequent reflection, which we all know is the first step towards manliness and distinction. Make a child reflective and he is safe for life. Get your children interested in observing natural truths, and you will have but little trouble in keeping them out of street associations, so that the purchase of a fifty cent thermometer may be to any child the difference between a life of disease and viciousness, or one of health and virtue, the difference between a life lost, and a man saved to his country and his race.—*Journal of Health.*

A LADY SCULPTOR.—A Boston paper, in noticing the successful efforts in that city to erect a statue to Franklin, thus speaks of a statuette in the possession of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop. "In addition to the many elegant and beautiful things which are the permanent adornments of Mr. Winthrop's drawing rooms, a statuette of the Franklin statue was exhibited, of exceeding beauty and delicacy. We understand that it was executed under the eye of Mr. Greenough, the artist of a large statue, by a young lady of this city, Miss Florence Freeman, who has evinced artistic talents of a very high order. This specimen of her powers is certainly admirable—the figure possesses great vigor and dignity, together with an exquisite finish. We trust the fair artist will not allow her powers to lie idle."

And why not? Hath not a woman eyes? Hath not a woman hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? What is there in the organization of the female mind, which is so different from that of the male as to render the execution of a work of art by her a subject of wonder. Allowing that there are separate spheres for man and woman, do not the fine arts, as painting, designing, engraving and modelling, legitimately belong to her? Is it not universally allowed that to her belongs a more appreciative sense of the artistic and beautiful? We hope not only that the fair artist will not allow her powers to lie idle, but that others in whom talent lies dormant will be emboldened to try their skill, and that Lady Sculptors will become so common as not to excite the public wonder when a work from their hands is announced.

MRS. PARTINGTON was in at the Music Hall on Sunday evening to hear the Messiah, and was, with every one else, delighted. One peculiarity of Oratorio Music, and of Handel's music in particular, is that the choruses abound with repetitions, the different parts running round, jumping over, and heading off each other, till they are all brought up standing by the black bar at the end of the scale. Of this character is the portion, "Unto us a son is born," &c., which runs through many changes. "Well, I declare," said the old lady, without dreaming of an irreverent thing, for "reverence" is marked "eleven plus" by Mr. Butler, in her phrenological chart, "What a fuss they are making about one son among so many of 'em. Some will have twenty and not say half so much about it. But there ain't none of us alike in nothing." The spirit of Handel was near, and what a huge rap he gave her snuff box—a real rappee—that sent it rolling on the floor! She thought it was Ike, who was busily engaged in thinking how prime it would be if he had a handful of snow to drop into a hood that hung temptingly over the back of the seat opposite.

PHRENOLOGY IN OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—At the close of a course of Lectures recently given by Mr. H. B. Gibbons, at Fly Creek, J. M. Leaning, M. D., being called to the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we have listened with pleasure and profit to an interesting and very instructive course of nine lectures upon the Science of Phrenology given by Mr. Gibbons, and have been put in possession of many new and valuable facts in relation to this science, therefore resolved,

That the lecturer be tendered our united thanks for the able, instructive, and demonstrative manner in which he has treated this great reformatory science. We appreciate the effort as well as the interest he has called forth, and hope many others may enjoy the pleasure of hearing him, and witnessing his conclusive demonstrations.

Resolved, that he has most clearly shown that Phrenology, as a science, perfectly accords with the great and natural principles of truth, as embodied in the nature and phil-

osophy of mind and matter; and by obeying and carrying out the laws of our being, as inculcated by this science, the minds of men, the standard of society, and dignity and welfare of nations will be elevated and insured.

Societies and Christian communities who wish to be interested and amused, as well as profited, should secure the services of Mr. G. in a course of lectures.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. H. B. Gibbons, and a copy sent for publication to the "American Phrenological Journal," of New York city, and to the "Freeman's Journal," of this county.

J. R. LEANING, M. D., Chairman.
Fly Creek, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1856.

ARTIFICIAL DEFORMITIES OF THE SKULL.—"Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. In the January number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is a notice of Artificial Deformities of the Skull. I enclose another and striking instance of the practice, and its effects upon the intellect. Yours, E. C. D."

Article "Maranon," in Rees' Cyclopædia, quoting from Father Girval's description of the Indians in the vicinity of the Maranon River, in South America, says: "The Indians in general, were found to be tall and robust, and the Conibos could vie with the Europeans in fairness, if they did not discolor themselves. They bind their children with bandages of flax, that they may grow straight; the forehead is also flattened in infancy by boards fastened before and behind, as, in their opinion, a wise head should resemble a full moon; but by this practice, it is said, they are almost utterly deprived of memory"—1790.

TRUE NOBILITY.—A MOMENTOUS DECISION.—All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. Work is alone noble. "Be that here said and asserted once more," so Carlyle says. But we must remember that there are degrees in nobility. The highest nobility is the nobility of beneficence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothegm. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good. The greatest of all temporal blessings is health. And as the mental condition is controlled by the physical, the effects of health can hardly be regarded as terminating with a mere temporal benefit. Then who is the greatest of all human benefactors? He, obviously, who enables us to restore health that has been deteriorated, and to preserve health that is good. The secret of restoring and preserving health has been the great aim of the modern philanthropist, as it was the philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist.

That secret has been discovered, its discoverer proving himself thereby not only the greatest philosopher but the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw. The question, "Who is he?" has been asked by millions, and answered to them; and they have rejoiced.

Priessnitz has conferred more blessings on humanity than have all the drug doctors the world ever saw. The fame of his treatment has penetrated to the remotest confines of the earth, and its use has diffused health and all the happiness that follows health over countless households. From the ice-bound capes of Lapland to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, from the hoary summit of the Ural mountains to the eastern shores of the Atlantic, there is not a city, town, or village of note in which it is not met with. The missionary needs little else; the sailor never needs a more varied mode of treatment. It is peculiarly adapted to the diseases incidental to the American climate. It has never failed here nor elsewhere, when properly applied in time. Friends: we indulge in no exaggerations: we defy contradiction, because we state what we know to be true. If you are ill, try Hydropathy, and then say whether our statements are baseless. We are confident of your decision.

[The above is slightly altered from a patent medicine advertisement.]

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without in-

forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

[We publish the above as a piece of *general* information, and not because it is *personally* important to the subscribers to our journal. The rule we have adopted, to discontinue every subscription when the time for which it is paid has expired, renders all such laws useless. Friends, is not ours the better way?

To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at \$5, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10 30; \$355, pen-knife blades \$3,235; shirt buttons, \$20,480; balance springs for watches, \$251,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

WHAT IS TRUE POLITENESS?—We copy from LIFE ILLUSTRATED, the following authorities on this interesting subject:—

LA BRUYERE.—“It appears to me that the spirit of politeness is a certain endeavor, by our words and manners, to make others pleased with us and with themselves. Politeness does not always proceed from kindness, justice, complaisance, gratitude; but it gives at least the semblance of such, and makes the man appear outwardly what he ought to be within. It is true that polite manners give scope to merit, and render it agreeable, and that one must have very eminent qualities to succeed without politeness.”

LA ROCHEFAUCAULD.—“Civility is but the desire to receive it and to be esteemed polite.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD.—“How many defects are often covered by the gay and easy politeness of the French. Many of them are deficient in common sense, more have only an ordinary amount of knowledge; but, in general, they atone for these defects so entirely by their manners, that the defects pass almost always unperceived. I have often said, and I really think, that a Frenchman who unites to a groundwork of virtue, erudition, and good sense, the manners and politeness of his country, has attained the perfection of human nature. If you have not politeness, good qualities, virtues, talents, profit you nothing. Politeness is the result of much good sense, a certain amount of native kindness, a little self denial for the good of others, and with a view of obtaining the same indulgence.”

ROUSSEAU.—“All this is hypocrisy! your politeness is a vice rather than a virtue; if you have a kind heart you will always be polite enough; if you have a bad heart, you have but one means of being useful to others; it is to let them see it, that they may beware of you.”

JOUBERT.—“Politeness is the flower of humanity. Whoever is not polite is not human enough.”

“Politeness is a sort of moss which envelops the asperities of one's character, and prevents others from being wounded by them.”

“Politeness is to kindness what words are to thought.”

JULIUS CÆSAR.—“I can say with certainty, that in my most arduous conflicts I owed a great part of my success to certain virtues of the second order—*leniores virtutes*—such as civility, complaisance, and the desire to be agreeable to people.”

MADAME DE GENLIS.—“Politeness is not a frivolous thing; it has, in every age, contributed to the celebrity of the people who have cultivated it. The urbanity of the Athenians, after the lapse of centuries, seems to us still a title to glory, and *Atticism* will always be a flattering epithet in a eulogy.”

M.—, a gentleman who has written I know not where nor when, a “*Guide to Politeness*.” This little volume was found, I know not how, on the table among the others:

“Example of politeness: A gentleman must pre-^{pare} it himself with hat in hand, and advancing toward the lady, salute her gracefully and respectfully. As soon as he sees her make a movement to offer him a seat, he must hasten to seek one himself (a chair in preference); he places it near the door of entrance, and at some distance from the lady.

He sits down only after she is seated, and holding his hat on his knees, maintains a dignified behavior. It is very unfashionable to lay down your hat and cane before the lady invites you to do so; also, it is well to offer some resistance, and yield only to the second or third invitation.”

POPE.—“Virtue with harsh or coarse men is a precious stone, which, badly set, loses a part of its brilliancy.”

DIDEROT.—“I knew a man who was learned in all save one thing; in bowing and saying good morning. He lived poor and despised.”

BUCKINGHAM.—“If I have elevated myself to the pinnacle of fame and power, it is not so much by my merit as by my polite and gracious manners, and I never appeared so great a minister to my master James, as the first time I wrote at the end of a letter—*Your slave and dog*.”

M.—. “You must not cut your bread, but break it. When you have eaten a soft boiled egg you must break the shell—you—”

I took M.— and threw him under the table.

Next to the laws for safety, politeness is necessary for the comfort of life. Politeness may be divided into two parts, one of which may be divined, and which is comprised in a few words; “Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you;” do not to others what you would not that others should do unto you. Ask your reason what you should avoid, your heart what you should do.

The other part is less important. People of leisure and of education, the people especially who have declared themselves to be exclusively good society, have endeavored to recognize each other by certain signs. We may ignore these things, but it is more convenient to know them. If it is puerile to submit to all customs, it is ridiculous to submit to none [“Do unto others,” etc., *that's* the rule. But, says one, how can I overcome excessive diffidence? By the same process that you would overcome excessive ignorance—*Cultivation!* To acquire a knowledge of music, the art of painting, or even to hoe corn and dig potatoes *properly* we must first learn how. So of behavior. It is the duty of parents and teachers to instruct children in all the graces of true christian politeness. Benevolence, Veneration, Approbativeness, Self-Esteem, Adhesiveness, and other faculties, have to do with the manifestation of respectful politeness.

THEY SAY.—Well, what if they do? It may not be true. A great many false reports are circulated, and the reputation of a good man may be sadly sullied by a baseless rumor. Have you any reason to believe that what they say concerning your brother is true? If not, why should you permit your name to be included among the “they” who circulate a scandal?

They say —. Who says? Is any person responsible for the assertion? Such phrases are frequently used to conceal the point of an enemy's poignard, who thus meanly strikes one whom he dare not openly assail. Are you helping the cowardly attack? If “they” means nobody, then regard the rumor as nothing.

They say —. Why do they say so? Is any good purpose secured by the circulation of the report? Will it benefit the individual to have it known; or will any interests of society be promoted by whispering it about? If not, you had better employ time and speech to some more worthy purpose.

They say —. To whom do they say it? To those who have no business with the affair? To those who cannot help it or mend it, or prevent any unpleasant results? That certainly shows a tattling, scandal-loving spirit that ought to be rebuked.

They say —. Well, do they say it to him? Or are they very careful to whisper it in places where he cannot hear, and to persons who are known not to be his friends? Would they dare to say it to him, as well as about him? No one has a right to say that concerning another, which he is not ready to speak in his own ear.

They say —. Well, suppose it is true. Are you not sorry for it; or do you rejoice that a brother has been discovered erring? Oh, pity him if he has fallen into sin, and pray for him that he may be forgiven and restored.

If it should be true, don't bruit it abroad to his injury. It will not benefit you, nor him, nor society, to publish his faults. You are as liable to be slandered, or to err, as your brother, and as ye would that he should defend, or excuse, or forgive you, do ye even so to him.

THE following is a capital illustration of “Disposition,” in the Life of a Wilful though Fickle Woman. Several of the Faculties are brought into play in this interesting case.

FIRMNESS.

BY PHERE CAREY.

DEFIANCE.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try.
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back.

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside;
I won't forget him after that—
I wouldn't if I died.
If I was wrong what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

TANTALIZING.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout!
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I don't care where.

JEALOUS.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back,
Again, now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight,
And now it's after nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to night.

PENITENCE.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't.
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to night!

SIT UPRIGHT.—“Sit upright! sit upright, my son!” said a lady to her son, George, who had formed a wretched habit of bending whenever he sat down to read. His mother had told him that he could not breathe right unless he sat upright. But it was no use; bend over he would, in spite of all his mother could say.

“Sit upright, Master George!” cried his teacher, as George bent over his copy book at school. “If you don't sit upright like Master Charles, you will ruin your health, and possibly die of consumption.”

This started Master George. He did not want to die, and he felt alarmed. So after school he said to his teacher, “Please, sir, explain to me how bending over when I sit can cause me to have the consumption?”

“That I will, George,” replied his teacher, with a cordial smile. “There is an element in the air called oxygen, which is necessary to make your blood circulate, and to help it purify itself by throwing off what is called its carbon. When you stoop you cannot take in a sufficient quantity of air to accomplish these purposes; hence, the blood remains bad, and the air cells in your lungs inflame. The cough comes on. Next, the lungs ulcerate, and then you die. Give the lungs room to inspire plenty of air, and you will not be injured by study. Do you understand the matter now, George?”

“I think I do, sir, and I will try to sit upright hereafter,” said George.

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A LIMITED space of this Journal will be given to Advertisements, on the following terms:

For a full page, one month, . . .	\$15 00
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G. P. PUTNAM & Co. beg to announce to their friends and the public, that from the 1st of February, 1856, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is associated with them in their Book-selling and Publishing business, which will be continued as heretofore under the same firm.

REMOVAL.

G. P. PUTNAM & Co. have removed to their new premises, No. 321 Broadway (up stairs, nearly opposite Broadway Theatre.) In this central location, with more room and other facilities, we propose, in addition to our own publications, to supply the Trade and Public Libraries with those of the principal houses in Boston and Philadelphia.

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Special orders for the Trade and Private Libraries, will be executed as heretofore, at a moderate rate of Commission. Any book published in Great Britain or France will be supplied by the return steamer. Orders forwarded by every steamer.

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Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there of any value, along the water-courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of; that for those located in the interior there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market; railroads not having been introduced there; that to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them, and hence Government lands thus situated, at \$1.25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

THE MISFORTUNE OF A 'WELL-BALANCED MIND.'

UNDER this title, there appeared in the 'Christian Register,' of Boston, not long since, an article from a correspondent signing himself "INDAGATOR," whose views, apparently, but not really in conflict with the teachings of phrenological science, (which we regard as mainly true,) seem to require at the hands of some critic, not a direct refutation, but a degree of sifting and correction. We undertake the task. After arguing the assertion that "but two classes of men escape mediocrity, *enthusiasts* and *men of genius*," both of whom he makes to be of necessity persons of *unbalanced* mental development, the writer continues: "It is amid the abrupt and unequal hills and mountains of intellectual and moral greatness, even though abounding with dangerous precipices of doubt and dark ravines of error, visited by the winds of passion, and harboring in sheltered nooks the frozen snows of moroseness and uncongeniality, that the rills and streams of beneficent wisdom have rise, which, flowing thence, beautify and fructify the earth; and growing in volume and depth as they advance, roll on to swell that fathomless ocean of learning and science, whose vast expanse unites, and not divides mankind.

"And yet it is considered the language of compliment to pronounce a man, of however great intelligence or acquirements, moderate and conservative; to affirm of him that he has a 'well,' that is, an evenly 'balanced mind,' forgetting that in mechanics a combination of opposite forces of equal power, operating at the same time, neutralize each other and produce inaction. The strong individuality, the particular bias, in a word, the *hobby*, distinguishing and governing the 'man of one idea,' has its foundation in the

nature, is born with him; it may be strengthened and intensified by education and circumstances, or smoothed away and entirely obliterated by neglect or perversion, as the channel is deepened by the torrent or choked by sand and earth. *Great occasions*, it is true, give *prominence*, they may even confer eminence, and sometimes actually produce or develop *great men*, as islands have been formed by a convulsion of nature, but these phenomena are alike rare; mainly 'it is from the beginning'—'the child is father to the man.'

"In *Mozart*, 'life and melody were twin-born, and grew together in infancy and youth.' As a boy, *David Wilkie* is reported by the Dominie of the parish school at Pitlessie, as 'much fonder of drawing than reading, could paint better than he could write.' The anecdote of *Dr. Watts*' youth, illustrating his unconquerable propensity to talk in rhyme, is well-known. 'In my infancy,' remarks *Napoleon*, 'I was noisy and quarrelsome, and feared nobody; I beat one, scratched another, and made myself formidable to all.' *Nelson*, having one day hazarded limb, if not life, in some school-boy enterprise, remarked, as he declined to share the profits of his intrepidity, 'I only did it because you were all afraid to venture.' Illustrations could be multiplied indefinitely of men, the mountain peaks of whose noon-day greatness loomed even through the dim mists of childhood's morning.

"Your man of 'evenly balanced mind' is generally vacillating and uncertain, has no *faith*, he weighs the evidences and chances so nicely that he never comes to a conclusion, or if he does, it is two-sided; he would be independent, but for his fear to offend; enterprising, but for his caution; frank and candid, but for a restraining policy and secretiveness; proficient in science, but for the charms of literature; a worshipper of nature, but for the attractions of art—an artist, but for the claims of humanity. The 'man of one idea' is often arbitrary, always unyielding, sometimes unreasonable; his eye single, his aim undivided, he not unfrequently magnifies absurdly his mission; but, if he lacks not force, *he fulfils it*.

"There is no genius," says Seneca, and Aristotle has the same idea, 'without some tincture of madness.' Some one affirming of Father Castel, 'he is mad,' Fontenelle rejoined, 'I know it, and am sorry for it; but I like him better for being original and a little mad, than I should if he were in his senses without being original.' No infirmity is so despicable, as infirmity of *purpose*, and we easily pardon the venial sins of a man who *has a goal* and strives incessantly to obtain it."

There is evidently much truth in the preceding extracts, (and they contain the substance of the article under consideration,) but, if we misjudge not, there is also much error. How shall we winnow the chaff from the wheat?

Two fundamental truths in the natural history, so to speak, of man as a race, are entirely overlooked in the view above taken; and it is just this omission, in our opinion, that vitiates the whole reasoning. Those two fundamental truths we will endeavor to make clear. They are: *First*, That no species of *complex* beings in nature is or can be made up of a repetition of identical individuals. Sand-grains may have a close resemblance to each other; crystals of the same substance often seem to be exactly identical in color, form, size, weight, etc.; but even this seeming likeness the close observer finds to be more the result of obtuseness in his own senses than of exact conformity to a rule in the things observed. Sand-grains and crystals are only moderately complex entities; but when we come higher up in the scale, to a species of plants, as the ivy or the rose, or to a species of animal—for instance, the fox or the horse—we find no perfect repetition. In fact, we now see a much larger list of influences modifying the species, dividing it into a number of *varieties*, and these into readily distinguishable individuals. This we see in a higher degree in the rose than in the ivy, and in the horse than in the fox; a fact that brings us to our next truth.

That is, *Secondly*, The higher we ascend in the scale of complex beings the greater the number and strength of the modifying influences; and hence, the greater the necessary diversity of individuals. This we need not argue. Man stands at the head of created beings; and no other species shows such contrasts, such wide departures from any conceivable standard, as does the human. And as this fact is a consequence of the complex nature of man in himself, and the complex nature of the conditions under which he must receive his being and his development, we are safe in saying that it can never be otherwise. The human species must be to the end of time, as it is now, pre-eminently the family of contrasts. These contrasts may in the future be softened to some extent—probably will be. But until man becomes the product of a single force, and the creature of a single influence, they can never disappear. And it is fortunate they cannot. We are safe against human stagnation for some time to come. And yet a "well-balanced mind" is, as we shall hope to show, a possible acquisition, and a desirable one.

The two laws that have now been stated we believe no one understands better than the thorough phrenologist. He knows better that if all the

faculties could be brought to have *exactly the same absolute and relative strength* in all the human family, the result would be a perfect sameness of persons, uniformity of characters monotony and insipidity of life! What could we enjoy in the society of Emerson or of Patrick Flynn, if both the sage and the hod-carrier had come into existence perfect duplicates of our humble self? No phrenologist in his right senses, could teach the propriety of that *absolute balance* of the mental faculties which must lead to results so disastrous.

What, then, does the phrenologist intend by a "well-balanced mind?" Is it not such a harmonious development of the organs that they shall fit their possessor for success and enjoyment in some special line of human endeavor? Life is too short for encyclopedic knowledge or universal effort. The tendency of the age is more and more to specialities, both in science and in art. Every man and every woman needs such an *adjustment* and completeness of faculties as shall enable him or her to make of work and of life a success in some honorable and needful sphere of labor. But how many lack this balance or adjustment; and lacking it, fail miserably! The mind of Demosthenes we may declare to have been well-balanced. Its action won its possessor a complete success, in spite of the greatest obstacles. Howard's mind was balanced. His faculties worked in harmony with each other and with the work he espoused. Washington's mind was balanced, that is, in the proper and only possible sense; and we must remind INDAGATOR, also, that the "father of his country" has certainly "escaped mediocrity," although plainly neither an "enthusiast" nor a "man of genius."

Instances of want of balance are, unfortunately, too numerous. As such, we may name Keats, who died of a cruel criticism; Coleridge, who was said to have left three thousand unfinished works, essays, and discourses; Byron, who could immortalize, but could not govern himself; Poe, who, with all his genius, lived a prey to morbid imaginings and misanthropy; Webster, whose brilliant powers were tarnished by private vices. Contrast these with those previously named, and *our* individual conceptions of an unbalanced mind will appear. According to this view, intellect is not so much to be considered in this connection; and the question of balance amounts to this: Are the affective faculties, the propensities and sentiments, in harmony with each other, with honorable objects, and with the objects to which the life is devoted?

The character of mind we have described is rather the *well-balanced* than the "*evenly-balanced*." The latter, in this world, is either impossible, or, at the least, a very remote realization. We do not clearly see that it is necessary or desirable; for, although we feel that each man should, in the intervals of his specific pursuits, do all he can to develop all his faculties, and acquire a cosmopolitan taste and capability, and comprehensive ideas, yet, when we have enjoined all this, we have not provided means capable of leveling capacities, equalizing character, and monotonizing the race!

Suppose, however, here and there an individ-

ual should attain to that *even balance* which "Indagator" so much deprecates. Does a "combination of opposite forces of equal power," in this case, as in mechanics, "neutralize each other and produce inaction? We pass over the syntax of the quotation, and ask again, Must the man of evenly-balanced mind be "vacillating and uncertain," "two-sided," and destitute of purpose? We answer *No*; and the proof is easy. A man may be both "independent" and "fearful to offend," because the two qualities depend on different faculties, both of which may be well-developed. So, a man may be both "enterprising" and "cautious;" and certainly such a one is better off than he who has only enterprise or only caution! The combination of opposite forces gives *completeness*, readiness for all sorts of occasions, and by no means imposes imbecility or inaction. Some occasions demand enterprise, and this will in such cases be called forth; others call for caution, and this will then respond; others still call for the exercise of both—both will now act. If the intellect be fair, to guide them, both will act aright, and the result will be fortunate. It is so in a neighborly bargain, in the transactions of a Rothschild, in the government of a family or of a republic, in the writing of a letter or of an encyclopedia. Is not the possessor of the "opposite forces" always better off than he who is impelled by one, but destitute of the other? Just so again it will be seen in a moment that the same person may be in different acts or in the same act, both "candid" and "secretive;" if he has the time, a proficient both in science and literature; a worshipper of nature, and not less of art; an artist, and not less a philanthropist. And we believe that he who has both of the opposite endowments named in each of the above pairs (which we cite as we find them in INDAGATOR) is always, so far, a more manly, successful man; more likely even to "escape mediocrity" and become a genius than he who, for want of some one essential in the many opposites that make up the human mind, tumbles over some obstruction the moment he leaves his cradle, and slumps quietly into oblivion!

All the faculties are practically divisible into three classes, the IMPELLING, the RESTRAINING, and the KNOWING. Strip a man of a due share of either one of these, and he becomes unfortunate, and mentally a monster. Now the idea INDAGATOR would inculcate is, that there must be in some way a want of balance among these powers, in order to allow of the highest success. That is, a man's impelling powers will not act successfully unless he has *too little* of the restraining to hold them back; nor will his restraining powers act successfully unless he has *too little* of the impelling to put him powerfully in motion! Such a conclusion is only unfortunate, perhaps, in the fact that it is ridiculous. Each set of powers, or single power, acts independently and for itself, in a degree proportioned to its own strength, and whenever the objects are presented before it that naturally call it into exercise. The action of one part never interferes with the action of another, but the several strands of mental action are spun into the thread of a single outward act, and this, as a complex product, partakes of the qualities of all the faculties concerned in evol-

ving it, and in a higher degree of each in proportion as it is stronger.

No one can read carefully the article we have reviewed without pronouncing it the work of an unbalanced mind. Evidently it came forth from among the "abrupt and unequal hills and mountains" of a changeful spirit. But INDAGATOR should remember that there is no fallacy more common or more dangerous than that by which our own personality is made the law and pattern of the whole human species. The writer of this may perhaps receive the same judgment at the hands of his readers that he has meted to another; if so, he has at least been willing to avoid falling into the same error.

ATMOSPHERES.

I.

EVERYTHING in nature has an atmosphere peculiar to and characteristic of itself. The atmosphere of our globe is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, in invariable proportions, mixed with a variety of gases and vapors engendered upon its surface. This atmosphere is, and necessarily *must be*, unlike that of any other planet. It bears a certain determinate relation to the condition and position of the earth. And not only do different planets or globes possess diverse atmospheres, but the same globe at different periods of its growth is surrounded by widely differing aërial envelopments. The character of the earth's atmosphere, for instance, must have changed materially with each geological epoch. Whether or not this globe, which now bears so majestically upon its granite-ribbed bosom its nations, and cities, and forests, was once merely a vast mass of vapor floating through space, we will not now stop to inquire. The early history of the earth, like that of the tribes and nations which inhabit it, is involved in obscurity. But we trace on its broad leaves of stone-legible records of a period in which the separation of land and water took place, and a rank, dense, and ultra-tropical vegetable growth sprung up and covered the humid soil—when "the reed-like calamite bowed its hollow and fragile stems over the edges of the lakes, and the tree-ferns grew luxuriantly in the shelter of the hills and gave a wild beauty to the landscape; the lepidodendrons spread themselves in mighty forests along the plains . . . whilst the sigilarica extended their multitudinous branches, wreathing like serpents amongst the luxurious vegetation." The seas, at this period, swarmed with life, but probably no land animals existed. The atmosphere is supposed to have been so charged with carbonic acid that no animal could have existed in it. The rank vegetation of which we have spoken fed on this atmosphere and thrived, gradually absorbing and changing it, and thus preparing the way for the oxygen breathing animals. At a later period the earth was covered with creeping and flying saurians, lizards, serpents, and a thousand other animals of a low organization. These existed in an atmosphere which, though superior to that of an earlier period, was still unfitted for respiration by animals of a high order. These came when the process of purification had advanced still further. In due time man appeared, and

the earth was placed in his charge to tend and keep it.

Thus has the earth obeyed the great law of development. It still obeys it.

The two great elements of our earth-atmosphere, oxygen and nitrogen, are now found in invariable proportions everywhere; but variable quantities of other gases and vapors materially affect it, so that notwithstanding the constant movements of its currents, each country, each city or town, in fact, has its own local atmosphere. The atmosphere of London is quite unlike that of Paris. The atmospheres of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, are not less various. Persons who are at all sensitive to atmospheric changes feel this at once, on going from one of these places to another.

In the swamp country of the South the miasmatic exhalations from the stagnant water and the decaying vegetable matter of the region produce striking atmospheric changes. There thrive the live oak and the magnolia, with a thousand dark and glossy-leaved shrubs and vines, in tropical luxuriance; but many of the plants of other regions will grow sickly and die there, even though you carry with them any quantity you please of their native soil. The atmosphere of that country is fatal to Europeans, and to Americans of European descent, but the more coarsely-organized African thrives there as luxuriantly as does the magnolia or the alligator.

The difference between city and country atmosphere is too striking and well-known to need comment.

II.

Within the earth's physical atmosphere exists another and a subtler one, which, for lack of a better and more strictly philosophical term, I will call the magnetic atmosphere. This atmosphere has its changes, corresponding with the different epochs of humanity's progress. It embraces the local and peculiar atmospheres of countries, cities and societies, which are made up of those of circles, families and individuals.

The magnetic, moral, or spiritual atmospheres of different countries differ in character even more widely than their several physical atmospheres. These differences are felt, but can be described only through their effects. One is found to be particularly favorable to development in a certain direction, or to the free and harmonious growth of a certain class of characters, while another dwarfs these and causes another class to flourish. The spiritual atmosphere of New York is favorable to liberty rather than to law, or order, or harmony. It promotes the accumulation of material luxuries and encourages parade and show, but tends to make men materialistic, sordid, and false. New York is somewhat French in its social and moral tone. In Boston we breathe less freely but more regularly. Order triumphs; sometimes in union with liberty, but triumphs at all events. Life is more earnest and truthful, perhaps, than in New York, if less free. Intellect soars like a mountain peak, but glitters as coldly as pinnacles of ice in the winter moonlight. Boston is English in its dominant tone. Charleston, S. C., (to note the other extreme) has a spiritual atmosphere as bland and genial as its climate. In it the social affections

embody themselves in forms of easy grace and symmetry unknown at the North. It is favorable to high classic culture, to luxury, refinement, courtesy, hospitality, reverence, benevolence, and a high sense of honor. It promotes law and order at the expense of freedom. Progress and aspiration are lulled to wakeless slumber. These people cry out with the fabled lotus-eaters, "Let us alone. Things are well enough as they are. Progress is a chimera. Let us sleep and dream." Charleston is Oriental in its tone.

New York has its various local magnetic atmospheres. Wall street, Broadway, the Bowery, up-town, have each their atmosphere. These of course mingle, to some extent, and run into each other by imperceptible gradations. Each society, sect, trade, and profession has also its peculiar magnetic or spiritual environment. Let any one who is at all sensitive to the subtle influences of the invisible forces which everywhere act upon us, whether we are conscious of their existence or not, go on Sunday to Grace Church, to the Tabernacle, to the Church of the New Jerusalem, to one of the synagogues of modern Universalism, to an assembly of the "Free-Thinkers," as a class of infidels choose to call themselves, and though he may be unpleasantly affected by all of them, he will find that no two are alike. If they all possess the same elements, the proportions are different. In the business world, the lawyers have their atmospheres, the clergy theirs, the physicians, the merchants, the mechanics, theirs. The last is most favorable, perhaps, to spiritual development, though where all are so cramped it is hard to decide what class has, on the whole, the advantage. In the artisans, however, leagued with the students, literary men, and artists, rests the hope of the world, so far as that hope is centered on political and social reform. In European revolutions and in American agitations alike, they are ever found in the front ranks.

One step more brings us to the individual. Each individual has his or her peculiar and characteristic atmosphere. As in the case of characters or faces, no two are exactly alike. One repels, another attracts; to a third we are indifferent. One brings peace and harmony, another discord and contention. When one with whom we closely sympathize approaches, we are often aware of it even before he is at the door, though we see him not. His atmosphere reaches and mingles with ours.

In the endless variety of individual atmospheres we have the elements of the most beautiful and harmonious combinations. As they are now mixed, we will not say combined, we have continual discords. The notes and the keys are before us. Shall we never learn to draw from them the anthem of social harmony? If we are patient we shall see.

III.

In view of the facts which we have hinted at, rather than stated, certain practical reflections present themselves.

We have spoken of the influence upon us of the atmosphere in which we move. But we are not the creatures of these atmospheres; they are

rather ours. We create our own atmospheres, or rather our atmospheres are a part of us, (as the earth's atmosphere is a part of the earth,) and change with each change of our interior or spiritual life. We help to give its tone and character to the atmosphere of our social circle, of the community in which we live, of the world. Thus far, at least, we are responsible. The reaction of these atmospheres upon us, the pressure of external circumstances, we can only partially and indirectly control. But no combination of circumstances can relieve us from the duty of self-discipline and spiritual culture. It is only after we have put our own shoulders to the wheel that we are permitted to call upon Hercules to assist us. We ask in vain for God or good spirits to help us, while we make no effort to help ourselves.

We cannot avoid wholly the atmospheric or magnetic influences of the society, trade, or profession in which we find ourselves; but we can, by the exercise of our will-power, make ourselves, as we say, *positive* to them, and thus resist, in part at least, their action. We can avoid, too, when business relations do not compel us to meet them, close contacts with discordant natures. And farther, when we discover those whom our intuitions assure us are truthful and earnest and pure, we can seek their society and strive to assimilate ourselves to them. In that way will our spiritual development be promoted, and the highest aims of life attained.

It is doubtless true that there is such an intimate relation between each individual and the race, a something more than brotherhood, that we cannot escape wholly from the common destiny. In general terms, we must all be saved or damned together. But it is also true that the hell in which the race is now doomed to suffer is a broad one, and has a great variety of apartments. We are justified in choosing those which to us are most tolerable.

There are thousands of individuals in society who have in their spiritual experience, if not in practical action, passed through those transitional phases which the race must pass through ere it enters the new and higher development of the future, and are no longer satisfied with or fitted for the existing state of society. The atmosphere of one epoch, as we have seen in the case of the earth, cannot feed the life of another. Those who have passed into a certain phase of spiritual life breathe with difficulty the atmosphere of a lower phase. They cannot feel at home in the midst of those to whom that atmosphere is the true breath of life. They hear continually, or they may hear if they will but thoughtfully listen, a voice from heaven saying, "*Come ye out from among them.*"

Is it not possible that, far beyond the atmosphere of Broadway and Wall street, and the Five Points and Trinity Church, truer relations—those more friendly to the development of whatever is highest and best in man, may now be instituted, and an organization commenced which shall be at least a kind of prophecy of the "good time coming," without engaging rashly in any scheme or plan for the immediate reconstruction of our social system?

Let those who find in their hearts an affirma-

tive response to these questions take counsel together and decide what *may* and *shall* be done towards embodying their ideal in the actual. The song says, "Wait a little longer;" but shall we do nothing *but* wait? The gods help those only who help themselves.



REV. W. H. MILBURN.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, now well-known as "The Blind Orator," was born in Philadelphia, in 1823, and is now thirty-two years old; having, at this early age, in spite of an almost total deprivation of sight since his fifth year, achieved a position hardly second to any amongst our most powerful and popular preachers and orators. Mr. Milburn, while unable to see more than one letter at a time, and while acting as clerk for his father, and "general utility man" for his mother, fitted himself for college; entered, studied with marked success, until within a week or two of graduation, when his health totally failing, he was forced to leave college for a more active life. He now became a Methodist preacher, and "rode circuits" for two years. Accidentally called on to preach before a steamboat's company, including many Western Congressmen, his bold reproof of the open vices of these latter so won upon their manliness and good sense, that they not only complimented him and forced a pecuniary gift upon him, but requested him to serve as chaplain to Congress, and secured his election to that office. During six years, beginning in 1847, he was in charge of a church in Alabama; and in four of these years traveled sixty thousand miles, and preached fifteen hundred times. Since the summer of 1853, Mr. Milburn has been engaged in the profession of lecturing, in which he

has met with very remarkable success. His late course of lectures before the Boston Lowell Association, upon the Mississippi Valley, was most flatteringly received by the notional and critical Bostonians, and is, we believe, to be further worked up and elaborated by the author, for future use, either by speech or print.

Mr. Milburn is at present a resident of New York city, where he intends to become a permanent inhabitant. He is about middle height, almost unhealthily slender and frail in appearance with fair and pale complexion, delicate features, brown hair, and blue eyes; being in temperament predominantly and almost purely nervous. His personal appearance is not striking; nor at first glance does it or his head at all indicate the actual power of the man. It will appear, however, upon examination, that his brain is above average size; that its uncommon fineness of texture, which is, perhaps, its best characteristic, will abundantly account for the rapidity and force of his mental action; and that the propelling and governing faculties furnish quite sufficient stimulus to maintain that action; combativeness and destructiveness being full, firmness and self-esteem moderate, caution not too large, conscientiousness and veneration full, and benevolence, ideality, and the reflectives and perceptive generally of fair size. Resolute self-training, in a tremendous experience of self-denial and labor, has also gradually disciplined Mr. Milburn's mind into a more and more high and sustained activity, and kept that activity in the best directions. He is rather a specimen of the power of severe industry in developing fair natural gifts, than of absolute genius (so called.)

As is very frequently the case, Mr. Milburn's training, quite as much as his mere organic cerebral developments, must be counted the source of many of the traits which now distinguish him. For instance, he has been blind since his fifth year; therefore, from the necessarily increased efforts required to use the matter read to him, instead of the ever-ready book, he has acquired an enormous memory for facts, dates, anecdotes, and a very large variety of miscellaneous information. He had a long and arduous practice in preaching without notes; being always obliged to dispense with that common crutch of slow or meagre-minded men. Therefore he has become one of our readiest, most effective and graceful extemporaneous speakers. He has large social instincts; philoprogenitiveness and adhesiveness being very full, without an equal amount of "inhabitiveness;" so that he is exceedingly fond, not only of his family, but of the society of friends, under which genial stimulus he is a most delightful companion, overflowing with a most entertaining variety of harmless fun, reminiscences, personal experiences and anecdotes. This same instinct has availed to gain and preserve for him a circle of choice and loving friends, larger and more attached than can appertain to many men in the country.

Mr. Milburn, though a very slender and even feeble looking man, has great constitutional recuperative energy, and is capable of a surprising amount of labor. This is a gift—a constituent quality of his very fine muscular fibre and strong nervous system; and he possesses it, not by ac-

quisition and careful preservation, but in spite of some rather unjustifiable neglects, hygienically speaking—that is, he has long lived a student's life, as a rule has used an unhealthy posture in sitting, and smokes tobacco pretty freely.

The character of Mr. Milburn's oratory, like that of his mental *status*, is such as the combined influence of his original constitution and his training have produced. He speaks correctly, easily, fluently, gracefully and impressively; occasionally in some slight measure from memory, but mainly trusting to the words which he is sure will spontaneously arise on the spur of the occasion. His study he judiciously bestows upon the matter and structure of the thoughts, and these he prepares with careful industry. He is not distinctly a logician, nor can he be called a master of splendid or classic rhetoric. He is a graphic delineator of a series of pictures, or he presents a clear and striking narrative, or he discusses a subject of home and general interest in plain and forcible and outspoken language, that no man can fail to understand, rising into eloquence, pathos, or sarcasm when the occasion calls for it. And he embellishes his address with many new and quaint anecdotes, or pithy and apposite illustrations, drawn from the great stores in his memory, after a fashion that not seldom reminds one of the old days of parables and apothegms; and that is unmistakably the very plainest and shortest road to men's business and bosoms. Mr. Milburn is emphatically a speaker for the people.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

In this portrait a predominance of the nervous or mental temperament is indicated. If the person had been blessed with sight, so that he could conveniently have labored, he would have developed in his physical constitution considerable of the enduring or motive temperament. As it is, he has a kind of passive power or endurance which would enable him to suffer privation and moderate labor for a long time without breaking down. He has descended from a long-lived ancestry, and has also inherited a high degree of mental activity.

The organs situated above the ears, which give force, artifice, selfishness and severity, do not appear to be large. The faculties which predominate in his character are those that give social power, moral and religious sentiment, ambition, imagination, and intellect. He is not a man of base animal feeling. He loves his friends for their purity, elevation, and refinement, rather than from secondary or selfish considerations. His love is more spiritual than animal, more self-sacrificing for the happiness of others than employed for the purpose of enhancing his own happiness merely. He is naturally cautious, watchful, and mindful of consequences; very ambitious to be appreciated, and to excel in whatever is elevated, moral and intellectual. He would not pride himself on gymnastic power, or in physical dexterity, or personal beauty, as he would to rise in position and respect among the worthy on account of the higher qualities of character and achievement. He is very firm, but not quarrelsome; stands his ground, but does not willingly contend physically; is more de-

fensive than aggressive; more fond of argument than any other mode of contending; should be known for general stability, prudence, and integrity, and for a high sense of honor; for dignity and self reliance. Still, he is polite, very respectful to superiors, and has strong reverence for things sacred, and a high devotional spirit. He has strong religious impulses, and his idea of reputation is intimately blended with what is polished and elevated, not with animal zeal or rash radicalism. His fine imagination makes him capable of appreciating whatever is poetical, artistic, and elegant, and those faculties serve to give polish to his language and manners. He appreciates art highly, and would employ it readily and happily in speaking or writing. He has all those qualities requisite for minute and extended scholarship. He remembers the knowledge which he obtains, and gathers his own facts from which to draw inferences; hence he is clear, and effective, and independent as a reasoner. His Form, Size, Weight, Locality, and Order are all large, which have been, doubtless, cultivated by the fact of his blindness. He calculates magnitudes and distances with remarkable accuracy, and seldom gets lost. His Order is large, and as a want of sight makes it necessary for him to have system in all things, this organ has probably been much cultivated. In the centre of the brow, directly over the eye, it will be seen that there is an inward curving; this is the location of the organ of Color, and as this faculty is exercised only in connection with vision, those without sight are unable to cultivate this organ, consequently it remains small. He has all the elements of fancy, pathos, and power, which, trained to action, would make him an orator of the first order on moral and pathetic themes. He is naturally fond of science, gathers facts readily, and loves to reason upon them. He has a decidedly scholarly organization, and would be able to acquire knowledge more easily than most persons. His organization is so well balanced that he comprehends the relation of facts and principles, and his memory is such that he retains a very vivid recollection of all the impressions that are made on his mind, and he can call them up at pleasure with remarkable distinctness. On the whole, intelligence, amiability, goodness, scientific, artistic and oratorical talent are the leading traits indicated by the portrait. The examiner does not know the name or history of the man, and makes this description entirely from the portrait. He was informed that the man was blind, which, however, is easily seen by the engraving.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.—A surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistment. By permission of the Captain, in a company containing fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact. The true history was obtained of every man.—On investigation, it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty, thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and had once been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

REVIEWS.

VITAL ELECTRO-DYNAMISM, OR, THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF MIND AND MATTER; Demonstrated by Experiments entirely New, and by Reasoning based upon the History of the Nervous System. By A. J. P. PHILIPS, Professor of Electro-Biology. Paris, 1855.

A COPY of the volume under the foregoing title (that is, under the title of which the above is a translation—for the work is written in French) was a short time since placed in our hands, bearing upon its title-page the superscription, "*American Phrenological Journal—a Tribute from the Author.*" It is from the press of Mr. J. B. BAILLIERE of Paris, bookseller to the Imperial Academy of Medicine; and as a publisher—judging from the number and variety, and the boldness of the novelties in the various branches of science which are ushered forth by him—the most fearless patron in Europe of authors who leave the beaten track. Had there lived a Bailliere in the day of Galileo, he would of a surety have earned the glory of being the publisher of that immortal "*Innovator.*"

Upon receiving this volume, (which reached us through our neighbor of "*The Scientific Bookstore,*" 290 Broadway—a branch of the great establishment at Paris,) we placed it in the hands of a friend to whom the French language is as familiar as his own, and upon whose critical judgment we place great reliance. Forthwith running his eye over the *preface* and the *table of contents*, and then dipping into it here and there, he expressed the conviction, that it is "*the book upon the subject?*" and at the same time his curiosity to know "*who this American can be, who writes such French—French which would not be disclaimed by a Paris savant of the highest renown in the scientific world.*" Upon this point it was not in our power to satisfy him. Mr. Philips, as he himself has occasion to state in the course of his work, is a stranger to us; we know nothing of his antecedents. But these—or we are most egregiously mistaken—are soon to become a subject of general interest.

In another column will be found a letter from our friend, accompanying the return of the volume. We should like to give it under the writer's signature, but he prefers to remain *incognito*. We publish also one of the passages of the work, with a translation of which he has favored us. This cannot fail, we think, to excite a general desire for the appearance of the entire book in our language; and as will be seen by our friend's letter, it was his wish to provide for the early gratification of this desire. But the author having reserved to himself the right to publish translations, his will upon this point must be the law for all who have a respect for the rights of authorship, whether secured or not by legislative enactments and judicial forms.

S. R. WELLS, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* I am your debtor for a great enjoyment, a very great one indeed, in the opportunity afforded me to become acquainted with the work of Mr. Philips. By no book ever read by me, have I been more deeply impressed with the fitness of the author to handle his subject; and, the subject being a new one, (as in the case with *Electro-Biology* in regard to most people) to recommend it to the attention of all thinkers. This, the book which

I return to you cannot fail to do. Indeed, to say that it *recommends* its subject to attention, is to use too feeble a word. It establishes an indisputable claim to the attention of every one who would not be behind the age in which we live, of all who would not belong to the class whom COMTE calls "*les esprits arrivés*." (Minds in the rear.)

It is indeed a masterly performance. The author writes *down* upon his theme: looking down upon it from the loftiest heights of science; surveying it from an elevation which enables him to see it in its *entirety*, and affords a commanding view of all its relations and bearings. At every page you find fresh proof that this topic has at length been taken up by a competent hand; by a thinker qualified in every respect to do full justice to it, qualified not only as regards vigor, and boldness, and independence of mind; but qualified also as regards scientific attainments and high mental discipline, and thorough familiarity with the recognized laws of philosophical investigation.

Far different has been its fate hitherto. For his predecessors in this field—so far as known to me, have, with but one exception, proved themselves to be utter sciolists. They have shown, that whatever might be the native vigor of mind exhibited by them, they were woefully deficient in all else that was requisite for the accomplishment of the task which they had the temerity to undertake: woefully deficient alike in the mental discipline and in the *tone* of mind, and in the scientific preparation, without which their work could only turn out to be a botch. As the necessary consequence of this unfitness, their productions are full of crudities; and these—as was inevitable—have had for their effect the actual *discrediting* of the subject. Such has been the effect with all readers sufficiently acquainted with the sciences, to detect the ignorance which those authors betray; or sufficiently conversant with the recognized requirements of scientific research and just reasoning to be aware how very widely (and *wildly*) these requirements are departed from by them.

The relations which the subject of electro-biology bears to the two branches of science, physics and physiology—physics (including chemistry) so far as regards the *imponderables*, and physiology so far as regards the *nervous system*—these relations are perfectly obvious. It is perfectly manifest at the very first glance, that electro-biology, if entitled to consideration, cannot but have those two sciences for its basis; and that consequently to obtain acceptance among real thinkers, everything advanced in regard to it must be in harmony with the recognized truths of those sciences, or else must be preceded by an exposure of some latent and hitherto undetected error involved in those supposed truths. Hence the manifest necessity of a thorough familiarity with those branches, as an indispensable prerequisite for presenting the new science in any other than a revolting form. But the writers and declaimers to whom I refer, so far from being possessed of this indispensable qualification, have shown themselves to be not so much as conscious of it; and the subject has been dealt with by them in a manner evincing

that habitual crudeness of thought, and that habitual contentment with half-formed and quarter-formed ideas, which affords the only possible explanation of the delusion on their part in fancying themselves to be engaged in recommending their darling subject, whilst to others it was apparent that they were hard at work in positively discrediting it to all whose minds are sufficiently disciplined to distinguish what has been felicitously termed "the intrepidity of ignorance" from that happy blending of confidence and modesty which constitutes the characteristic accompaniment of well-concocted and matured thought.

The one exception to this sciolism known to me, is ALFRED SMEE. His fitness and right to handle the subject are sufficiently manifest from his writings, independently of the attestation of his scientific attainments, afforded by their having earned for him the F. R. S., which we see appended to his name. But electro-biology stands discredited by him also. This effect is produced not by any mental deficiencies evinced in dealing with the subject, but by the result to which its investigation has brought him; a result so discordant with our very consciousness, so shocking to our HUMANITY in its inmost depths and recesses, that it may well inspire distrust in the investigations which led to it, and be regarded as being in itself a peremptory condemnation of the science, as a thing essentially illusory.

SMEE has actually reasoned himself—or rather *experimented* himself—into the belief, that MAN is nothing else or more than an organized electro-magnetic machine! That is nothing more than a *material* machine; the only essential difference between this machine and such as are made with human hands, being that the one is composed of *organic*, the other of *inorganic* matter. THOUGHT, VOLITION, CONSCIOUSNESS itself, these are nothing else than results of the particular juxtaposition of the particular material elements which are brought together in the human body. Between these phenomena and those presented by the action of a galvanic battery, there is no *essential* difference. They are all alike phenomena of *matter*, and of nothing else.

Such is the *terminus* of Smee's researches—*scientific* researches—into his own nature, into the *nature of man*! And from this conclusion, from this thorough *scientific* conviction on his part, as his only escape therefrom, the only possible escape which presents itself to his mind, he takes refuge in *Faith*. He believes that he has a *Soul*, he believes that *He* is something else than a particular modification of Matter. But he believes this not from interrogating his consciousness, not because his Soul feels and knows that it is *something*, that it is a *reality*, possessed of a real existence of its own; but because, and only because, he has this assurance from Revelation. That is to say, among the thoughts, the beliefs—all thought, all belief, being agreeably to his *scientific* convictions purely electro-magnetic phenomena—among the thoughts and beliefs which have occurred in *other* electro-magnetic machines some thousands of years ago, have been certain thoughts and beliefs, which, by the machines in which they occurred, were thought and believed to be caused in them by the direct

agency of the creator. And these thoughts and beliefs so occurring in those machines, constitute for him the sole ground, and at the same time an all-sufficient ground for the conviction that *they* were *not*—as his science demonstrates that *all* thoughts are—purely electro-magnetic phenomena.

In this strange paradox of Smee's, we have what may be called the *nadir* of electro-biology. In Philips's work all the fogs and mists which concealed it from view being dispersed, its *zenith* stands revealed. And a most glorious, resplendent zenith it is.

The more strictly scientific portion of the work, or to speak more accurately—for it is rigorously scientific throughout—the fundamental portion, that which constitutes the basis of all the rest, cannot fail to occasion a stir among physiologists. For considered with reference solely to their science, it places them under the necessity either of detecting and exposing the fallacies which it contains, or of accepting it as the most important accession which has ever been made to that branch of knowledge.

Taking physiology, especially the physiology (including of course the anatomy) of the nervous system, for his starting point—and in doing this he exhibits the most masterly familiarity with it, in its very minutest details—planting himself upon this science in its ultimate developments, as thus far attained, he demonstrates in the first place (with a view to the elucidation of the facts of electro-biology) that these developments are abundantly sufficient for the solution of those great problems which down to our day have been the despair of philosophy. These sphynxes are met, and one by one they are vanquished. The nature of *INSTINCT*, hitherto considered so inscrutable, the *rationale* of the action and reaction of the mind upon the body, and of the body upon the mind, or as the French express it, of the *moral* upon the *physique*, and of the *physique* upon the *moral*, these problems are shown to be quite simple questions, when viewed under the light afforded by the physiology of the nervous system; questions which require for their solution nothing but the application of its recognized truths. The latter of these topics, for instance—the action and reaction between mind and body—is shown to consist simply in the correlation of the functions of the *two* nervous systems: that of the vegetative life and that of the animal life or life of relation. And this correlation of *functions* is shown to be a natural physiological consequence of the *structural* correlation which anatomy reveals: a revelation which indeed is not absolutely complete, but is sufficiently so for the purpose; being, as it is perfect and consistent throughout, so far as the eye, aided by the allies which modern art has created for this organ, is competent to receive it.

Before I had read a dozen pages of this work, I formed the determination to translate it. This would have been truly a labor of love; and it would have been accomplished before this time, but for the publisher's advertisement (which escaped my notice until I had read the book through, many parts of it over and over again,) that the author reserves to himself the right to make translations of it. His will upon the subject

is of course law for me, and I trust that it will be so for others.

As a slight return for the pleasure you have afforded me, I have, however, made for your columns the accompanying translation of a section of the work in which honorable mention is made of your labors; and also of another, which will afford to your readers an idea of its general tone and drift. This note of encouragement, thus striking upon your ear from across the Atlantic, is indeed a thing worth having. It comes from a clarion voice, a voice all-sufficient, a thousand times over, to drown all murmurs; let them come whence they may, proceeding from the dread of light, of free thought and the frank interchange of thought, be the subject what it may.

That you may ever continue—as I have no doubt you will continue—to merit such cheers, is the best wish that can be made for you by

Yours truly,

Philadelphia, Dec. 1855.

VITAL ELECTRO-DYNAMISM. By A. J. P. Philips.

A passage of the work translated for the
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

§ IV.

The Physiology of the Brain, the Basis of Psychology and of Morals.

In order to give aid to the natural evolution of the human soul, the law of this evolution must first be known to us. In order to know how the necessary equilibrium of its functions is to be maintained, and how it is to be restored when disturbed, we must first know in what this equilibrium consists. In a word, before we can lay down for the soul its proper regimen, it is indispensable that her nature be known to us; we must have determined what her faculties are, what are their wants, and what is the end for which they each exist.

Such is the course which has generally been adopted by philosophers. But have they attained the proposed goal? The chaos of their contradictory psychologies, and the yet more frightful chaos which is presented by society as the result of the laws laid down by them for its government, show clearly enough that the discovery of truth has not been the reward of their endeavors. But it is of no use to arraign the dead for faults which, after all, are attributable to their times rather than to themselves. It will serve a better purpose to seek to account for their errors.

In their endeavors to accomplish the analysis of the soul, and to construct the classification of its faculties, psychologists have, down to a recent period, found themselves in the position of the earlier anatomists. These, destitute of the aids afforded by dissection, were confined to external signs, as their means of judging of the state of the internal organs, of their situation, their form and their mechanism; and these judgments were often based upon analogies the most illusory and crude. The revelations of the modern scalpel have shown that conjectural anatomy was a farago of errors, a mass of monstrous conceptions altogether foreign to the reality of things. Conjectural psychology has built itself

up under the same conditions; the same vice is inherent in it, the same fate awaits it.

So long as the mental faculties could be studied no otherwise than in their objective manifestations, as presented by the acts of individuals; or else in their subjective manifestation, as presented to the consciousness; the student found himself in the presence of effects so exceedingly complex and so inextricably entangled together, that it was about impossible to follow the thread conducting to the origin of each; and so to ascend with certainty from the effect to its appropriate and distinct cause.

The discovery of Gall is at length come, to illumine with the torch of science the obscure paths of psychologies. In effect, each faculty of the soul having for its special organ a determinate portion of the brain—and we have just proved that it was to be expected to be so—and it being established by observation, that the development of each organ coincides with the development of the corresponding faculty; one conceives that it is relatively quite easy, by comparing together cerebrally and mutually a great number of individuals, to arrive at the exact determination of the faculty which corresponds to each point of the surface of the cranium, which surface is the external reproduction of the form of the encephalon. Thus, each cerebral organ represents without variation a particular mental faculty, or else a natural group of determinate faculties—just as the optic and olfactive lobes represent respectively the senses of seeing and of hearing. We have then the certainty that every mental phenomenon which is referrible to one and the same organ, is equally referrible to one and the same faculty. Hence we are no longer exposed, as in the speculations of conjectural psychology, to the mistake of multiplying one single cause by the diversity of the effects produced by it; or to the converse mistake of constituting into so many separate faculties what are in reality nothing more than different characters in which one and the same faculty manifests itself under varying conditions; just as if one were to arrange into three animal classes the caterpillar, the chrysalis and the butterfly.

NEUROSCRYCH (Phrenology) comes forward and rectifies a multitude of blunders of this kind, committed by the framers of the various systems of the soul. Thus, for instance, this new science establishes that MEMORY is an attribute, appertaining in common to all the faculties, the sensitive, the intellectual, and the passional; and not as had hitherto generally been taught a distinct faculty, entitled to a place in the classification of the faculties, as are the faculties of smell, individuality, reason, justice, pride and the rest.*

* Note of the American Translator. The fact that memory had always held a place among the distinct faculties of the mind, until dislodged by phrenology, constitutes a most striking and conclusive proof of the treacherous nature of the processes hitherto relied upon for constructing systems of mental philosophy. That the ability to recollect or remember [in other words to retain and recall ideas] may exist in the highest perfection as regards some things, and at the same time be altogether wanting, or very nearly so, as regards other things, is a fact that requires only to be stated to command assent from every one. Now this could not possibly be the case, if this ability were in regard to all these different things dependent upon one and the same

All the phenomena of the soul being thus collected into natural groups upon determinate organs, this bringing together of the phenomena appertaining to each group enables us to distinguish their common characteristic, and to settle the definition of the faculty whereof they constitute the manifold manifestation. Under the guidance thus afforded by neuropsychy, we are conducted to the identification of the radical faculties of the soul. Moreover, it presents to us in the topographic distribution of their cerebral organs, the incontestable model of the true classification of those faculties.

In short, psychology constitutes the indispensable preliminary to the determination of the rules for the culture of the soul; whilst on the other hand it is the physiology of the brain alone that has been able thus far to furnish, or that seems capable of furnishing to psychology the foundations of a positive science.

It is just to recognise here, that Fourier in proposing a classification of the faculties of the soul which is entirely new, presents his conception as a mathematical result obtained by the processes of that transcendental and universal algebra of the laws of nature, whereof he affirms himself to be the revealer. But inasmuch as he has not submitted his calculations to our scrutiny, we are unable to verify their justness; and consequently we cannot recognise his theory of the functions of the soul as possessing a scientific character, however ready we may be to acknowledge its immense superiority to all the psychologies engendered by the imaginations of philosophers.

II.

The evident and reluctant necessity of a moral culture has at all times led men to seek for the rules of this art in the analysis of the passions. As has already been said, psychologists have launched themselves upon the chances

of faculty. If it were one and the same faculty that is employed in retaining words, and numbers, and tunes, and colors, and forms, &c.; it would be altogether impossible that a person who can commit words to memory with the utmost ease, should be utterly deficient in the same ability with regard to numbers, or tunes, or colors, &c. It is then manifest that this ability instead of being the exercise of one and the same faculty exerted upon different subjects, must be a constituent element entering into the composition of different faculties; a constituent element which, as appertaining to the faculties severally, will be found to exist in different individuals in a degree corresponding to that in which the faculty to which it belongs is possessed by them. Thus the faculty of readily forming distinct and clear ideas of forms, or of colors, or of tunes, &c., would have for its natural accompaniment a correspondingly good memory of forms, or colors, or tunes, &c. In a word, the ability to retain and recall the idea would constitute part of the faculty, having that particular thing for the appropriate subject upon which to exercise itself.

And yet, notorious as is the fact above stated, and obvious as is the conclusion to which this fact compels us, the notion that memory constitutes one of the independent and substantive faculties of the mind, remained unquestioned until phrenology finding that she could discover no organ of memory, and at the same time discovering from observation that retentiveness is possessed with reference to the several products of various mental action in a degree proportioned to the development of the organ on which each kind of action depends, was led to the true view of the subject, namely: that memory is not one of the independent, substantive faculties of the mind, but an adjunct of an ingredient in those faculties which are so, and which have each its own appropriate cerebral organ.

of conjecture. Uncertain as are the results of such a method, these have been held as true by those by whom they have been obtained; and thus each system of psychology has given birth to its system of *morals*.

Morals, methodically defined, constitute the *culture of the passions*, under the threefold aspect of education, hygiene and therapeutics. It seems to me interesting to enter here upon a succinct parallel of these various *systems of morals*, in order that their respective vices and merits may be subjected to the criterion of the natural principles of man-culture above established.

Having before their eyes the universal warfare of the passions and their apparently contradictory requirements, the earlier moralists destitute of the high teachings of physiology believed that they saw in the human soul a compound of elements essentially antagonistic; a compound of good and evil, a compound of good passions and bad passions. One may readily guess what kind of course such like psychological views were likely to trace out for morals. By an extravagance at least equally monstrous as that which a physician would commit, who being struck with the disorders caused by the bile, should conclude therefrom in favor of suppressing the liver, as being a superfluous and noxious organ; moralists in order to remedy the disorder exhibited by the passions, have found nothing better to advise than to chain up some of them by way of restoring peace to the others; they are to be compressed as far as possible, actually stifled if this can be done; this utter extinction being regarded as the ultimate term of perfection. All these follies of philosophic ignorance now stand stripped of their masks by the discoveries of modern natural sciences; and if they still have authority for the multitude, it is because powerful interests are committed in maintaining their false *prestige*.

Fourier's doctrine has come, and by it has been inaugurated the era of scientific morals. Whatever may be the value of his opinions as to details, and of his special definitions; whatever may be the justness of his plans, one thing we may affirm: the author of the "*Theory of Universal Unity*" has established for the first time the true starting point for the integral culture of man. This he has done by proclaiming that all man's faculties are necessarily good,* and equally legitimate. And by this grand initiative he has placed himself at an immeasurable superiority above the greatest moralists, ancient and modern.

Instead of requiring that the liver be abolished, because the bile causes jaundice; Fourier asks, that the liver be disembarassed of the foreign obstacles which interfere with the regular exercise of its functions, thereby compelling it to cause disturbance among those of its fellow organs. He asks, that the passions be placed in a normal medium, one calculated to favor their

harmonic play; a medium which instead of keeping them struggling one against the other, should allow them to combine their forces, and to converge one and all to the production of happiness, the final work for which alone they exist; the work in which each has its own allotted task, to which neither of the others is competent.

Every moral conception having for its basis the data furnished by a psychological one, Fourier's scheme of morals should be received with all the reserve which it behooves us to evince in judging of the merits of the psychology of which that scheme is the fruit. This psychology, as we have already remarked, claims to have for its basis the applications of a rigorous method; the demonstration of which, however, has never been produced. In reading the works of certain publicists of the Phalansterian School, I have been greatly surprised at the facility with which profound rationalists have allowed themselves to be seduced by the mere *ipse dixit* of the master, so far as to accept without proof as incontestable truths the boldest assertions upon the fundamental and ultimate questions of science; assertions upon comparative physiology in its higher reaches, upon astronomy, upon cosmogony, and upon the characteristics of that law of universal unity and analogy—a glimpse of which has been obtained by some great naturalists—whereby are collected together into one single supreme synthesis, all the particular relations respectively constituting the subject matter of a system of general formula. The conceptions of Fourier bear beyond question the impress of a genius of the highest stamp. Nevertheless it is imprudent to expend all the wealth of an intellect in building up the edifice of a theory, until one has made sure that the foundations rest every where upon rock, and not upon sand.

His analysis of the passions being definitively made, and the bearings which they naturally have upon each other being determined; Fourier taking these conclusions for his data, proceeds to calculate what social conditions are adequate for securing to each faculty and to each disposition the full freedom of its play, for facilitating that of the affinities for preventing conflicts and collisions; in a word, for substituting an harmonious concert in place of the existing warfare of the passions. He has gone to work as a machinist, who finding the scattered pieces of an unknown machine, should seek by studying the various wheels individually and comparatively to discover the secret of their conjoint character, the system of their combination; in a word, the unity of their mechanism. Thus also it is that naturalists having discovered a few fossil fragments of antediluvian organisms, are enabled by means of these elements as data, to ascend to the synthesis of the entire organism, and to effect the complete reconstitution of the animal. More yet, under the guidance of method they succeed in discovering with the most marvellous accuracy, all the *conditions of existence* by which each species whilst living, was surrounded. That which the watchmaker does with the scattered wheels of a watch; that which Cuvier has done with the teeth of the Mastodon; this same thing Fourier has endeavored to do with human passions, taking them in the state in which they

were presented to his observation by the condition of man, as he now is. From the organization of man as an individual, he has sought to deduce the organization of the collective man. If he has failed, we must at least acknowledge that the sublime audacity of the attempt, rendered him worthy of success.

The justness of the social synthesis of Fourier depends essentially upon the accuracy of his analysis of the passions. Before entering upon the enquiry whether his deductions be logical, we must then ascertain whether his premises be true. This point, I repeat, is in my opinion one which neuropsychy alone is capable of determining; for it alone possesses a compass whereby to be guided with certainty in the exploration of the human soul. Tried by this touchstone, the conceptions of Fourier will, in most cases perhaps, be found to attest the intuitive penetration of that superior intellect; but sometimes they will, I fear, be seen to involve mistakes similar to those into which the most judicious physiologist of Saturn or Uranus could not fail to fall, if being sent to our globe to depict the physiological character of our human race, he should land in the Valais. In such case the *goitre*, a morbid affection which in that country has become normal, would certainly appear to him to be a regular organ; and of this organ he would, vainly of course, seek to discover the natural function. Failing to find it, he would perhaps set to work to invent one. Has not Fourier at times fallen into the error of mistaking for a primitive faculty some *passional excrecence*? Has he not introduced into his tables of the physiology of the soul terms which in truth belong to its pathology or teratology? *That is the question.*

The Fourier doctrine presents a considerable gap, which lessens its value and weakens the influence which it is in other respects worthy of exercising. "By the play of the social mechanism of *harmony* all the wounds of the soul will forthwith be healed, and her health, her free development and her happiness for ever secured. Let us then constitute the *phalansterian regimen*; let us ascend to the capitol."

Such is Fourier's last word. But between *society*, as we have it, and his *phalanstery*, there gapes an immense chasm; an abyss which he had too much good sense not to perceive, but which he had also too much enthusiasm duly to consider: at a single bound he sought to leap over it. But humanity still creeps, she cannot fly; and those wings with which she is as yet unprovided, and which are indispensable to her attaining the heights of her future destinies, Fourier has done nothing to make them grow. His doctrine is entirely devoid, it is even systematically devoid of everything in the shape of a present palliative for the bleeding wounds of the soul; it holds out no fortifying elixir to reanimate her stricken down courage, to impart to her the strength which she requires to raise herself up in the quagmire of corruption in which she lies prostrate, and to march with a firm step towards the glorious future which awaits her. In his wrath against the moralists, Fourier has carried his criticism beyond the bounds of truth. In passing sentence upon doc-

* And what an insult to Divine Majesty is involved in the contrary assertion! What contumely upon the All-Wise and the All-Good, what practical atheism, in imputing upon the Creator the implantation in man's nature, of any element which is *essentially* evil? I say *atheism*: for wherein consists the difference between a denial of the existence of an All-Perfect Creator, and the assertion that elements thus *essentially* evil exist in the nature of the being created after his own image! [Translator.]

trines which unquestionably are illusive and doubtless have had their day, he has included in the condemnation the first of all the regenerative powers; he has proscribed the natural ally, the indispensable ally of his own doctrine. Under the name of *morals*—a name which truth to say has had its title to respect rendered exceedingly equivocal—he has confounded together the falsehood of the hypocrite and that sublime power bestowed upon the soul, the power to raise up a sister soul, to fortify her, to ennoble her, to temper her anew; to impart to her strength and courage to resume her place in the ranks of humanity-militant, and to take her share of toil and of glory in the holy war of progress.

The part which the phalansterian school has so deplorably neglected and ignored, has been better understood upon the other continent;* and it has been accepted by men whom their remarkable merit raises to the level of the task. The school of the *American Phrenologists* has been at work for ten years; busy in spreading among the masses a knowledge of the laws of education and hygiene in their integrity: such as they unfold themselves from the law of the natural functions of man, studied at their fountain head: that is to say in the human soul. It has employed itself in bringing into play the *psycopathic* instrument of morals, physiologically understood, in order to imbue the nation with the sentiment of truth regarding the nature of man; in order to awaken among the people an energetic aspiration towards individual perfectionment by personal culture, and thereby towards the realization of an aggregate of general conditions suitable for bringing about an application to society at large of the rules of MAN-CULTURE.

The important school of which mention has just been made, has its seat at New York. It has a periodical organ, entitled *The American Phrenological Journal*; and besides it disseminates numerous publications, the greater part of which due to the pen of the Messieurs FOWLER, are in my judgment master-pieces of moral anatomy and physiology. I cannot believe that any one will ever bring to the task greater penetration, greater tact and practical sense in the dissection of the soul, in the observation of the infinitely varied play of its faculties, in the appreciation of the effects of each passion, and in the rational determination of all the possible combinations of these forces and of the social phenomena which are the logical results of each one of them. Even although Gall's doctrine were nothing better than an error, the works referred to

* Note of the American translator. The author has here inadvertently committed an injustice, which it would be unpardonable not to rectify. To Scotland, and not to this country, to Scotland in the person of her illustrious son GEORGE COMBE, belongs the honor of initiating this movement. He is its father. Those among us who have devoted themselves to this work are his pupils, and they have no higher ambition than to prove themselves worthy of their revered master. And he would revolt at the injustice of omitting in this connection the names of GALL and SPURZHEIM, whose right it is to live for ever in the grateful memories of men as the fathers of phrenological science, and the authors of all the benefits which humanity may derive from its applications to what our author calls MAN-CULTURE. To Combe belongs the glory of having first seen and made these applications.

would not be any the less excellent, as treatises upon education, hygiene and reform. In order to give the greater authority to my estimate of their value, and to inspire my readers with the desire to verify for themselves the justness of this appreciation, it will be as well perhaps to declare here that the men whose labors I thus extol, are personally unknown to me. My relations towards them have never been any other than those of a reader to an author.

In order to enable my readers to seize the spirit of the moral doctrines of the American phrenological school, I think it well to give here some extracts from one of the most popular of its publications. This is a small volume, entitled "SELF CULTURE," the teachings of which addressed to the masses are presented in an elementary form, simple and quite familiar; whereby their practical character and tendency are but all the better brought into relief. The only reproach which for my part I feel disposed to address to the school of the Messieurs FOWLER, is that they seem to count rather too much upon the power of isolated education, and not to consider sufficiently that the harmony of the individual man cannot be fully realized otherwise than in the harmony of the collective man; organized, just as the various limbs of the body could not fulfill the objects to which they are respectively destined, outside of the organization of the corporeal system; wherein each particular force is placed in an exact relation towards other forces, which are the indispensable complements of its peculiar function.

[Here follow copious extracts from O. S. Fowler's "SELF-CULTURE," beginning with the chapter headed "*Normality of the Functions.*"]

§ VI.

Retrospective Glance, and Conclusion regarding the Author's Experiments.

The relation of experiments cited by way of introduction at the commencement of this book, will, notwithstanding that their authenticity is vouched for by testimonies which cannot be gainsaid, have caused many an incredulous person to shake his head, and will have elicited from many others that murmur of faith too rudely tried: *Durus est hic sermo!*

I have a firm confidence that after having pursued, with the close attention which the nature of the subject demands, the theoretical applications presented in this work, the most skeptical will not hesitate to sacrifice their last doubt upon the altar of a truth which demands recognition upon the twofold title, of the material fact, and of a rational demonstration; a demonstration which I make bold to assert, yields but little to pure mathematical analysis, in point of force, precision and clearness.

Thus by experiments made upon thousands of persons and repeated by hundreds of my pupils, I have established the fact that every function of the soul and every function of organic life may be subjected to the absolute empire of a foreign will. I have shown that these functions may all be modified by that will, modified in all ways and in all degrees; that they may be exalted to the highest paroxysm, or struck with total inertia; and finally, that they may be determined to the

production of all the vital phenomena which they are capable of manifesting. I have shown that all this may be done by the instrumentality of one and the same agent, an agent which is impalpable and invisible; namely: a *thought*, a *word*.

But this was not enough to subdue the general prepossession of the learned. After having shown to them the facts, it was incumbent upon me to demonstrate to them, that these facts whereby the prejudices of their philosophy are so acutely wounded, are nothing else than the logical consequence, the rigorous and inevitable consequence of the laws of anatomy and of physiology proclaimed by themselves; laws, the discovery of which constitutes their title of glory.

It will then be now admitted that a *word* is capable of instantaneously bringing on paralysis and chorea in all their forms of producing amaurotic blindness, deafness, insensibility, irrepressible motion; capable of exciting vomiting and perspiration, of bringing on fever or arresting the circulation of the blood, of causing an eclipse, total or partial of the memory, of plunging the child into decrepitude, the learned man into ignorance, the man of genius into idiocy; capable of transforming affection into aversion, hatred into love; capable of abolishing even the idea of one's own identity; capable of so affecting the perceptive faculties, as entirely to shut off the spectacle afforded by the outward world as it actually is, at the same time substituting in its place the apparition of a fantastic scene: a scene, the objects of which purely imaginary as they are, manifest themselves to the illusioned senses of the spectator, by impressions of the utmost vividness.

This is what will be admitted, and what is more, it will be understood.

"But," it will be said, "of what use is all this? This discovery is curious, but what benefit can humanity expect to derive from it?" Those who have understood me, will be at no loss for the answer: "the force by which such perturbations can be induced in the healthy man, furnishes the means whereby they may be made to cease in the diseased man."

In effect, if we demonstrate the properties of mental impression by making it produce paralysis, it is to prove that in mental impression resides the virtue of restoring motion to the paralytic. If by mental impression we reach the intellectual faculties, it is to make known that mental impression is a spark whereby the torch of intellect may be rekindled. If we have exhibited the man of pure character and jealous of his honor, whom a mental impression has sufficed in an instant to degrade and plunge into abasement, it is in order that by this frightful proof of its power, mental impression may attract from all the closest attention; it is in order that all may see in it the sure instrumentality by means of which may be closed the gulf of depravation, wherein the whole human race seems about to be swallowed up.

The mission of *psycopathy* (we will call by this name the art of the applications of mental impression) reaches further yet. To it is reserved to be the instrument concurrently with mesmerism, of the work without an equal which is to stamp this age as the greatest of all. Angel of

the last judgment, it comes to awake to their resurrection faculties of the human soul which have been dormant from the moment of her fall: faculties, the glorious awaking of which is to dissipate the cruel illusion of death, cause the phantom of nothingness to vanish, and finally, to draw aside the veil which debars our lower world from the cheering spectacle of the superior existence and from intercourse with the generations who have gone before us, and who are there assembled together after having successively passed through the brief period of this life.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

We have long thought that buildings might be erected, composed mostly of gravel, which abounds so plentifully in nearly all our prairie ridges—buildings that would combine in an eminent degree, *utility, cheapness, and beauty*. On this subject, in a late number of the 'Prairie Farmer,' we find some remarks by H. G. Bulkeley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., wherein is stated the cause of the failures in erecting the concrete or gravel wall, together with a few directions for building houses of this material.

Gravel houses are somewhat in disrepute with some from the fact of a defect in the former mode of building them, by which the mortar or concrete sometimes cracked or fell down before the walls were dry. Having had some experience in building concrete houses, I am free to say I think them a first-rate house, when properly built, and combining utility with cheapness and beauty.

It simply needs some plan in connection with the old mode, for keeping the walls straight and perpendicular, the windows and door frames in their places, and to steady the mortar to keep it from cracking or falling, until it is fairly set or dry.

If the walls are kept straight until dry, and are built with good clean sand or gravel, they will soon become nearly as hard and solid as rock itself. Besides, walls built of this material make better non-conductors of heat, cold and moisture than common brick—a matter of no small importance.

As the material for concrete or gravel houses is plenty in many sections of the country, I would advise those who are building with concrete, in the first place, to make a good foundation with stone or hard brick; then set up two rows of small studding entirely around the building, in the shape of a balloon frame. The distance between the rows of studding determines the thickness of the concrete walls. Now put in all the floor joists and spike them to the studding, to keep everything in its place, and the building straight and perpendicular; put in all door and window frames, and fasten them to the studding. When the whole frame is well stayed, proceed to put on the roof at once.

Now take some boards one foot wide, and by means of some hand-screws or other device, fasten one to the outside of each row of studding, and fill the space between with the mortar or concrete. As soon as it is partially set, raise the boards and fill again until the walls are all up.

When the walls are all up and dry, plaster on the inside and stucco or roughcast the outside: and your walls will stand and keep out the cold, heat, and moisture; and if the stucco is made in imitation of granite or free-stone, it will make a building in no wise inferior in appearance to those of brick or wood, besides being forever painted.

The studding used may be any cheap lumber, provided it has one straight edge.

When the concrete is set and dry, the studding will do no good or harm. The object of raising it has been accomplished when the walls are dry, viz.: to keep the walls straight and in their places until hard, and, I may add, for a convenience in fastening the moulds to while filling in the mortar, to make and keep the walls in a perpendicular position, without the aid of a practical mechanic while moulding.

Besides the convenience above named, in the use of the studding, it may be said that in most places this cheap kind of lumber will cost no more than the mortar or concrete required to fill the space they occupy. No framing of the studding is necessary, except to cut them into the right lengths, so as to be nailed together as in the foregoing. When the studding is up, the joists in, and the roof on for a shelter from the rains while building, any common laborer can be so instructed as to mould up the walls, and still keep them all straight and in their places; and I may add that a perfect novice in the business of making mortar, may be soon taught, so that he will do the business in a better manner than a *professed mason*, for there is not one mason in ten that ever requires his mortar to be sufficiently and thoroughly mixed. And here follow the directions most needed, if you would have a good concrete house, viz.: Select good clean gravel and sand, no matter how coarse, provided there is fine sand enough to fill the spaces between the particles of gravel. Then slack the lime perfectly and run it off, to avoid any pieces of unslacked lime in the wall, as such waste the lime and destroy or very much injure the walls. Just so much lime only should be used as will fill the spaces between the particles of sand and gravel. When more lime than this is used, it is plain that the particles of sand and gravel will be separated from each other, and of course will not and cannot cement together. For the future strength and permanency of the concrete, it would be better to have the quantity of lime a little too small than a great deal too large. Some kinds of sand and gravel will require more lime than others, but the above rules will hold good in all kinds of mortar where hardness is required, viz.: a sufficient amount to fill the spaces in the sand.

Now when the right proportion of lime and sand are ascertained, by a careful inspection, then the next (and I may add the all-important point) is to thoroughly mix the lime and sand together.

By a little examination, it will be readily seen that unless the lime and sand are so thoroughly incorporated as to have a coating of lime on each and every one of the many sides of the particles of sand, then should any two sides of the particles of sand, not thus coated with lime, come to-

gether, they will not cement any more than they did in their original sand bed.

To mix them thoroughly and sufficiently is not the easy matter it is generally supposed to be, and not one tenth part of the mortar used in our brick buildings, or for plastering our houses, is sufficiently mixed. Why do so many brick buildings fall down? From this cause, manifestly. Besides, the more the mortar is mixed (to a certain extent) the less lime will be required; and the less lime that can be used, and still make the particles of sand and gravel cement together, the harder and better will be the wall.

To remedy this defect in mixing mortar, and to insure its being thoroughly performed, I have invented a machine (with a view of a patent) to do this work. I can build a machine in this place, at a cost of \$15 to \$20, with which a man and one or two horses will mix as much mortar in a day as ten men, and mix the mortar at least ten times as much as it is ever mixed with a hoe. This machine can be used to advantage in drawing the sand from the sand bed or place of deposit to the building where it is to be used, provided it is not more than half or three-fourths of a mile distant; and the mortar is most thoroughly mixed while in its transit, and is ready for use as soon as it arrives at the building. It is most admirably adapted to mixing the mortar for the concrete walls, as it can be shoveled directly into the moulds on its arrival at the building, thus saving a vast amount of hard labor, and at the same time doing the work in a far superior manner.

THE TRUE REFORMER.

BY H. KNAPP, M. D.

The true reformer is the most important character of the age. He is *the* man for the times in which we live—times which are pregnant with mighty reforms—social, political and religious. He seems raised by Providence, like John of old, to prepare the way for those great principles which are to regenerate the world, and to proclaim the acceptable year of jubilee, when the prison doors, mental and physical, are to be thrown open, the captives set free, all wrongs righted, all evils removed, and the oppressed and downtrodden of every land, made the happy recipients of heaven's richest blessing—liberty. The true reformer is the leaven, which is to leaven the whole mass of minds and remodel the social system.

To him are we indebted for all the improvements of the age; for a more ennobling view of man, his capabilities and destiny; for a purer and more spiritual philosophy; a more practical benevolence; and for great improvements in the Arts and Sciences; and for new discoveries which will ever distinguish the present age. And to him we are to look for whatever glory the future may have in store for us; and whatever high position awaits our race in the social, physical, political and religious world. For he alone leaps the barriers of antiquity, scales the walls of conventionalities, and abrogates the usages of society and customs of ages, whose hoary hairs constitute their only claims upon the people of the nineteenth century.

He repudiates the musty creeds and ceremonies of the past, to which the world has too long been a willing slave, and stands unawed upon the chaotic mass of anarchy and tyranny, civil and religious, and with prophetic eye beholds the glorious future where the morning star has already arisen—the harbinger of peace, liberty, and joy to the world. He makes no “compromise” with wrong, though much it might *seem* for his interest to do so.

He fearlessly rebukes sin in high places as well as low, and faithfully exposes error and wrong wherever found, whether in church or state. He will not pander to the whims and caprices of a sophisticated public, nor seek approbation and success through any other channel than *right and truth*. Yet he will not seek opposition merely to make himself conspicuous, or to win laurels for his brow, or fame for his name.

The only standard he acknowledges is, truth and right; and his rule of action is an *enlightened* conscience, rather than the stereotyped question, “*What will they say if I say or do so and so?*” He does not praise because others praise, nor travel in the ruts of censure because they are deep and broad.

He estimates men according to their true worth, not by the cloth they wear, or the length of their purse. He respects the *man*, not his station or profession.

Believing in progression, he can not be made to travel in a circle, or endorse all the “isms” of the past or present, because they are the doctrines of the “Fathers;” nor reject as a humbug every thing new in philosophy or the arts and sciences, because it does not bear their signature. He pins his faith to no man’s sleeve, and accepts no one’s *ipse dixit* for argument or facts. He is alike free to demand a wherefore and whereof in philosophy, religion, politics, and physics.

While he is faithful to point out the errors and wrongs of men, he is just in giving all due credit. In every position of life, he is true to himself, to suffering humanity, and to his God. He is the unflinching champion of equal rights and privileges. Believing that all men are born *free*—that knowledge and truth, as well as “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” are common property, to which every child of Adam is a legitimate heir, and he ignores the idea that truth and knowledge have been delegated to any profession or class of men.

The true reformer takes the high ground that our brains were made for thought, rather than telegraph-wire-like, the passive conductors of other men’s ideas; that we are something more than automatons, which act as popes, priests, and designing politicians pull the string.

Such is the true reformer; and such are the men who can meet the demands of the age. Such men only can safely pilot the ship of reform, which has already been launched upon the surging sea, laden with rich and sparkling gems of thought from every class of mind, to swell the sum of human happiness, and to elevate the race to the high position in creation it is so admirably calculated to fill and adorn; through the stormy deep of the conflicting opinions and interests of the present time.

Any one who has courage to take such a stand

is a reformer, and is sure to share a reformer’s doom, namely: to be set up as a target for the missiles of the senseless fools who, like the flies of Egypt, infest every circle of society. He is sure to have all manner of evil said of him, as what reformer has not, even Jesus not excepted? He may possess the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Scipio, the perseverance of Hannibal, the piety of Stephen, and the devotion of Paul, yet all these can not save him. Through his instrumentality the wilderness may bud and blossom as the rose; knowledge and virtue cover the earth as the waters the great deep; commerce whiten every sea; the arts and sciences improve; new philosophical truths be delved from the mountain of science and scattered broad-cast, whereby millions are succored, the hungry fed, the naked clothed, and the oppressed and down-trodden set free; still he is held up to the world as the greatest enemy of his race, and a public nuisance, against whom stringent laws should be enacted.

Yet in true dignity, he stands upon the principles of eternal truth and right, and no threats can intimidate, no circumstances discourage him, and no force defeat him. With joy and consolation he looks forward to the time when his labors of love and indefatigable zeal for the good of mankind, will be appreciated by future generations, who will do justice to his memory when the green grass of centuries shall have waved above his mouldering urn; and the principles for which he so earnestly contended and sacrificed all earthly comforts, even friends, health and life, will become the rule of action for all men, and the basis of society in all coming time.

INFLUENCE OF ENTHUSIASM.

BY D. E. L. MEHRING.

POWERFUL as are the reasoning faculties of man, in convincing the intellect and swaying the will, there is yet another part of the human mind, which in shaping our conduct and influencing our actions, as far outstrips the sweeping force of cool judgment and deliberative logic, as the mighty river excels the placid brook.

There is not in all the world a work of art, an exhibition of skill, a monument of effort, or a mighty act of heroism, that *enthusiasm* did not help to rear—nay, that she did not conceive, commence and complete.

What sculptor, standing before the unfinished statue in which he was infusing life, and which he ultimately clothed with animated grace and beauty, was not fired and filled to overflowing, by an enthusiasm which made the rugged marble breathe. What painter ever gave canvas life, “made nature through his colors smile,” “the aspen tremble,” or the “ocean heave its bosom,” without being excited by the same potent impulse.

Many a one who has reproved the outburst of youthful emotion and feeling, who has contemptuously gazed upon what he has been pleased to call an enthusiast, will go down to the grave having undertaken little and accomplished nothing, but who otherwise might have been a Whitfield or a Chalmers, a Howard or a Henry.

He who would leave his mark upon the world and live in the future—if not in the enjoyment of fame, in the extension of his own healthful influence—must be animated by a holy enthusiasm which continually lifts the standard of perfection higher and higher, still urging him forward, while, like the rainbow, it keeps receding each step he advances. It requires enthusiasm to overcome our natural indolence; reason alone cannot do it.

The understanding perceives and is convinced, but reason looks with a cold eye until the heart gives an impulse to the will, and then it moves like the thundering avalanche, gathering strength at every bound. This makes the soldier “brave the cannon’s mouth” and “dare the jaws of death.”

In the House of Delegates, when Patrick Henry first uttered the word *independence*, the cry of treason! treason! rang through the halls, but he heeded it not. His feelings rose and his imagination soared, till earnestness became enthusiasm and enthusiasm hatred and revenge; and then the cry, To arms! to arms! falling like hot coals upon dry tinder, first kindled that patriotism which fought—which *won* our freedom. It was such a spirit that filled St. Paul when he “reasoned before Felix of righteousness and judgment to come.” It was this that caused him to forget his prison and his bonds, and transformed him from a culprit to a minister of vengeance.

The massive walls seemed to melt away at the archangel’s trumpet; the thrones were set, the judge ascended the seat, and the dreadful word “*depart*” made even haughty Felix tremble.

But such men are rare. Now and then one bursts forth like a comet, but only to be followed by ages of darkness.

Chalmers wrote and preached under the influence of this feeling, and in his writings we find a beauty of imagery and ideality such as we look in vain for in any other. No orator for God, his country, or injured innocence, was ever eloquent without enthusiasm. No poet ever sung in strains that made him immortal, unless he felt a spirit of enthusiasm like the pressure of a sensible presence upon him.

Some of the most gifted minds have been called crazed till the groves they made sweet with their song are silent for ever, and the world earns why they are silent, and calls to them in vain to return. Then enthusiasm is deified, and man enacts his former folly over again.

The enthusiasm of the bar is the face of Moses from the top of Mount Horeb. The enthusiasm of the pulpit is “the pillar of fire and of cloud” the symbol of joy to the church and of terror to its enemies. The enthusiasm of the patriot is the self-devotion of Winklereid, of Tell, of Curtius, of the first Brutus, and of Washington.

It is not a high sense of honor that leads a man to violate the confidence of true friends, and forsake a good cause, because somebody else has done wrong. A high sense of true honor will lead a man to stand in those reprobations, and to discharge those duties, by which he can be the most extensively useful in promoting the knowledge, virtue, and happiness of the community. Men sometimes mistake an unchastened will for a nice sense of honor.

[Translated for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.]

ADVANTAGES OF PHONOGRAPHY.

BY JOHN THRIFFLETON.

AMONG the many inventions and reforms of this age of progress, there are few which bring so many important advantages to mankind as phonography. We shall not now take up the reader's time by descanting on its all but infinite superiority, in point of brevity, over every other system of writing extant. This has been abundantly proved by others. We will, therefore, confine our attention at the present to a somewhat rapid survey of a few of the most prominent advantages resulting to the individual who may be happy enough to be practically acquainted with the art. First, and foremost, we find that there is a spirit of truthfulness inculcated, and insisted upon, by this art, of which no other system can boast. The practice of phonography habituates the mind to precise and accurate processes, and thus while it enlarges and strengthens it, it communicates a truthful bias to every one of its faculties. The analytical powers of the mind, and the powers of observation, are drawn out, and rendered more acute, the memory is cultivated, and thus man, as a phonographer, is in a far better position for carrying on the processes of thought more correctly, than he who is destitute of such knowledge. Unlike the old arbitrary and inconsistent systems of short hand, which bewilder the brain, and make "the heart sick," there is a beauty and symmetry in the very appearance of phonography, which delights the eye of the most fastidious. The grand simple principles upon which it is founded, are nothing less than those upon which the All-Wise Architect has been pleased to construct "the wide wide world" in which we live. This gorgeous temple, full of beauty, and of all that can inspire the poet's heart, or fire the soul of the orator—this palace for man, "the lord of creation," with its glittering roof of starry orbs, can be reduced, in the mind of the Infinite, to those simple geometrical principles, which are the glory of phonography. Whether we regard the colossal sculptures of Phidias, the sublime and enchanting paintings of the great Angelo, in fact all the mighty achievements, and glorious triumphs of art, as well as those fine models in nature—they must all bow, and acknowledge evermore their indebtedness to those simple lines and curves. Said not the ancient one truly, "their lines have gone out through all the earth:" they are as old as the world, and coextensive with the universe, so that though man as an astronomer soar into the heavens and contemplate those mighty rolling worlds above, or as a geologist descend and dig into the old world beneath, he will ever find all that is stupendous as well as all that is minute—both small and great—most scrupulously bearing witness to the same truth. Phonography, with its "line upon line," is ever and anon pointing its intelligent disciples to their grand prototypes in nature—the tiny spires of grass, the delicate petals of flowers, and the tender twig of the stately tree, upon which hangs so gracefully the golden fruit, and surely he will look

"Through nature up to nature's God."

In its simplicity the phonographic alphabet claims kindred with that in which Deity has inscribed his own ever-blessed and all-glorious Autograph, and in which he has bound up all things in this visible creation. A vehicle through which God speaks to his child in nature, must undoubtedly be the best that can be employed for the purpose of reporting nature.

By the aid of phonography, more than by that of any other system of shorthand, the fiery eloquence of the orator, the exact reflex of his glowing mind, may be secured, and with the accuracy of the daguerotype, and almost the speed of the electric telegraph, his glowing thoughts, conveyed in "words that burn," may be born to gladden the heart of man in all lands, and in every clime. Phonography imparts the power, beyond calculation, of enriching the mental store, of treasuring up for future use all that is lovely and rich in poetry, as well as all that is wise and good in philosophy and religion. The grand utterances of science, the grander thoughts and holy aspirations of the wise and good, may be secured even by the mere mechanic. It gives the toiling poor man the means of elevating himself, in a social point of view. Its whole tendency is to exalt the character, and to draw out what latent talent may be in the mind. It gives him the ability to marshal to the best advantage all the resources which lie within him. To the deep thinker, to the man of fine parts, whose imagination is rich in grandeur of conception, whose intellect is prolific of great thoughts, and his heart full of lofty romance, and of philanthropic schemes for blessing humanity, phonography is indeed an inestimable boon. By its aid he can imperishably fix his thoughts, and daguerotype them as they lie warm and fresh upon his soul: and not only so, but he may keep pace with the proverbial quickness of mind-generation.

Elevated to a higher altitude in the thought-world, the phonographer is enabled to receive and appreciate a higher kind of intellectual food which will "still make his soul wiser and better." Thoughts of priceless value have been lost forever to the world, for the want of some ready means, like phonography, of putting them upon paper. Naught now need be lost to him who is expert in this charming art. Qualified to secure his own best thoughts, he can cull the sweets, and epitomise with perfect ease all the authors he reads, and thus make himself "richer than all worlds." A saver of time and labor, it is a blessing to all, especially to the studious mechanic, the man who has to earn his bread by long years of toil, and can only think, as it were, by stealth. The adoption of phonography, by students in general would, no doubt, make as great an alteration in the world of letters, as the introduction of the railway and the telegraph has done in the world of commerce. We call upon all lovers of progress—all who want to win back the world to greatness, and to leave it better than they found it—not only to adopt and practice it themselves, but to give hand and heart in spreading this glorious movement, laden with so many blessings as it is, both to the individual and the nation. It takes its place gracefully among the giant movements of the age, to which the railway and the electric telegraph belong. I must not conclude

without noticing that phonography is the only system of shorthand, I believe, which can be acquired without the assistance of a teacher—so simple is it that any one may learn it.

I shall not soon forget the real pleasure I experienced, years ago, when I learned the art, in construing phonography out of the caligraphy of my friends, among whom was an old woman near seventy years of age, all ignorant of phonography. They could not draw a straight line in any direction and place a dot near it, without making a word readable to me as a phonographer. Oft too have I amused myself by tracing the beautiful characters in certain fractures of the window panes of my workshop, and making words and signs in phonography from the various positions assumed by the human body. The birds as they dart across the pathway of the heavens, the beasts of the fields, and the creeping things, by their ever varying and apparently fantastic motions, are ever stereotyping words and phrases upon the principles of phonography. They may, to our dullness, be unintelligible, but the keen-eyed vision may, and will, spell out many a noble thought in this great word-book, the production of those grand originals who have written, and are still writing, under the immediate dictation of God himself; for the phonographer then, of all others, there are

"Tongues in trees; books in the running brooks;
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."—

to him

"Day unto day uttereth speech,
And night unto night showeth knowledge."

London Phonographic Review.

PHRENOLOGY IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. D. A. SHAW has been lecturing upon the Science of Phrenology, in the interior towns of California, during the past winter, with great success. He was among the pioneers to the new El Dorado, has seen California life in all its phases, and can judge well of her wants and adaptations. He gives an encouraging account of the mental and moral improvement of the people. He says:

"Thriving towns are springing up in the valleys and along the foot of the hills of the Sierra Nevada, and a commendable spirit of rivalry is manifest among the people. Churches and public halls are found in nearly every town, and where once stood the gambling hell, and house of debauch, is now not unfrequently seen, as a substitute, the place where 'the young idea is taught to shoot.'

"The introduction of families and female society has tended more than any one thing, perhaps, to produce this result. But there remains yet much to be done. California is yet in its infancy, and it requires the application of the principles of Phrenology, and the observance of its truths, to aid in the proper organization and elevation of society.

"As man advances in civilization, and mind progresses toward its high destiny, Phrenology will not be found wanting in performing its part in this noble work. Society in California is of a very conglomerated character, composed of peo-

ple of all nations, kindred, and tongues. No country in the world presents so fine a field for the study of human character as this, or for demonstrating the truths of Phrenology. I have often seen beautiful illustrations of this, both as it regards national as well as individual characteristics. I had the opportunity of listening, a few evenings since, to a lecture delivered by Mrs. Farnham, at Oroville, Butte county. Her subject was, the improvement of man by the observance of the organic laws. The lecture was highly interesting, and largely attended. She informed me that it was her intention to visit all the principal towns in California, for the purpose of lecturing upon the above and similar subjects. Mrs. Farnham is a lady of superior talent, and very correct literary taste. She was at one time, I believe, matron of one of the State prisons in your State.

"The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is highly appreciated here.

"Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery that is presented in many portions of the mountainous regions of California. The towering snow-capped mountains, the clear rippling streams, and fertile, shady valleys bordering the many tributaries to the Sacramento, are unsurpassed."

THE WAR IN OREGON.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Rogue River Valley, Oregon, writes us that the account of the bloody slaughter of the whites by the Indians, alluded to in the December number of the JOURNAL, only gave one side of the story. The papers there were full of accounts of Indian outrages and treachery, but none gave an impartial statement, and our correspondent wishes to give our readers a correct idea of things as they actually exist, realizing the high position the JOURNAL occupies with reference to the social condition of mankind. He says that the present war is openly advocated as being sanctioned by the Bible and Phrenology. The one, they hold, teaching that "these tribes are analogous to those whom the Israelites destroyed; and we, being God's peculiar favorites, are authorized to destroy the Philistines, and possess the land: and the other, that the Indians have thick skulls and stupid brains, and that destiny and duty alike enjoin their extermination from the earth." This sentiment, he says, is general and deep, though held by persons who know but little of Phrenology.

He rightly says, that "the true teachings of science, especially Phrenology, as well as of the gospel, should be 'good will and glad tidings for all.'" The Indians here are much superior to those east of the Rocky Mountains; they are generally of fine figure, and many of the women are really pretty. Unlike the eastern Indians, they readily learn our language, imitate our manners, and adopt our dress. They did not leave our settlements till driven by fear, or repulsed by unkindness, they were necessitated to combine for self-protection. Unprincipled men would foment war between the tribes; then each were anxious for arms and ammunition; they were given for the gratification of lust; foul disease soon spread; disgust, abuse, and cruelty

followed. A horse was missed; a company formed to attack an Indian ranch; some were killed, the rest fled. The horse came home, and had not been stolen. The Indians retaliated, a few days after, by shooting two men, near the place of the first attack. Then reports of Indian threats and savage murders were in every mouth. The alarm was mutual. Then followed the scenes alluded to in your JOURNAL. The companies organized, under Lupton and others, with the avowed purpose of killing every Indian in the valley. Lupton and a few others went to those ranches, two days before the attack, and assured the Indians there was no intention of war. This was done to put them off their guard. The assailants crept around them in the dark, and at early dawn commenced the slaughter of men, women and children; and this was called 'a battle, in which our troops were signally victorious.' Some escaped, aroused their friends, and then followed the retaliation of burning and killing. But the Indians do not half the damage they could do; they are satisfied with a house for a ranch, or life for life. No quarter is shown to the sick, or the prisoner, and numbers have been slain who were in the employ and living on terms of friendship with white families. One whole tribe was killed, who were in no way concerned in the war, and were actually on their way to the fort for protection.

"The settlers generally are heartily tired of the war, but it is too humiliating to sue to Indians for peace. The latter say there is no use in making treaty, for the whites always break it, and they feel more safe to watch and fight in war, than to profess peace, and have no protection from violence. They say there were more of their men shot before the war than since, as the laws for the protection of Indians were not enforced, and lust, avarice, and revenge rioted upon them with impunity. The motive with many to protract the war is, that it will bring thousands of money from Uncle Sam, and they are making large bills against Government."

THREE CLASSES OF TRAVELLERS.

THERE are at least three classes of persons who travel in our own land and abroad. The first and largest in number consists of those who, "having eyes, see not, and ears, hear not" anything which is profitable to be remembered. Crossing lake and ocean, passing over the broad prairies of the New World or the classic fields of the Old, though they look on the virgin soil sown thickly with flowers by the hand of God, or on scenes memorable in man's history, they gaze heedlessly, and when they return home can but tell us what they ate and drank, and where slept—no more; for this and matters of like import are all for which they have cared in their wanderings.

Those composing the second class travel more intelligently. They visit scrupulously all places which are noted either as the homes of literature, the abodes of Art, or made classic by the pens of ancient genius. Accurately do they mark the distance of one famed city from another, the size and general appearance of each; they see as

many as possible of celebrated pictures and works of art, and mark carefully dimensions, age, and all details concerning them. Men, too, whom the world regards as great men, whether because of wisdom, poesy, warlike achievements, or of wealth and station, they seek to take by the hand and in some degree to know; at least to note their appearance, demeanor, and mode of life. Writers belonging to this class of travellers are not to be undervalued; returning home, they can give much useful information, and tell much which all wish to hear and know, though, as their narratives are chiefly circumstantial, and every year circumstances change, such recitals lessen constantly in value.

But there is a third class of those who journey, who see indeed the outward, and observe it well. They, too, seek localities where Art and Genius dwell, or have painted on canvass, or sculptured in marble their memorials; they become acquainted with the people, both famed and obscure, of the lands which they visit and in which for a time they abide; their hearts throb as they stand on places where great deeds have been done, with whose dust perhaps is mingled the sacred ashes of men who fell in the warfare for truth and freedom—a warfare begun early in the world's history, and not yet ended. But they do much more than this. There is, though in a different sense from what ancient Pagans fancied, a genius or guardian spirit of each scene, each stream and lake and country, and this spirit is ever speaking, but in a tone which only the attent ear of the noble and gifted can hear, and in a language which such minds and hearts only can understand. With vision which needs no miracle to make it prophetic, they see the destinies which nations are all-unconsciously shaping for themselves, and note the deep meaning of passing events which only make others wonder. Beneath the mask of mere externals, their eyes discern the character of those whom they meet, and, refusing to accept popular judgment in place of truth, they see often the real relation which men bear to their race and age, and observe the facts by which to determine whether such men are great only because of circumstances, or by the irresistible power of their own minds. When such narrate their journeyings, we have what is valuable not for a few years only, but, because of its philosophic and suggestive spirit, what must always be useful.—*Preface to 'At Home and Abroad.'*

HOPE.—It stole on its pinions to the bed of disease, and the sufferer's frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and love.

It went to the house of mourning, and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs.

It laid its hand upon the arm of the poor, which stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It dwelt like a living thing in the mind of the mother, whose son tarried long after the promised time of coming, and saved her from desolation and the "care that killeth."

It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society, and led him on to works which even his enemies praised.

No hope! my good brother. Have it—beckon it to your side. Wrestle with it that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all besides, but keep thy HOPE.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The residents of San Francisco were aroused on the 20th of February, at 23 minutes past 5 o'clock, by a shock of an earthquake, which was felt in every portion of the town. The vibration appeared to be from N. E. to S. W., and not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro heavily afterwards, and finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidences of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city next morning, and it is surprising, that there was not much more damage done. The fire wall on the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street, was entirely thrown from the north side the building into Oregon street. Two buildings at the corner of Battery and Washington streets, occupied by Sweetzer, Hutchings & Co., and the bank of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., were separated about three inches. The occupants of large brick hotels and boarding houses were terribly frightened, and in many cases rushed wildly into the streets for safety. The Rasette, which is a small town in itself, was the scene of great excitement. Men, women, and children were seen rushing through the halls in their night clothes, seeking safety from the supposed danger. In nearly every portion of the city, houses were injured more or less. The vibrations were attended with a heavy report resembling the discharge of distant artillery, but it was continuous and produced a deep, low rumbling sound. Instances of persons being thrown out of bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of windows, cracking of walls and disarranging of household things generally, are entirely too numerous to mention. The whole city was in uproar, and the entire population a good deal alarmed, while many were nearly frantic. People rushed wildly into the streets in their night clothes, and stood amazed and astounded at what had happened. The markets had just opened, and those within left their stalls untended to seek a refuge in the open streets. It seemed as though every dog in town set up a hideous yell after the convulsion. The shock was felt by the vessels lying in the harbor, and the waters of the bay were much affected and agitated.

THE RANK OF ADMIRAL.—The Naval Committee in the Senate was to report a bill on the 25th, intended to correct errors attributed to the late Board, and at the same time preserve its benefits. According to the provisions of the bill, the President will be authorized to organize as many Boards of Inquiry to examine the qualification of officers making application for restoration as shall be necessary; and upon a report of the Board he may, at his discretion, restore such officer to his former rank, allowing him one year's full pay. The President may restore from the furloughed list to the leave-pay list, and from both of these to the active list. Promotions are to proceed on the reserved as on the active list, without increased pay. The grade of Admiral is to be revived. A Scientific Corps of the Navy is to be created, and five master's promotions are to take place as on the active list, though independent of it.

CAMELS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The camels and dromedaries purchased and otherwise procured by Major Wade and Capt. Porter, under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress, in Asia Minor, were to embark Feb. 11, 1856, and the vessel would sail with the first fair wind for the United States. The numbers of animals procured is 33, viz.: 9 male and 15 female camels; 4 male and 5 female dromedaries. The vessel is expected to arrive at Indianola, Texas, about the last of April, at which place they will be landed and suffered to recruit, before being employed for army transportation purposes. Several of the animals are a present from the Viceroy of Egypt to our government.

THE LOST STEAMER.—The anxiety respecting the missing steamer Pacific is now almost converted into the assurance of her loss. She had forty-five passengers, of whom about fifteen had taken passage in the first cabin, and the rest in the second cabin. Amongst the passengers are Mr. R. K. Haight, son of the proprietor of the

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York; Augustus Erving, Esq., U. S. Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg, who belongs to Hartford, Ct., and is accompanied by his wife, &c. &c. The Pacific is commanded by Capt. Asa Eldridge; Hugh Lyle is the first mate; J. W. Terry, surgeon; Samuel Matthews, engineer; S. W. Fairchild, steward. Her officers and crew number in all 141. The insurance on the Pacific is very large; the amount on the ship is \$600,000—half in the United States, and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for \$40,000. Her cargo consisted of six or seven hundred tons, valued at \$1,500,000. Most of this was insured. The total insurance amounts to over \$2,000,000.

LOSS OF THE LEVIATHAN.—The Leviathan—the staunchest, best, and swiftest steam-tug that ever floated in these waters, was totally destroyed by fire, about 12 miles off Sandy Hook. The Leviathan had just taken in tow the bark *Ivra*, from Maracaibo, when a violent explosion was heard in the larboard furnace. The fire spread with fearful rapidity to the adjoining woodwork, and the crew had barely time to launch the lifeboat, when the promenade deck fell with a crash. In less than two hours she had burned to the water's edge, and when last seen was expected to go down every minute. The Leviathan cost about \$70,000, and was uninsured.

A SLAVER CAPTURED IN THE HARBOR.—It was suspected some time ago, that the schooner Falmouth, fitting out at this port, was destined for the slave trade, and, by order of the District Attorney, a strict watch was kept upon her movements. Upon her clearing without her Custom House papers, the steam-tug *Only Son* was chartered by order of Mr. McKeon, [District Attorney,] and Deputy U. S. Marshal L. De Angelis and a posse of men were sent in pursuit. The Falmouth was overhauled in the Narrows. Three men, who appear to be captain, 1st and 2d mate, and a crew of eight persons, were arrested without difficulty. One man—who is supposed to have been an owner, in whole, or in part, of the vessel—jumped overboard and was drowned. The officers and crew are Portuguese and Spaniards, and cannot speak a word of English—so at least they pretend. They are hardy, daring, weather-beaten fellows. The Falmouth is a tight little fore-and-aft schooner, Baltimore built, nearly new, of about 200 tons. She has great breadth of beam, sharp bow, raking masts, and was evidently constructed expressly for speed, and is fitted up with all the appliances of a regular slaver. She had a large quantity of timber on board, adapted for the construction of a slave deck, 56 hogsheds of water, 20 casks of rice and beans, [the usual food for slaves,] a large copper boiler and iron cauldron for cooking food, and a quantity of leg-irons and handcuffs. The ownership of the suspected craft is still a mystery.

CHARTIST SYMPATHY.—A spirited meeting, attended by over two hundred British residents of this city, has been held at the Astor House, to memorialize the Queen of England for the unconditional pardon of John Frost, who, it will be remembered, was transported, in connection with others, by the English Government, in 1840, for life, for having espoused and advocated the cause of Chartist rebellion, and was conditionally pardoned in 1854. Mr. Frost was present, and gave a very interesting account of his trial at a Court of Special Commission held at Monmouth, and the sufferings and privations to which he was subjected at Van Diemen's Land, during his banishment. Mr. Frost's reception by the meeting was warm and enthusiastic. A memorial, urging upon the English Government his full pardon, was presented, and received the signatures of all present. Speeches ensued by several in attendance, and it was ten o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

BRITISH RECRUITING.—The recruiting officers of the Foreign Legion in New York, who were each to have been paid during the war \$72 a month, by Mr. Stanley, the British Consul's Secretary, having lately had their pay stopped, have sued Mr. Stanley and his chief, Mr. Barclay, in the Marine Court. We understand, however, that Mr. Stanley has left the city, and his present whereabouts is unknown.

TENEMENT HOUSES.—A committee has been appointed by the Legislature to make investigation respecting the condition of tenant houses in New York. There are buildings in many of the Wards, six or seven stories

high, which contain from 20 to 112 families. In some instances, houses with 40 families have but one outside entrance. In the Fourteenth Ward one house 50 by 100 feet, contains 69 families, one 25 by 100, 40 families, and so on.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.—An appalling catastrophe took place at Philadelphia on Saturday night, March 15th. The Camden ferry-boat New Jersey, belonging to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, with passengers to the number of nearly one hundred, mostly residents of New Jersey, started for Camden. The boat was unable to make her run back, on account of the ice, and was then turned northward, some distance above Smith's Island. When nearly opposite Arch street wharf, the boat was discovered to be on fire near the smoke-stack. An effort was made to check the flames, but without avail. When within about thirty feet of the wharf the wheel-house fell, rendering her steering apparatus useless. A strong ebb tide was running, and setting up the river, which caused the boat to sheer off from the wharf and float toward the island again. Before this time, however, most of the passengers had jumped overboard, some of whom managed to get upon cakes of ice, and others were taken from the water by persons in small boats. Many of the passengers, among whom were some females, remained on the boat until the burning of their clothes drove them to leap into the water. The terror of the scene is thus described by Mr. Agnew, who was on board:

He was standing conversing with Mr. Muschamp, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy railroad, when he discovered the flames bursting out around the smoke-stack. Making an exclamation that the boat was on fire, he sprang forward to the windward. He saw the captain in the pilot-house with the pilot. Almost the moment the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the Arch street wharf. A wild, heart-rending scene of terror ensued. There were, as nearly as he could remember, over one hundred persons on board, including twenty or twenty-five ladies. By a common impulse they rushed to the windward to avoid the intense heat of the flames, which had now enveloped the whole after part of the doomed vessel. Mr. Agnew clung to the guards as long as he could. Around him, frantically endeavoring to wrench loose the stanchions which were yet free from the devouring element, were the horror-stricken passengers, who, but a few moments before, had been so full of hope and happiness. There was nothing that he could see, save a bench or two, that could in any way be made available as a float or life preserver. The flames, as the wind drove them about, increased in volume every moment, caught the dresses of the women, whose shrieks for assistance were appalling. One young girl, Miss Carman, was the only one he recognized, and the last he saw of her she was enveloped in fire, and screaming piteously. The scene was now almost too awful and appalling for reality. One by one—sometimes five or six at a time—they made the fearful leap from the burning wreck into the scarcely less terrible chances of death amid ice and water. The boat had struggled up to within twenty or twenty-five feet of the wharf, when the pilot-house fell, and all command of it being lost, it swung out head down. There were at this time not more than six or eight persons remaining on board that he could see. He leaped into the stream, and says his only fear at the moment was of being struck by the wheels. He swam about one hundred yards, when he providentially reached the bow of a clipper ship, and was rescued by the promptness of those on board. He is positive that no more than ten minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery of the fire around the smoke-stack until the boat was completely wrapped in fire. The captain, as far as he could notice in the confusion, was doing his utmost to save the lives of those on board, and the pilot remained at his post to the last. The fire originated in the fireman's room; does not think the least blame can be attached to the captain or pilot; nor, to his knowledge, to any of the employees. The fireman's room was not fire-proof. The engineer of the boat did not quit his post until he was forced to fly by the heat from the burning of his clothes. The pilot, Mr. Carter, remained at his post until within a few moments of the falling of the wheel-house.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.—One of the saddest tales of shipwreck was announced, on the arrival at New York of the ship Germania, bringing with her Thomas W. Nye, a young sailor boy of nineteen years, who was picked up in mid ocean, in a boat, alone, nearly dead with ex-

haustion and cold. It appears that he was one of the crew of the packet ship John Rutledge of New York, which sailed for Liverpool on the 20th of February, and struck an iceberg and sank with the mate, carpenter, and thirty to thirty-five passengers on board. There were one hundred and twenty passengers on board the ship, and a crew of sixteen persons. Those who were not carried down got off in boats, about six o'clock in the evening. There were five boats, in one of which the survivor Nye, and thirteen others embarked, among whom were four women and one little girl. They had time to get only one gallon of water and six or eight pounds of bread. Thus they commenced their gloomy voyage—the weather intensely cold, the sea raging, and they poorly clad. The poor voyagers suffered unspeakably, and during the third day one of them died. After this they began to die rapidly, one after another, and were committed to the deep by their sad survivors. All died at length but Nye, who, after excruciating sufferings, was taken up insensible, and the sole survivor, by the German, on the 28th of February, eight days after the wreck. He was immediately nursed by Capt. Wood and his wife, whose care saved his life. He is still in a critical condition, his lower limbs frozen nearly to mortification. The other boats have not been heard from—probably are lost.

EXPECTED VISIT FROM EUROPEAN SAVANS.—

Some leading citizens of Albany, in which city the next annual session of the American Association for the advancement of Science is to be held, have entered into correspondence with the various packet ship owners, hence to Europe, to secure free passages for notable European savans who have been invited to attend the August meeting of this Association. At this meeting, in addition to the ordinary proceedings, the State Museum of Natural History will be inaugurated by an address from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and the Dudley Observatory by an address from the Hon. Edward Everett. In view of the unusual interest which, under these circumstances, the occasion may be expected to awaken, invitations to attend and take part in the discussions have been extended to many of the most distinguished scientific men of Europe, some of whom have accepted, and others, it is hoped, may be induced to accept, if the great expense of the journey can be in some degree diminished. To meet this difficulty—the Association being voluntary, without endowment, and conducted at much expense to its members—the Committee have solicited the aid of gentlemen interested in science, and efforts to advance our national reputation. In answer to this appeal, the Hon. James S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, has generously subscribed \$500 toward defraying the expenses of the distinguished chemist Liebig, and the Committee are encouraged to hope other gentlemen will respond in a like spirit. If they can obtain the assistance of the several lines of ocean steamers and packet-ships, they feel a strong assurance that they can secure the attendance of Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal of Greenwich; Le Verrier, of France; Argander, of Germany; the Struves, of Russia; and others distinguished in science. Answers of the most favorable nature have been received from E. Cunard, of the Cunard steamers; C. H. Sand, Ocean Steam Navigation Company; Mortimer Livingston, New York and Havre Line; E. C. Morgan, London Packets; J. M. Symon, Glasgow Line; and Cornelius Grinnell, Liverpool Packets.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Vaughan, of Sandy Hill, who, with his wife, went to attend the funeral of her father, near Utica, fell dead upon the track of the Central Railroad, near Amsterdam, on the 4th. The train had been stopped by a temporary obstruction. Mr. Vaughan, with other passengers, got out to see what occasioned the delay, walked a few rods ahead of the train, and, after learning the cause of the detention, fell dead upon the track.

The Professorship of History in Harvard College, which has been vacant ever since Mr. Bowen's ejection from it by the Board of Overseers, has been filled by the appointment of Henry W. Torrey, of Boston, who formerly occupied the post of Tutor in the University.

George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, and Robert Kelly, of New York, have been elected Regents of the University, by the Legislature of New York.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has failed. For several years Mr. Clay has been a large speculator in hogs, and to the recent heavy decline in hog products is attributed his unfortunate failure.

Col. Garland, Treasurer of New Orleans, has become a defaulter, and has been held to bail in the sum of \$50,000, in default of which he was sent to prison.

J. G. Percival, the poet, formerly of New Haven, is now State Geologist in Wisconsin, where the settlers call him "Old Rock-smasher."

The Hon. Roger Sherman died at New Haven on the 4th inst., in his 88th year. He was a son of Hon. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the leading men in framing the Constitution of the United States, and one of the soundest statesmen that our country ever possessed.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, refused to grant the motion to vacate the decree of divorce supposed to have been obtained by Dr. Griswold against his former wife, inasmuch as it did not appear that any such decree had ever been granted. Dr. Griswold's counsel asked for leave to complete the records, and to prove that the divorce had been granted, by producing copies of evidence of the contents of lost papers. The motion has not yet been decided. Should the decision, when made, be against Dr. Griswold, it will place him in the rather uncomfortable position of having entered into wedlock with one woman at the same time that he was lawfully married to another.

The long pending suit between Mr. Samuel Ogden, father of Mrs. A. C. Ritchie, and Wm. B. Astor, has at length been settled by the payment to the former of \$125,000. He originally claimed \$250,000 on an unsettled account of partner ship transactions with the late John Jacob Astor.

The Catholic Bishop of Hartford, Connecticut, is said to be among the passengers on the Pacific.

Parker H. French was at New Orleans on the 29th of Feb., en route for Nicaragua.

Dr. Pennington, the colored preacher, has had a call from the church in Hartford, Conn.

The examination of Mr. Barnum's property and liabilities was concluded on Thursday, the 1st ult. The claim of the plaintiff, Cushing Dennis, was for \$26,000, and Mr. Barnum has discovered assets amounting to \$25,000.

DEATH OF COMMODORE CONNER.—Capt. David Conner, of the U. S. Navy, died on Thursday, March 26th, at his residence in Philadelphia. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service as midshipman in the year 1809. Since that time he has been on sea fifteen years, and on shore duty eight years. He was first lieutenant on board the Hornet, Capt. Biddle, in the desperate engagement with the British brig Penguin, and received a severe wound which endangered his life for some time. In 1845, Commodore Conner, as commander of the Home or Gulf Squadron, received orders to defend the coast of Texas as a part of the United States; and in 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, he commenced the blockade of all the ports of that country. In the course of the war he made two fruitless attempts upon Alvarado. Subsequently he led a squadron upon Tampico, which surrendered. He was relieved in 1847, and has not since been in active service. By the action of the Naval Board appointed under the late act of Congress, Commodore Conner was placed on the list of captains on leave pay.

FOREIGN.

BIRTH OF A FRENCH PRINCE.—The long-expected heir of the French Throne made his appearance in the world on Sunday, March 16th. According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at five o'clock on Saturday morning the 15th, and notice of the fact was immediately sent to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the Government. The Senate soon afterward assembled at the Luxembourg, and the Deputies in their Chamber, where they remained *en permanence*. The Officers of State assembled, and remained all day and night of Saturday in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Essling and Madame

Montijo, the Empress's mother, remained in Eugenie's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled *en permanence* at the Hotel de Ville, and considerable crowds around the Tuilleries. At a quarter to three o'clock on Sunday morning the 16th, the child was born, and the Paris papers inform us that "The Imperial Prince is of so robust a constitution that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months' old." All the Officers of State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony of *onoi-ment*, or preliminary baptism, was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuilleries. A name was then bestowed on the infant:

NAPOLEON-EUGENE-LOUIS-JEAN-JOSEPH, fils de France. On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at eight o'clock, and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne—an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality. Addresses and congratulations continue to pour into the Tuilleries. Paris has been generally illuminated; and the latest bulletin is in the recognised phrase—"mother and child are as well as can be expected."

Pope Pius is the Prince's godfather, and the Queen of Sweden his godmother; in return for which Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday the 16th throughout France. Flags were hung out, and salutes fired in the principal cities of Britain in honor of young Bonaparte's birth.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.—The Plenipotentiaries held their first meeting at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, on Monday the 25th. There were present Counts Buol, Hubner, Walewski, Orloff, Cavour, Villamarina; Baron Brunow, Lord Clarendon, and Ali Mahomet. Count Walewski presided. The session lasted three and a half hours, and was opened by an introductory speech from Count Walewski. Credentials were then exchanged, and a written guarantee was signed, not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded. A discussion took place on the armistice, and it was settled that it should last until the end of March, but without affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally paraphrased as the basis of negotiations, and the meeting then adjourned. In the British House of Commons, Lord Palmerston has since announced that the preliminaries of peace had been signed by all the representatives of the several parties to the Paris Peace Conference, and his tone appeared to imply a hope and inspire a general confidence in the establishment of peace. The speech of Louis Napoleon was marked by a similar character. The Conference still continued sitting, but the nature or result of its deliberations are not permitted to transpire.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A Woman's Rights petition is shortly to be presented to both Houses of Parliament. It is signed by Anna Blackwell, Elizabeth Browning, Charlotte Cushman, Anna Mary Howitt, and others. The exports of Great Britain in 1855 amounted in value to £97,364,635.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—On the 11th November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, Japan, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—One great secret to domestic enjoyment is too much overlooked. It lies in bringing our wants down to circumstances, instead of toiling to bring circumstances up to our wants. Wants will always be ahead of means, and there will be no end to the race, if you set the latter chasing the former. Put the yoke of self-denial on desire, apply the spur of industry to energy, and then, if the latter does not overtake the former, it will at least come in sight of it.

Literary Notices.

KANSAS REGION.

KANSAS REGION.—Forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river descriptions of scenery, climate, wild productions, capabilities of soil, and commercial resources, interspersed with incidents of travel, illustrative of the character of the traders and red men, to which are added directions as to routes, outfit for the Pioneer, and sketches of desirable localities for present settlement, by MAX GREEN. New York, FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway. Price, paper 40 c.; cloth, 50 c.

Who does not wish to know something—yes, much—of that “world-famous place,” Kansas? To most people it is like a new continent just discovered; and, in respect to its resources and capabilities, it is an important part of one, if not the entire limit. Its position, at the present time, makes it still more a place of interest, suspended as it is upon the scale of “human freedom,” balancing between the North and South, the masses are eagerly watching the tremulous levers and fulcrums, to see in what longitude it shall alight, and what the consequences to our nation shall be of the excitement it occasions in every town and city. The new book, entitled *Kansas Region*, just published, is meeting with a rapid sale. It contains much which at the present time is invaluable. Those who would know *all* about the new Territory should read it. The notices it has received by the press are in the highest degree commendatory. The interest of the reader cannot tire while reading it. The following are a few only of the number who speak highly of its merit. They express only what is true of the work:

“It abounds with seasonable information, which is presented in an agreeable and intelligent manner.”—*New York Tribune*.

“With an observant eye, a retentive memory, an appetite for adventure, and a love of nature in her widest and wildest solitude, and with ample time to gather the *leaves* as he went, the author has given, in this book, a valuable addition to the reading of all those who would *know* of that which heretofore has found its way to the reading world in a doubtful and questionable shape. In his travels he enjoyed the companionship of Old Williams, Kit Carson, Aubrey, Robert Brandt, and some red Nimrods. With no roof above him but the stars and clouds for months, with no cares but for himself, he was truly free, and his spirit enjoyed its untrammelled leisure; and has gathered an ‘infinity of memories upon which to draw for illustration and comparison.’ The description is sufficiently minute in detail to be interesting to all, especially to such as have their eyes fixed on that far-off western land. Those who would enjoy a pleasant hour should read it. It is full of such *historics* as will interest the most utilitarian reader, while its happy style of narration and description will attract those who love the excitement of light reading.”—*Huntington (Pa.) American*.

“To those contemplating emigration to Western Eldorado, this volume will be a treasure indeed.”—*New York Saturday Courier*.

“It is the record of one who writes from his own round of observation; who has himself chased the buffalo and antelope in their wild haunts; and who once, during six continuous months, never slept under other roof than the starry or stormy sky.”—*New York Spirit of the Times*.

“The work abounds in variety of incident, adventure, and information, and is of more than passing value. It is a work which will be extensively read.”—*Albany Argus*.

“The author is Max. Greene, whose experience well fits

him for the task he has accomplished.”—*Philadelphia Daily News*.

“We have seldom seen a more comprehensive and interesting portraiture of this important Territory.”—*New York Evangelist*.

“This is a very pleasant little book of travel, and withal very useful to those who meditate migration into a region which has become the source of so much political contention.”—*The Citizen, N. Y.*

“This volume contains a great deal of useful and interesting information from the pen of an eye-witness of the scenes described.”—*Christian Inquirer*.

“The Kansas region is most graphically sketched by Max. Greene, in his new book.”—*The Pottsville (Pa.) Mining Register and Emporium*.

“This is a very interesting and instructive book. Its descriptions of the country are enlivened with incidents of travel, anecdotes of traders and Indians, and directions for finding the best localities for settlers.”—*Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser*.

“Promises enough for ten times two hundred pages. But the writer has been a traveller, and is moreover a practical man. He tells more in one page than most writers who undertake such works of information do in twenty.”—*New York Sun*.

“At any time this work would have commanded attention; but, at this juncture, it is peculiarly valuable.”—*Yonkers Herald*.

“It is illustrated with maps of the Territory, and will give instruction and information to the many persons who are turning their faces to the ‘new home.’”—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

“This is a valuable hand-book to the prospective settler in, or visitor to, the new Territory of Kansas. The author gives a pleasing picture of its natural advantages, and tells how river, and grove, and dell, and rock, and hill, and mineral treasure, and richness of soil, all give good promise of a time when Kansas will be covered with populous, thriving cities, and snug, quiet farms, and industry and happiness exist where now all is misrule and disorder.”—*New York Dispatch*.

“This is an interesting work, well worth its cost to any who are looking westward for news from pioneer countrymen, pioneer relatives, or with views of becoming pioneers themselves.”—*The Country Gentleman*.

“We have read his work with very great interest. It makes us well acquainted with the geographical and other characteristics of this new battle-ground for freedom. The adventures related are of the most romantic and exciting character.”—*Boston Daily Evening Traveller*.

“It is by no means the dry, hard geographical summary the careless reader might expect. It is written with much vivacity and freedom, in a social, narrative-like style, and abounds with matter of profound interest even to those stay-at-home travellers who have not the faintest idea of visiting the far, very ‘far West,’ but love to be posted up in all its adventurous peculiarities.”—*New York Sunday Times*.

“This work gives, first, maps to show where Kansas is, and its great features; next, tables telling how to get there, what it will cost, &c.; and finally describes what is to be seen when arrived there. It is thus a complete work, and will be duly appreciated by all emigrants, and ought to be read by the thousands who talk so much of Kansas, and know nothing about it but the name.”—*Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser*.

“The work is a valuable one for reference, particularly at this time when its subject engages universal attention.”—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

“The best written and most valuable work we have yet seen on Kansas, and furnishes a fund of information as to its climate, soil, and general features, that will prove of immense advantage to persons intending to emigrate thither.”—*Sunday Atlas, New York*.

“This is a volume descriptive of scenery, climate, wild productions, capabilities of soil, and commercial resources of Kansas; and a book, too, which will sell. The present is the fit season for the appearance of the work. It appears in the usual good style of all the books published by Messrs. Fowler and Wells.”—*Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.*

“Spirited descriptions. A timely and very interesting publication.”—*Philadelphia City Item*.

“A timely and serviceable book. It is issued in cheap, convenient form, and contains an engraved map of the Territory.”—*Boston Atlas*.

“This is a book for the pioneer bound for Kansas Territory, and for those who wish for reliable information respecting the country.”—*Christian Observer, Philadelphia*.

“The *Kansas Region* is the most complete and authentic description of Kansas we have yet seen. It should be read by all.”—*New England Farmer*.

“It is full of information, and will be found a useful and convenient hand-book. It contains several maps.”—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express*.

“It gives full and interesting details of Kansas, interspersed with spicy incidents of travel. One of the best works on Kansas yet published.”—*Boston Bee*.

“If you have not read it, procure a copy, reader. The author is thoroughly posted in Western affairs, where he has spent several years.”—*Yonkers Herald*.

“It cannot fail to interest the reader, especially at the present time. Mr. Green has long been known as a Western correspondent of the New York daily papers, and his descriptions of the climate, scenery, and resources of Kansas, and other Territories, may be relied upon as valuable and correct.”—*Brandon [Vt.] Transcript*.

“The author has given us a volume both instructive and interesting, and containing much more of importance with regard to Kansas than can be found in the same space elsewhere.”—*Herald and Era, St. Louis, Mo.*

AIMS AND AIDS for Girls and Young Women,

On the various Duties of Life, including Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Development; Self-Culture, Improvement, Dress, Beauty, Fashion, Employment, Education, the Home Relations, their Duties to Young Men, Marriage, Womanhood, and Happiness. By Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of “Hopes and Helps,” “Mental Science,” “Ways of Life,” etc. Fowler and Wells, Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York; 142 Washington street, Boston; 231 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price, prepaid by mail, in paper, 50 cents; plain muslin, 87 cents; gilt, embossed, \$1.

To give the reader a more complete idea of the book, AIMS AND AIDS, we copy a paragraph from the Author's Preface.

“My interest in woman and our common humanity, is my only apology for writing this book. I see multitudes of young women about me, whose general training is so deficient in all that pertains to the best ideas of life, and whose aims and efforts are so unworthy of their powers of mind and heart, that I cannot make peace with my own conscience, without doing something to elevate their aims and quicken their aspirations for the good and pure in thought and life.

In regard to the book I may say, whatever it lacks, it has the merit of being in earnest.

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We regard this work as the most important of any yet written by the author. It has received the highest approbation from those who have read it. For girls and young women—yes, and for boys, young men, and parents, too. We commend it as entirely appropriate and valuable for all readers.

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THE OTTOWA—ILLINOIS—PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, hold weekly meetings for the discussion of Phrenology in all its bearings. Citizens are freely admitted to the debates, and much interest is manifested by the members, to afford the most instructive entertainment.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting:
Resolved, That all who are opposed to the science of Phrenology, be hereby respectfully invited to come forward and state their objections for the consideration of the society.
Thus, the science is thoroughly canvassed, all objections answered, its truth and utility vindicated.

IN THE WEST.—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, etc., lectures have been given on Phrenology during the past winter, by competent lecturers, to large audiences, and with good effect. The truth has been spoken to enquiring minds, new converts made, extensive accessions to our list of readers, and the interest of the cause promoted. Thanks to all our noble co-workers.

TO YOUNG MEN.—That never'll do, young man! No use to stand on the sidewalk and whine about hard luck, and say that every thing goes against you. You are not of half the consequence that your talk would lead us to believe. The world hasn't declared war against you—no such thing. It does not think of you. You are like all the rest of us—a mere speck upon the earth's surface. Were you this moment to go down in the living tide, but a bubble would linger for a moment upon the surface, and even that would vanish unnoticed. The heart is full of hope and ambition, but is not missed when it ceases to beat. One such as you would not leave a ripple.

You are a coward—a coward in the battle. There's no fight in you. You have surrendered without a struggle, and now whine because beaten! You are not yet worthy of a triumph, for you have not yet earned it. In garret, hut, and dripping cellar, are ten thousand heroes who would put you to shame. They must toil or starve. The strife is a desperate one with them, for they wrestle with want, while ragged and despairing ones watch at the lone hearth the fearful contest. Strong men look death in the eye, when their sinews are strung by the wail of hungry childhood.

Shame on you. In the full vigor of health and manhood, no mouth but your own to fill, and no back but your own to cover, and yet crouching under the first scorplings of adverse fortune. You know nothing of the storm, for you have seen but the summer. One cloud has frightened you, and you think you are hardly dealt by. You will be lucky if you find no darker shadows across your path.

Stand up, young sir, pull your hands from your pocket, throw off your coat and take fortune by the throat. You may be thrown again and again, but *hang on*. Put away the nonsense that the world is all against you. 'Tain't so. Your destiny is in your own strong arm. Wield it like a man! With an unbending will, and honor and truth for a guide, the day is your own.

No capital, eh? You have capital. God has given you perfect health. That is an immense capital to start on. You have youth and strength—all invaluable. Add a will to do, put your sinews in motion and you win. A man in full health and strength, should never whine or despair, because fortune does not pour a stream of gold eagles into his pockets. If you have no money, work and get it. Industry, economy, and integrity, will do wonders. From such beginnings, fortunes have been reared. They can be again. Will you try it? Or, will you wait for the stream to run by, so that you can walk dry shod into the El Dorado of wealth? Or, will you meet the waves defiantly, and be the architect of your own fortune?

Try—it is glorious to conquer in the strife.—*Cayuga Chief*.

M. L.—To cultivate an organ, it must be exercised vigorously; study but one subject at a time, and perfect yourself in it; let your mind become so deeply interested in it, as to exclude other matters. If Continuity is deficient, discipline the mind by the exercise of Firmness and Order.

PHRENOLOGY IN BETHANY COLLEGE VA.—J. C. T., in a letter enclosing remittance for the Journals, says, "I am confident that the health, enjoyment, and prosperity of common humanity, would be greatly promoted by an intimate knowledge of their contents. Their broad circulation is, therefore, much to be desired."

JOHN WILSON.—Please write again, giving your Post-office address, and repeat your questions. We will then reply.

S. R.—One with your developments would doubtless succeed as a Surveyor or Engineer.

R. M. C.—Sherwood's Manual of Magnetism will be sent pre-paid, for 60 cents. We have no other work on the subject.

WHAT HE THINKS.—Brooklyn, Pa. S. W. J. sends subscriptions for the Journals, and gives the following words of encouragement: "You are doing a noble work—a work for which posterity will hold you in grateful remembrance long after they who scoff and ridicule the great truths of Phrenology are mantled with the pall of oblivion. I once heard a minister declare from the pulpit, that 'FOWLER & WELLS have done more for the cause of humanity than all the — in America.' Doubtless many considered him an enthusiast; but the time has not yet arrived for a just appreciation and acknowledgement of the invaluable services you and your co-workers have rendered the great family of mankind."

HEREDITARY DESCENT.—VIOLATED LAW.—L. W. Villenover, Chautauque Co., N. Y., furnishes the following case illustrative of the laws of Hereditary descent: "A Mr. W. of this town, of ordinary talent, married a cousin some ten or twelve years ago. She is about the same in point of talent. His mother and her father were brother and sister and his father and her grand-mother on her mother's side, were brother and sister. They live after the old fashion,

and use tea, coffee and flesh in abundance, and he uses tobacco and some whiskey, and when sick they take drugs. They have a girl eight years of age, who appears to enjoy pretty good health, and is as large and fleshy as we generally find girls to be of that age, but in talent is much inferior to either of the parents; is even considered to be a simpleton. For many years this girl has been afflicted with frights in her sleep, generally soon after retiring, and sometimes two or three times in a night. When she is frightened, she screams and groans, and makes a frightful noise. Her parents generally awake her immediately, and then she goes to sleep again. The mother thinks that worms trouble the girl, and others think the fits are caused by having been told bad stories to frighten her to be good when she was small. Three or four years ago, the same couple had a son, which lived four or five weeks and died. The question in my mind is, whether the blood relation in the parents had any thing to do with the health of the children, or with the fits or frights

THE PHILOSOPHY.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried:

"My brother! O, my brother."

A sage passed that way, and said:

"For whom dost thou mourn?"

"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel."

"What wouldst thou do, if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied, "That he would never offend him by any unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace."

"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will die one day also."

It is strange how we shrink instinctively from the power of cold; and yet when we once nerve our energies to breast it, what a victorious delight there is in its worth hours of the pusillanimous comforts of the fire-side. He who breaths such a storm, who plows his way through its driven heaps, and breathes its inspiring breath, inwardly chides himself for his fire-side slothfulness, and seems to have come out into a grander part. Cold, and storm, and snow, are like labor, self-denial, and affliction. We shiver at them, shrink from them, but once plunged into companionship with them, the heroic part of our nature awakes with joy, such as our softer pleasures cannot give.

A WORD TO CHILDREN.—As I was riding in a public stage about a year ago, we passed a district school-house where a dozen boys and girls were playing in the shade. As we came in sight, their game ceased, and by the time we passed them they were standing, some in groups, and others in a row, looking very intently at us. I could not refrain from bowing and saying "Good morning," to so many bright up-turned faces. When I found the boys were not gallant enough to return my greeting, I said "How do you do, girls?" and looked particularly at a couple of sweet-looking little sisters, in clean sun-bonnets and pink dresses, but not a smile or nod did I receive in return.

We rode on in silence for a moment, when a passenger remarked: "How children have changed since I was a boy. We used to take off our hats to every one who passed us, even if they did not notice us. I have been scolded more more than once by my old teacher because I slighted some poor ragged person. It was the rule then for children to be polite, but now-a-days they have no manners."

"One may be thankful if they don't hoot at us as we pass; and if a man chances to be old and feeble, likely as not they will cry out, 'you're drunk, you're drunk,'" added a lady-passenger, joining in the conversation.

Not a dissenting voice was heard in favor of the modern manners among children, but all seemed by unanimous consent to regret the change. Although I disapprove of tale-bearing, I thought I would take the liberty of repeating this conversation for the benefit of young readers. I hope it does not apply to one of them, and yet I greatly fear that there is much truth in the criticisms I have repeated.

True politeness must arise from kind and gentle feelings towards others, and those boys who used in old times to bow down so pleasantly to passers-by, may not have been

any more truly polite than children now-a-days. Yet it did look better to see them bow and speak than to stand and stare vacantly, and I have no doubt but that such a well-behaved way of acting had a good effect upon their feelings.

Children who do not treat elder persons with respect at ten or twelve years of age, need not expect to grow up ladies or gentlemen, for "the child is the father of the man." They may learn to imitate polite manners, but they will be coarse and unfeeling at heart, with all their fine outside show.

I hope the children who read this paper will begin to be polite themselves, and show their school-mates how to behave, and as true politeness is very catching, it will soon spread all through the school. A little boy said to me once: "Do you know how I broke Dick of snatching? Why, I said, 'thank you,' whenever he handed me anything, and 'please,' when I wanted to borrow his slate-sponge; and now he has learned of me, and always says it himself."

When a gentleman is very polite in everything, he is often called "a gentleman of the old school," or, a gentleman who learned his manners when children were taught to be polite. I hope there will soon be such an improvement among young people, that when any one wishes to describe a very well behaved man, they will say "a gentleman of the new school."

Remember one thing, a boy of *real politeness* will be civil and gentle to his mother and brothers and sisters at home. If he is not, his good manners in company are of little value, because not prompted by love and gentleness.

The same Bible which says, "Obey thy parents," also says, "*Be court-cous.*" M. E. W.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—Men have bodies as well as souls, physical as well as intellectual faculties: a truism it would be foolish to express, were it not for the single fact that it seems to be forgotten or ignored in our modern systems of educational training. "At present," says the Rev. Mr. *Livermore*, of this city, "we often, in our high schools, academies, and colleges, educate the intellectual faculties at the expense of health and life. We make brilliant mathematicians, and miserable dyspeptics; fine linguists, and bronchial throats; good writers, and narrow chests; high foreheads, and pale complexions; smart scholars, but not that union which the ancients prized so highly, of a sound mind in a sound body. The brain becomes the chief working muscle of the system. We refine and re-refine the intellectual powers down to a diamond point and brilliancy, as if they were the sole, or the reigning faculties, and we had not a physical nature binding us to the earth, and a spiritual nature binding us to the great heavens, and the greater God who inhabits them. The students from the Military Academy, West Point, are graduated with broad chests, and finely-developed frames; while those from our literary and scientific colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, or Oxford, go forth pale, thin, and cadaverous; refined, intellectual, and interesting invalids, upon whom, if they become ministers of the Gospel, parishes are obliged to expend a vast quantity of complimentary sympathy; but they are not hardly soldiers in life's battle, armed and equipped as the law of their nature requires, and as their duties peremptorily demand.

"Thus the universities become a sort of splendid hospitals, with this difference, that the hospitals cure, and the universities create disease. Most of them are indictable at the bar of public opinion for taking the finest young brain and blood of the country, and after working upon them for four years, returning them to the owners, skilled indeed to perform certain linguistic and mathematical dexterities, but very much below par in health and endurance, and, in short, seriously damaged and used up, physically demoralized. How can good and wise men, the presidents, professors, and tutors of these colleges and schools, see all these things going on from year to year, and never lift a finger to set in motion some means for an effectual reform?

"It can only be accounted for on the ground of the inveteracy of habit. They do as their fathers did before them. Dost read Greek, thou learned LL.D.? then should'st thou long ago have known that a college without a gymnasium is, by its construction, educating the mind at the expense of the body, and impeding the cause of learning, science, and religion, by making its torchbearers to the world a

timid set of half-grown, chronic invalids, who do not, on an average, live out half their days, and who only half live while they do live."

There must be a change in all this. The time has come, nay, we hope to see the day, when, in every intelligent section of this country, a school without its gardens, its gymnasium, its workshops, its open, broad and healthful spaces for all kinds of gymnastic sports and exercises, will be regarded as an anomaly only befitting a rude and barbarous age.—*Phonographic Reporter.*

HOPE.

BY SCHILLER.

We speak with the lip and we dream in the soul
Of some better and fairer day;
And our days the meanwhile, to that golden goal
Are gliding and sliding away.
Now the world becomes old, now again it is young,
But "The Better" 's forever the word on the tongue.

At the threshold of life Hope leads us in—
Hope plays around the mirthful boy;
Though the best of its charms may with youth begin,
Yet for age it reserves its toy.
When we sink at the grave, why the grave has scope,
And over the coffin man planteth—Hope!

And it is not a dream of fancy proud,
With a fool for its dull begueter;
There's a voice at the heart that proclaims aloud,
"We are born for something better!"
And that voice of the heart, oh, ye may believe,
Will never the hope of the soul deceive!

L. P., of Conn.—We cannot supply the *WATER CURE JOURNAL* complete from the commencement of publication. You can get a Graham flour press, and as you desire, at a flouring mill. It is sold by most grocers.

C. E. D.—Your queries will be answered at length in a future number.

OVERLOOK NOTHING.—Some persons seem to go through the world with their eyes shut, others keep them always open. The latter, at every step, are adding to their stock of knowledge, and correcting and improving their judgment, by experience and observations. They keep their minds ever awake and active, and on the alert, gathering instruction from every occurrence, watching for favorable opportunities, and seeking, if possible, to turn even their failures and mischances to their advantage. Such persons will rarely have occasion to say, "I have lost a day," or

"To weep o'er hours that flew
More idly than the summer's wind."

They will make every event the occasion of improvement, and will find

—"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

To the attentive observer, even nature itself will appear a vast scroll, written all over by the finger of God, with instructive, though sometimes mysterious, characters; while to the careless it will seem at best but a blank, or perhaps a scene of confusion, "without form or comeliness," possessing little to excite curiosity or admiration.

To the young, especially, would we recommend habits of close and careful observation. We would say to them, "OVERLOOK NOTHING." Do not despise the day of small things. Endeavour to turn the leisure time you may have; the money you may earn or inherit; the privileges you may enjoy; in short, every thing, to the best possible account. Take care of the minutes and pence, and the hours and pounds will take care of themselves. He who learns to regard his leisure moments as valueless, and habitually squanders for trifles the small sums of money he may have, because they are small, will never be learned or rich. The secret of success is to be careful of little things.

"Spend no moment but in purchase of its worth,
And what its worth, ask deathbeds—they can tell."

MISTAKEN CAREFULNESS.—A habit of *uniformity* in the application of heat and cold to an animal body, renders it more sensible of the smallest variations in either

while by the habit of variety, it will become in a proportionable degree, less susceptible of all such sensations. This is proved every day, in cold weather, by people who are accustomed to clothe themselves warm. In them the least exposure to cold air, although the effect produced upon the skin is not perhaps the hundredth part of a degree, immediately gives the sensation of cold, even through the thickest covering; those, on the contrary, who have been used to go thinly clothed, can bear the variation of some degrees without being sensible of it. Of this the hands and feet afford an instance in point; exciting the sensation of cold when applied to another part of the body, without having before given to the mind an impression of cold existing in them.—*Hunter.*

In vain do the delicate accumulate defences against the vicissitudes of external temperature. Those who never tread but on carpets, and take every precaution to prevent the breath of heaven from blowing upon them, are more liable to be disordered by the impressions of cold than the laborious peasant, or the seaman daily exposed to the rage of storm and tempest. The occasional use of the cold bath, inuring the body to a wider range of temperature, tends to diminish the danger of those sudden transitions from heat to cold, and the contrary; which, in the common tenor of life it is impossible wholly to avoid. I have observed, in respect to myself, as well as in many other instance that persons prone to catarrhal affections are much less susceptible of them during the ensuing winter. The general effect of the cold bath being unquestionably to induce a degree of what, in common language, is denominated hardness, and which may be defined that state of the living system which is least liable to be affected by disagreeable impressions.—*Buchan.*

CREATION.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* publishes the following classical anecdote:

"A certain pedantic gentleman once presented himself at Cambridge for a doctor's degree, and, as is usual, on such occasions, the questioning was commenced in Latin, when the following classical wit was exhibited:

"Questioner—*Quid est creare?* [What is it to create?]

"Pedant—*Ex nihilo facere.* [To make out of nothing.]

"Questioner—*Ergo, te doctorem creamus!* [Therefore, we create you a doctor!]"

HOW THE LAWYERS DIFFER.—The following anecdote of a legal gentleman in Missouri, was published some years ago in a newspaper in that State:

"Being once opposed to Mr. S——, a brother lawyer, then lately a member of Congress, remarked as follows to the jury, upon some point of disagreement between them:

"Here, my brother S and I differ materially. Now, this, after all, is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in the principles of law, and that, too, very honestly; while, at the same time, neither, perhaps, can conceive any earthly reason why they should. And this is merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings.

"Now, let us suppose, for the sake of illustration, that a man should come into this room, and boldly assert that my brother S's head [here he laid his hand very familiarly upon the large chuckle head of his opponent] is a squash, I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it was a head. Now, there would be a difference—of opinion. We might argue till doomsday, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects just as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one—it stood where a head ought to be!"

"All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous."

PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE.—Patience and forbearance are hard lessons to learn at any time, but especially while the heart is gay, the passions warm, and the wishes impetuous. The great reason why disappointments affect young persons so much more than those advanced in life is, that the former assure themselves of a proposed enjoyment beyond the powers of chance to prevent it. They no more advert to the possibility of a cross accident than if there were no such thing in nature. Now, methinks it is

easy to remember that there is such a thing as a disappointment, as well as a delight. If, when you project a scheme of pleasure for yourself, or have one proposed, you would but make it a rule to say, "I ought not to set my heart on this," it would awaken you to all the chances against you, and so qualify your mind as to endure the disappointment without repining, and even enhance the enjoyment if your wishes are gratified.

SILENT INFLUENCE.—It is the bubbling spring that flows gently, the little rivulet that glides through the meadows, and which runs along day and night, by the farmhouse, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent, or world, while the same world requires thousands and ten of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden; and that shall flow on every day and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily, quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

HOW TO WAKE UP THE SLEEPERS.—The following curious incident is given in the *North Bridgewater Gazette*:—A clergyman who officiates not a thousand miles from here, noticing the drowsy state into which some of his congregation had fallen, stopped in the middle of his sermon on Sabbath afternoon last, and after a few words in explanation of his course, gave out a hymn for the choir to sing. It may well be supposed that every one present was wide awake by the time the last peal of the organ died away, and after a recapitulation of what had gone before, the minister proceeded with his discourse.

A FACT.—To the Editors of the *Phrenological Journal*:—During the past month, two gentlemen called at our office, and on enquiring for Mr. Fowler, and being told he was absent, they related to us the following:

"About a year since, I brought my children here for an examination, and was told by Mr. F. that one was sly and deceitful, and had a propensity to be thievish, and if anything was missed we should go to him for it.

"I expressed my dissatisfaction at such an insinuation, and had some words with him about it, and he threw away the chart he had just marked, and dictated another from his head, which was reported like the first, and, on comparison, did not differ from it in any essential particular. When he had done, he remarked that it was correct, that he could make no change in it, and I accordingly took it home; but since that time the boy has frequently been known to have committed the acts to which he was said to be prone; and this gentleman, who is his teacher, has been knowing to it, and we have called to get Mr. Fowler's advice in regard to the best mode of government."

MENTAL AND MORAL DISCIPLINE.—1. Habits of mental and moral discipline are, after all, the first great objects in any system of instruction, public or private.

2. The value of education depends far less upon varied and extensive acquirements, than upon the cultivation of just powers of thought, and the general regulation of the faculties of the understanding. That it is not the quantity of knowledge, but the capacity to apply it, which promises success and usefulness in life, is a truth that cannot be too often inculcated by instructors, and recollected by pupils. "Many," says a writer of the olden time, in quaint but forcible language, "many no doubt had read as much, and perhaps more than he, but scarce ever any concocted his reading into judgment as he did." And this concoction of reading into judgment is the golden rule of education. By diffusive and indiscriminate application, a morbid appetite is created, and the mental digestion is at first impaired and then destroyed. If youth are taught how to think, they will soon learn what to think. Exercise is not more necessary to a healthful state of the body, than is the employment of the various faculties of the mind to mental efficiency. The practical sciences are as bare of useful products as the speculative, where facts only are the objects of knowledge, and

where the understanding is not habituated, at a proper period, to self-observation, and to a continued process of examination and reflection. Physics and metaphysics are then equally valueless. The memory becomes a confused reservoir, in which the collections of life are deposited, but without the power of arranging or employing them. But where moral principles are early inculcated, the judgment ripened, the imagination chastened, the taste refined, the passions restrained, and habits of perseverance and industry taught, the great purposes of education are attained. No precocity of intellect, no promise of genius, no extent of knowledge, can be weighed in the scale with these acquisitions. He who has been the object of such sedulous attention, and the subject of such a course of instruction, may enter upon the great duties of life with every prospect of an honorable and useful career. His armor is girded on for battle. However difficult the conjuncture in which he may be called to act, he is prepared for whatever may betide him. He need not retreat to his closet to search his books for precedents and analogies. Thrown upon his own resources, his promptitude and decision will enable him to act, and to act wisely, while others are deliberating or doubting. And if there is one country in which, more than all others, such a system of education is demanded by every consideration of present and future prosperity, that country is our own. Our government is yet an experiment, and as the issue may be prosperous or adverse, it will become a monument, inviting successive generations to follow us in the career of freedom, or warning them to avoid its dangers. Our written constitutions have wisely provided limitations for power, and securities for rights; but he has surveyed the rise and fall of nations to little purpose, who believes that upon such foundations our political fabric can rest. Far beyond these must be our security and our hope; and they can only be found in the virtue and intelligence of the people. If there is sufficient intelligence in the community to appreciate the value of our institutions, and to judge the conduct and measures of those upon whose administration they must essentially depend, and sufficient virtue to make the sacrifices of party, of interest, and of feeling, which all great emergencies call for, we may confidently hope that our government will be as stable as it has heretofore been prosperous. And this virtue and intelligence must be the result of a general and efficient system of education, extending throughout the republic, and embracing all classes of society.

HINTS TO PROMOTE HARMONY IN A FAMILY.—

1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed in the day—so prepare for it.
2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.
3. To learn the different temper of each individual.
4. To look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.
5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice at it.
6. When inclined to give an angry answer, lift up the heart in prayer.
7. If from any cause we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch upon ourselves.
8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to their state.
9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing and to put little annoyances out of the way.
10. To take a cheerful view of every thing, and encourage hope.
11. To speak kindly to servants, and praise them for little things when you can.
12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put self last.
13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."
14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves,—"Have I not often done the same thing and been forgiven?"
15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.
16. To be gentle with the younger ones, and treat them with respect, remembering that we were once young too.
17. Never judge one another, but attribute a good motive when we can.
18. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of the day.

THE STRENGTH AND DENSITY OF BUILDING STONE.

—By a series of experiments recently tried in Washington, under the direction of the Ordnance Board, the specific

gravity of various sandstones presented, averaged 1,929—the best Quincy granite, or to speak properly, Sienite, 2,648, and the Malone sandstone, 2,591.

The report of the examining affairs further states that:—
1st—The sandstone of the capitol broke under a pressure, per square inch, of 5,245 lbs.

2d—Several of the marbles tested broke under pressures varying from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs.

3d—The compacted red sandstone, of which the Smithsonian Institute is built, broke under 9,518 lbs.

4th—The granite, or blue micaceous rocks employed for the new foundations, broke (as the average of 7 samples) under 15,608 lbs.

6th—The Malone sandstone 24,105 lbs.

7th—The most competent Sienite from Quincy 29,830 lbs.

It should be mentioned that the various sandstones were tested in the weakest position—with the lines of stratification perpendicular to the horizon, as such is the way that they are usually employed in building. The marbles and granites were tested in an exactly opposite position.

BRIEF HISTORY OF COTTON.—The method of spinning cotton formerly was by the hand; but about 1767, Mr. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, invented the spinning-jenny with eight spindles; he also erected the first carding machine with cylinders. Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a patent for a new invention of machinery in 1769; and another patent for an engine in 1775. Crompton invented the mule, a further and wonderful improvement in the manufacture of cotton, in 1779, and various other improvements have been since made. The names of Peel and Arkwright are eminently conspicuous in connection with this vast source of British industry; and it is calculated that more than one thousand millions, sterling, have been yielded by it to Great Britain. Cotton manufacturers' utensils were prohibited from being exported in 1774.—*Haydn.*

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table will be found very valuable to many of our readers:

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel (5 bushels.)

A box 14 inches by 16 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 26 inches by 15-2 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11-2 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8-4 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4-2 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 4-8 inches deep, will contain half a gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4-1 inches deep, will contain one quart.

SCRAP OF HISTORY.—During the revolutionary war, General Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went, as requested, but instead of joining the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-two, he addressed the ladies thus:

"Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine—but my soldiers have no shirts."

The appeal was irresistible. The ball ceased;—the ladies went home and went to work, and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their country.

READING.—Reading is one of the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue; the upholder in adversity; the prop of independence; the support of a just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is the shield against the tyranny of all the petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's poison.—*Sir Egerton Bridges.*

A GREAT man is one who, in some sense or other, adds to the world's possession, be it in government, in poetry, or philosophy he is bringing into life; a builder, a creator, a planter, an inventor in some sort, a doer of that which nobody has done before him, seemed willing, or prepared to do. Now, it is very certain that the world loses none of its possessions. A truth once known is known forever.

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While young and in his prime, he was an efficient exhorter, an earnest writer, in the direction of his sympathies and ambition, but not mingling much with those outside of his own church, his views were contracted, and for the past ten or fifteen years, he had evidently gone into his dotage. The venerable Dr. Bond was appointed years ago to the editorship of a paper to represent the Methodist Church in the United States, but, of late, his conservatism and "behind the age" ideas, created discord, and well nigh caused a division in the church. But this was not so much his fault, as it was his misfortune. His motives were doubtless good, but his views did not harmonize with those of his younger and more active colleagues, who, believing in the eternal principles of PROGRESSION, as well in its application to religion as to all other things, were not content either to stand still or to retrograde with him.

We take the following highly complimentary notice from *Leslie's Gazette*:

DR. BOND, LATE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.—On Friday afternoon, the 14th of March, the fact was announced that Dr. Bond was no more. In the

year 1840, while residing in Baltimore, and filling the responsible office of President of the Board of Health, he was most unexpectedly to himself offered the editorial charge of the *Advocate and Journal*. He accepted the responsible station and at once removed to this city. For eight years the Doctor enriched the columns of that widely circulated paper by his mental efforts, his rich and varied experience, and then declining a re-election to his position, he retired, respected and beloved by all who had become acquainted with him through the columns of his paper, or had the pleasure of personal intercourse. For four years he lived upon his old homestead in Maryland, one of the few farms remaining in the families of the original settlers, when he was again induced to take charge of the *Advocate*, which he continued to edit until the time of his death.

Dr. Bond was born in Baltimore in the month of February 1782, and was descended from one of the earliest emigrants from England, who settled in that part of Maryland known as Hartford County. His grandfather was a Friend; his father, one of the first converts to Methodism in this country. He chose medicine as a profession, and while a student joined the Methodist church. After completing his studies he settled in Baltimore and almost immediately acquired a reputation, and consequently an excellent practice. Before he was thirty years of age, however, his severe attention to professional duties prostrated his health, and he was obliged to abandon his practice, and retire into the country. During the remainder of his life (although he finally reached the ripe age of 74 years) he was the subject of frequent pneumatic attacks, which were sometimes of a threatening nature.

Dr. Bond has been very properly alluded to as one of the many instances which our country affords of men who have risen to eminence and usefulness by the force of natural endowment and inflexible moral principle. Of school education he had exceedingly little. Few who have read his writings, which were models of clear, correct, strong English, could have conjectured that the man who wrote them had enjoyed no other educational advantages than those to be found in a country school, where reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic comprise the whole curriculum of study. He never was taught even English Grammar. His thirst for knowledge and extraordinary natural endowments more than compensated for the want of early education.

For the doctrines and institutions of the Methodist church he had the strongest possible love. From the time he became a member he was zealous and useful, and his intelligent zeal never abated through life. He was always ready to sacrifice his personal interests for the cause of the Church, and made his happiness dependent upon its welfare. Yet he was most liberal in his Christian views, and in all his writings he studiously avoided controversy with the evangelical denominations, which he considered as embodying the elements of Christianity. In his whole life, public and private, he was eminently conscientious and unselfish. His deportment to all who approached him was in the highest degree amiable. Kindness and charity, even to excess, were characteristics of him well known, and which will be long remembered by many.

His funeral was numerously attended, not only by the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church, but by many from other denominations. The remains were interred at Greenwood, where appropriate services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

HOW CONVERTS TO PHRENOLOGY ARE MADE.

A SHORT time since, a fine, intelligent-looking gentleman, whom I at once recognised as one that had recently presented himself for a phrenological examination, came into the office and said he wished to have a little conversation with me, if I was at liberty.

During his conversation, he remarked that he had formerly felt some interest in the science of Phrenology, and had procured a bust and books, in order to prosecute the study. But he had not pursued the subject far enough to have received any evidence of its truth; and, as he had been educated to feel the superiority of his own profession, (that of a clergyman,) he deemed it too trifling a matter to devote his time to a careful investigation of the subject. He remained, therefore, a sceptic until one day he observed a remarkable depression on the crown of his wife's head. Placing his hand upon the spot, he at once perceived that the organs located in the medial line of the superior posterior portion of her head, were so greatly deficient, that he remarked to her immediately, "if there was any truth in Phrenology, she must be obviously deficient in the faculty located in that place;" and he immediately went for his bust, and found that Phrenologists had there located the organs of Self-esteem and Firmness, which struck him instantly as a remarkable evidence of the correctness of their observations; for she was so deficient in these faculties, as to be unable to undertake anything of importance upon her own responsibility, and was vacillating and uncertain in the execution of her plans.

This simple circumstance was the means of producing an interest in this science, and led to the desire of obtaining through it a more thorough knowledge of human nature, and placing it among the most valuable sciences ever developed by man. He had called on me for the purpose of consulting me in regard to the best course to pursue to effect his object.

J. L. C.

STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE.

WE have received from our friend, William Wilson, the first of a series of articles upon the subject of "*The Study of Human Nature.*" It is written in a pleasing style, and we regret that the mass of matter on hand prevents its publication: it may appear in a future Number. Mr. W. notices the consequences of devoting our lives to the study of "the outward material world, with its infinitude of forms, conditions, and qualities," to the neglect of the equally important and beautiful inward world of thoughts, feelings, and habits.

"In all ages of the world, the concentrated labors of intellect have been chiefly expended upon the visible forms of matter; while the more attenuated and refined,—that which approximates more nearly to mind, has, until within the last century, remained unrecognized in the great laboratory of nature. It seems a law of nature that mind, in expanding, rises from the grosser to the more refined—from the diminutive to the powerful and grand. It first seeks the rudimental, afterwards the higher and more complicated developments of physical nature. Mind, in its true developments, like the destiny of man, is ever onward and upward, first breaking through the rudimental to seek the glory and beauty of the life-expanding universe. In its career upon earth, it is a type of man's destiny through all time."

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A NEW VOLUME.—The commencement of the July Volume is near at hand. We would invite our friends whose subscriptions, close with the next number, to make up a club of new subscribers from among their neighbors. In this way ten thousand new families may be blessed with the reforming influences of this Journal. We will print the man-elevating truths, and trust to our coworkers friends in every neighborhood to find the readers. Now is the time to begin the good work. How many thousands will secure the premium.

THE Work entitled “Vital Electro-Dynamism,” an extract from which was translated for our April number, has not been, and probably will not be translated. The price of it in French, paper covers, prepaid, by mail, is \$2.

MELODIAN.—We have on hand one of Mason & Hamlin's best 4 1-2 octave Melodians, which will be sold cheap.

Phrenology.

“When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness.”—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

THE LOVE OF YOUNG.

(PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.)

If proof of the truth of Phrenology were wanting, we could proudly point to the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, and appeal to the consciousness of its deep and abiding power in nearly every reader, more especially those who mourn for their children loved and lost. The organ is situated in the centre of the back part of the head, about level with the top of the ears, and when large it gives length to the head from the opening of the ear backward, and imparts an elongated fulness to the back head. The following engraving taken from life, of a woman devotedly attached to children and pets, and who, when she lost a child, like Rachel, “refused to be comforted,” shows the organ very large.



PHILOPROGENITIVENESS VERY LARGE.

We have in our cabinet skulls of different size in all other respects except in the development of this organ, which show a difference of an inch and three quarters in length from the opening of the ears to the location of Philoprogenitiveness.

The back head of one is short and perpendicular, that of another long and rounded to a kind of point, like the engraving above.

The love of young may be called a pivotal organ, the location of which is easily found on the head, and the size of which is easily determined by the merest novice in Phrenology. The manifestation of this faculty is so various, even among human mothers, and so widely different in its power in the known character of the different species of animals, that the truth or falsity of Phrenology may be determined by any sensible and candid mind, even though that mind may not be illuminated by the rich stores of ancient and modern learning.

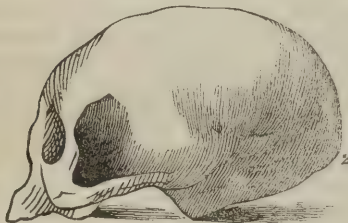


CHINESE HEAD.

The Chinese, a timid and inoffensive people, have peaceably submitted for centuries to misrule, until it had become intolerable, and which any other nation would have long since hurled from their necks. This inoffensive people are less kind to their children than any other nation, savage or civilized, on the globe. It is a common custom with the Chinese to treat their children with neglect, and often with cruelty. They often expose them to perish, because they do not wish the trouble of caring for them; and the eyes of female children are frequently put out by their parents with acids or sharp instruments. We have seen two of these unfortunate blind

girls who were rescued from starvation in China, and brought to this country by the missionary, Mr. Gutzlaff. Now, if to these facts of history, we add, that the Chinese head, in its uniform, national type, shows a flatness on the back; that it is short and perpendicular in the region of Philoprogenitiveness, and that the organ is really smaller than in any known nation—that this development corresponds with their character in this respect, we might safely rest our cause.

But this is not all. The Caribbean Indian, the lowest in morality and intelligence of all the American Indians, and equally distinguished for ferocity and cruelty of disposition and prodigious force of character, in all these respects almost directly the opposite of the amiable and intelligent Chinese, are, unlike the Chinese, very *fond* and *tender* of children. These man-eating, rapacious Caribs who rush upon their enemies with the deadly malignity of the tiger, inspired with the single desire to destroy and eat them, are more kind to their children than any other savage tribe; will sacrifice personal ease and comfort for their protection, and become frantic with sorrow at their loss. This only redeeming trait in the Carib character is not the result of intelligence, morality or benevolence; for he is alike sadly deficient in these emotions and faculties, and of the organs by which they are manifested.



THE CARIB SKULL.

In this engraving of a Carib skull, in our possession, will be seen very great length of head from the opening of the ear backward to the location of the organ, (at fig. 2,) while nearly every Chinese and North American Indian skull is an inch or more shorter than this at that point. We confidently ask the skeptic to reconcile his disbelief in Phrenology with this class of facts; with the perfect correspondence between the broad, low head of the Carib, and his ferocious disposition; his low, flat forehead, and the fact that he cannot trace any but the simplest links of causation, his excessively large Philoprogenitiveness, and the fact that his tender regard for children overtops all his stupidity of intellect and rapacious cruelty, so as to give a noble illumination to one point of his character, and which redeems him from the utter abhorrence of mankind.

The negro character is remarkable for great parental fondness; and Africans, wherever found, make the best nurses in the world; and however poor, they generally have about as many pet dogs as they have children. Everybody, who has observed, knows, that the negro head is equally remarkable for its great prominence in the back part, where Philoprogenitiveness and the other social organs are located. A glance, merely, at this cut of the negro, in contrast with the Chinese, will impress the reader with their



AFRICAN.

difference of development, and the importance of this organ in their character.

The natural language of this organ too, is worthy of attention. Persons uniformly carry their heads in the direction of the largest and most active organs. The African generally carries the head thrown back towards this and the other social organs, as seen in the diagram, while those who are small in the social group and large in the intellectual region, carry their heads forward. Let any one notice a group of Africans any where, and they will find their heads set back, giving many the idea that pride was their ruling disposition. With this analysis of the faculty of parental love, the reader will have little difficulty in comprehending the spirit of the following beautiful stanzas, by FANNY FALES, in reply to the line by LONGFELLOW:

"Not as a child shall we again behold her."

O, say not so! how shall I know my darling,
If changed her form, and veil'd with shining hair?
If, since her flight, has grown my little starling,
How shall I know her there?
On memory's page, by viewless fingers painted,
I see the features of my angel-child;
She passed away, ere sin her soul had tainted—
Passed to the undefiled.

O, say not so! for I would clasp her, even
As when below she lay upon my breast:
And dream of her as my fair bud in Heaven,
Amid the blossoms blest.
My little one was like a folded lily,
Sweeter than any on the azure wave;
But night came down, a starless night, and chilly;
Alas! we could not save!

Yes, as a child, serene and noble poet,
(O, Heaven were dark, were children wanting there!)
I hope to clasp my bud as when I wore it;
A dimpled baby fair.

Though years have flown, toward my blue-eyed daughter,
My heart yearns oft-times with a mother's love
Its never-dying tendrils now unfold her,—
Enfold my child above.

E'en as a *babe*, my little blue-eyed daughter,
Nestle and coo upon my heart again;
Wait for thy mother by the river-water,—
It shall not be in vain!

Wait as a child,—how shall I know my darling,
If changed her form, and veil'd with shining hair?
If, since her flight, has grown my little starling,
How shall I know her there?

If there be one unselfish passion that is shared with the human race by the lower animals, yet which in man is elevated by the higher sentiments to grasp at immortality for the fulfilment of its ultimate beatitude, that passion is a mother's love. Not content with meeting a glorified and expanded spirit, it seeks to have,

E'en as a *babe*, the little blue-eyed daughter,
Nestle and coo upon her heart again.

A WORD TO

CLERKS AND MERCHANTS.

No fact is more apparent than the general diminution of health and bodily energy among our merchants, clerks and book-keepers. This is owing partly, perhaps, to an improper mode of living, such as hastily eating a dinner and immediately devoting the entire mind and nervous energy to the prosecution of business; or, long continued mental effort without proper food; deprivation of the proper amount of sleep; the habit of smoking, etc.; but we apprehend that the chief difficulty may be traced to a want of proper physical exercise.

When a young man enters upon a mercantile career he is occupied for a time as an errand boy, and is, of course, regarded as a kind of servant for the whole establishment. While this relation continues he has a ruddy face, a bounding pulse, vigorous digestion and unqualified health; but as soon as he takes a higher position and another lad is initiated into his old situation, his pride and ambition lead him to look upon the one occupying his former place as in college the Sophomore does upon the Freshman, and he consequently takes special pains to avoid all drudgery and to keep his eye in that direction which will lead him to a set of books, or to an equally active and exclusive exercise of his mental powers as a salesman. His chief study is to work with the brain and not with the hands; to become a gentleman, and not a drudge. The consequence of a disuse of the muscles and the avoidance of that energetic effort which induces copious breathing, a free circulation of the blood, and good digestion, is a prostration of the youthful health and vigor of the body. The cheek becomes pale and thin; the eyes seem large and glaring; the hands, instead of being warm and plump and smooth, become cold, blue and bony; the muscles become weak, the lungs small, and the chest flat. The waist and abdomen shrink away, especially under the pressure of modern pantaloons, the pulse becomes feeble, and general weakness of the entire system supervenes; and who will wonder if he feels a strong disinclination for any active, laborious effort? The brain and nervous system, of course, become excited, and he expends through them nearly all the vital energy which, in its present condition, his body is able to manufacture. The result is, he becomes prematurely old, and breaks down; and the mercantile profession is blamed for the ruin that is wrought. Now salesmen, and book-keepers, especially, should understand at the start that if they would maintain their health in following a pursuit requiring so little of physical energy, they must establish some system of daily physical exercise, for it is a law of nature that that which is not employed will become weak. The tree, even, that stands in the forest and is sheltered from the fury of the blast, grows slim, loose-grained and soft, and has but few roots; while the oak that stands alone on the hill-top and must resist every storm, from whatever quarter, becomes solid in its texture, stout in trunk and abundant in root, lifting aloft its sturdy arms and bidding defiance to every gale.

Let clerks repudiate this false pride which lifts them above the work of the porter and packer, and take a turn at nailing up and rolling boxes, and pulling at the windlass, and they will find themselves improved in health and manliness; or, let them supply themselves with dumb-bells and use them morning and night, or have a pair also in the counting-room which they can use for five minutes at a time when the head becomes hot, the brain feverish, and every nerve seems to be on fire; and in three months time many of them would gain ten or fifteen pounds in weight and fifty per cent. in real vigor and health, and be able to do even more business than before, and that with less of mental and nervous friction. Hundreds of merchants in our large cities who have risen from poverty to a position through unwearied and nerve-shattering effort, are obliged, on account of dyspepsia, nervous prostration, a rush of blood to the brain, palpitation of the heart, or some kindred derangement, to retire from business at thirty or thirty-five, and spend the remainder of their lives as groaning invalids, or go to early graves with their great destiny of life unfulfilled. They started to acquire position. This they have done;—to obtain wealth, this they have commenced to do, but have failed to achieve it. They expected to retire, but not with a broken constitution and a slender fortune; but with robust health, and rosy cheeks, without a wrinkle or gray hair. This they might have done had they understood the laws of health and not been too proud or too intensely occupied to have obeyed them.

But in using dumb bells we would caution those who are young, slender, and in their growing season, not to use those which are too heavy. Many suppose that the object in using them is to show how much weight they can lift, and how heavy ones they can wield. In the first place, those who need them most are not in a condition to use those that are very heavy; nor, after a trial or two, would they feel inclined to make the necessary exertion; besides, it would tend to fatigue and exhaust, rather than to give them strength. Who would put a colt before a heavily loaded dray if he wished to promote his growth and strength? still he should have exercise, and as much of labor as his constitution will bear. This he could obtain attached to a light vehicle, and make up the sum of his effort in a more rapid motion. A young man eighteen years of age and weighing perhaps a hundred and thirty pounds, and who is weak for a want of exercise, should never begin by using dumb bells weighing over ten pounds to the pair. If these feel too light for him, let him increase the speed of his motions.

Many young men have been induced to try this experiment of domestic gymnastics, and have, to use their own words, "become new men" in a very few months.

We have advocated this doctrine of exercise in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for years, and also have applied it in personal advice to those who have come to us for examination. Some who were very slender and who, therefore, stood most in need of exercise to give them strength and health, could find in the market no dumb bells

light enough for their use, and in order to accommodate such, and also ladies and children, we have procured from drawings of our own, patterns of various sizes, from those adapted to little girls six years old to those heavy enough for full grown men, and obtained castings from them, which we dispose of to those who need them at the nominal price of cast iron. In our Philadelphia office we sold more than two hundred pairs the first six months they were introduced. Many pairs went into female Seminaries and private schools and families. They may also be obtained at our New York office.

Something surely need be done to arrest the decay and premature death of our most enterprising young merchants, who are by nature qualified to become ornaments in society and of the highest importance to the mercantile world.

We would not recommend the public gymnasium as the only, or chief, means of acquiring physical development; because it is expensive and not always at hand, and requires going abroad, and set times for its attendance; but dumb-bells can be used at one's own room or in the store: and that, too, a dozen times in the day, in leisure moments; or when a throbbing brow indicates that the brain is being overtasked and that the blood should be withdrawn to the extremities by means of a little vigorous bodily exertion.

DUALITY OF THE MIND.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

In 1844 Arthur Labbrooke Wigan, a celebrated physician of England, published a work with the following title: "A new View of Insanity: The Quality of the Mind proved by the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Brain, and by the Phenomena of Mental Derangement," &c., &c.

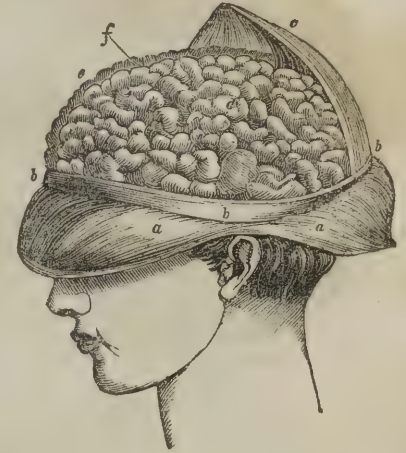
In this work Dr. Wigan presents an entirely new theory of mental phenomena, applies the same to the exposition of the phenomena of hallucinations, delusion and insanity, and in passing, attacks phrenology with zeal, vigor and apparent frankness. In this and the following articles I shall endeavor, 1st. To present a clear exposition of Dr. Wigan's theory of the Quality of the Mind; 2nd. To reconcile the same and its deductions with the established principles of phrenology; and, 3rd. To apply the principles involved in both the theory and the science to an exposition of the causes, the nature and the hygienic treatment of delusions, hallucinations and insanity.

In order that I may the more perfectly accomplish my task, I shall present a short, comprehensive and intelligible account of the anatomy (structure) and physiology (function) of the brain and of so much of the nervous system as is necessary for the perfect understanding of the subject in consideration.

General View of the Structure of the Brain.

On removing the scalp and skull we expose the brain invested in its protecting membranes. These membranes are three in number, the outer more dense and strong than the others named the *dura mater*, the middle a delicate tissue named the *arachnoid* and the third, which dips into all

the folds of the cerebrum, entitled the *pia mater*. On removing these membranes we find the brain of a beautiful pink and white color, about the consistence of new cheese, divided by a fold of the *dura mater*, called the *falx*, into two equal parts or *hemispheres*. Each hemisphere presents a number of slightly convex elevations constituting

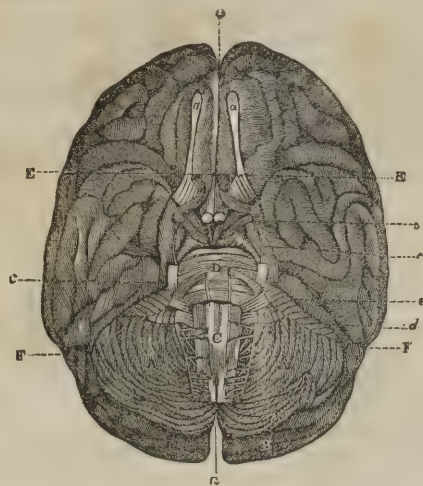


External surface of the Cerebrum exposed by removing the skull-cap or CALVARIUM. A The scalp turned down. B Cut edges of the skull bones. C DURA MATER raised to expose the convolutions. D The fissure occupied by the FALX, which last is represented by the dark shaded portion under C.

the *convolutions*, which are separated from each other by fissures of various depths into which, as before observed, the *pia mater*, or inner covering of the brain, extends.

These convolutions vary in size and depth in different brains and differ in shape and arrangement in the two hemispheres of the same brain, seldom, except in the case of idiots, presenting that uniformity of structure and appearance which characterizes the other double organs of the body. On inverting the brain we find it presenting a greater complexity of structure, but still preserving the same great division into hemispheres, and the hemispheres presenting the same subdivision into convolutions. The convolutions upon the base of the brain differ from those upon the superior surface in that they are larger, more distinct, separated by deeper fissures and covered in a great degree by the Cerebellum and the base of the spinal cord. By a reference to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the brain is divided into three great subdivisions or lobes, named from their position, the Anterior, Middle and Posterior lobes of the brain. The anterior lobe of the brain lies upon the orbital plate of the skull, and extends from the front backward to a point half or three quarters of an inch in front of the ear on the living head. The middle lobe extends from this point to the back of the mastoid process of the skull, which is situated below the organ of Combativeness as located by phrenologists. The posterior lobe occupies the remaining or posterior portion of the brain, and in the figure presented, lies entirely upon the cerebellum or little brain. These three lobes are separated from each other by a deep fissure, the middle lobe, in the natural position of the head, being more dependent and having a greater development than either the anterior or posterior lobes. Aside from the great division into halves or hemispheres and the subdivision of each hemisphere into lobes, there

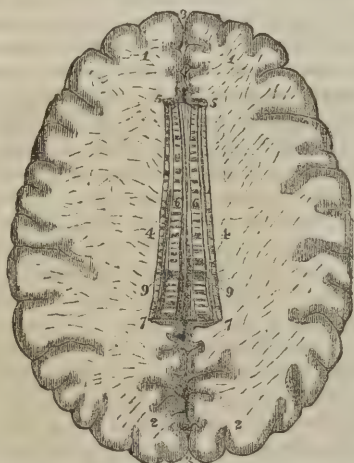
is no structural division of the cerebrum which would attract attention or indicate a diversity of function.



Base of the Brain.

The parts before the dotted line EE are ANTERIOR LOBES: between EE and FF, the MIDDLE LOBES, and those behind FF the POSTERIOR LOBES. A line drawn between the points OO marks the division into HEMISPHERES. AA the CEREBELLUM or little brain. C the MEDULLA OBLONGATA or oblong portion of the spinal marrow. D the PONS VAROLII, assisting the corpus callosum to bind the two hemispheres together. The PONS VAROLII and MEDULLA OBLONGATA are only different names for different portions of the spinal marrow. The convolutions of the surface of the Cerebrum differ widely in character and arrangement from the Cerebrum, as shown in the cut.

On making a horizontal section of the brain on a level with two points an inch above the opening of the ears we discover, 1st, the depth of the convolutions, 2nd, the difference between the surface and the centre of the brain, and 3d, the bond of union between the two lateral halves of the brain.



Section of the Brain, showing the convolutions, the proportions existing between the vesicular and medullary portions and the corpus callosum of the brain.

1 1 The anterior lobes of the brain. 2 2 The posterior lobes. 3 3 The longitudinal fissures for the reception of the falx cerebri. 4 4 The roof of the lateral ventricles. 5 5 The genu of the corpus callosum. 6 Its body on which the line transverse are seen. 7 7 The splenium corporis callosi. 8 The raphe. 9 9 The covered bands of Reil.

By a reference to this plate we observe the same peculiarities presented by the surface of the hemispheres in contact as by the external surfaces—deep and numerous convolutions somewhat flattened by contact with the falx, which separates the hemispheres from each other, and the same relative proportions between the surface and the centre of the organ. The shaded portion of the figure is intended to represent the surface or *vesicular neurine*, the white and spot-

ted portion the internal or *medullary neurine*, while the bond of connection between the hemispheres is represented by the dark and striated portion called the *corpus callosum*, or *hardened body*, from the fact that it is more dense in texture than the remaining portions of the cerebrum. This corpus callosum is continued downward towards the base of the brain, and unites with, and resolves itself into, the spinal cord whose prolongation passes through the vertebrae of the spinal column and distributes its branches to the trunk and limbs.

Thus much for the structure: now for

A General View of the Functions of the Brain.

1. *The hemispheres* are the organs of thought, and may be cut down to the corpus callosum and removed without destroying life. The animal continues to live if the food is forced into its stomach, but no longer has a mind. It simply vegetates. Though the centre of all feeling, it is itself devoid of feeling. An injury inflicted upon the body or limbs is immediately recognized by the brain, but an injury inflicted upon itself is unperceived and results in mental disturbance not in physical pain.

2. *The convolutions* it will be observed by a reference to figure 3, are formed in every instance by a duplicature of the surface or *vesicular neurine*, and the object of this duplicature or folding is unquestionably to increase the surface and amount of vesicular neurine within a given space. This leads us us to consider the functions of

3. *The Vesicular Neurine*, which is the generation of power. This power is the result of thought. The brain being the organ of thought and being also very complex in its structure, must of necessity perform a variety of functions proportioned to its complexity. We therefore find upon examination that that portion of the brain more immediately concerned in the manifestation of thought is the surface or vesicular neurine, which is increased in amount and in power by its repeated convolutions. Were it possible to pare off this cortical from the medullary portion of the brain, the manifestation of thought would be suspended, from the fact that its material organ would have been removed by the knife. From this fact, a phrenologist or physiologist could, by a mere inspection of the cerebrum of a man, predicate with great accuracy the strength and activity of mind, which had in life characterised him. He could also predicate with equal certainty which were and which were not the dominant faculties of the mind from the number and depth of the convolutions of the brain and of the various portions of the same. Another fact worthy of remark in this connection is this: The convolutions of the anterior portions of the brain, through and by which the intellectual faculties manifest themselves, are many in number and of great comparative depth, thus evidencing an arrangement calculated to insure an increase of intensity and power. The lateral, posterior and inferior portions, devoted to the selfish sentiments and propensities, are marked by fewer convolutions and of less proportionate depth. The reason of this is obvious: The portions of the brain devoted to the selfish sentiments and animal propensities are three, four or five times greater in

surface than that portion devoted to the intellectual faculties: now were these regions of the brain as numerous and as deeply convoluted, the result would be unfortunate in the extreme. Intellect would be subverted entirely to the passions, and these latter, by their power and intensity, would, unless restrained by predominating moral sentiments and by christian culture, subvert the whole mind to the furtherance of their ends.

The Medullary Neurine is the conductor of the power generated by the cortical portion of the brain. Thus, my hand is in contact with a coal of fire. The sensation of pain is transmitted through the nerves of my hand and arm to the corpus callosum, through the corpus callosum to the brain where immediate action is taken on the report, thought is excited through and by the vesicular neurine, this thought gives rise to action which is transmitted by the medullary neurine through

5. *The Corpus Callosum* into the spinal cord, through the spinal chord to the nerves distributed to my arm and hand, and the result is I remove my hand from the offending coal. This whole chain of phenomena takes place in an inconceivably short term of time and every link in the chain is as capable of absolute demonstration as the simplest problem in mathematics. It is worthy of remark that the corpus callosum is simply by a bond of mechanical, not of functional, union. No fibres pass from one hemisphere, through the corpus callosum, into the other. They simply pass from both hemispheres downward into the spinal cord. This fact will be again referred to in another connection.

The following then may be given as the summary of the phrenology and physiology of the brain:

The Vesicular Neurine, of which the entire surface of the brain is composed, is the source of power: this vesicular neurine is increased in amount and surface by being folded into *convolutions*: hence these convolutions increase the amount and intensity of this power. The *medullary neurine*, which constitutes the central, pearly portion of the brain, is the conductor of this power. Each phrenological organ may be regarded as a cone, whose base, lying at the surface, is composed of the vesicular neurine; hence the greater this base and the deeper its convolutions, the greater the power and intensity of the organ. The apices of these cones, formed of the medullary neurine, centre in the corpora striata which terminates in the corpus callosum. The activity of the mind results in thought; thought results in volition; volition, traversing the medullary neurine, the corpora striata, the corpus callosum, the spinal cord and the nerve of volition, finds its ultimate in action and locomotion.

Thus much for the anatomy and physiology of the brain: now for a statement of the Dual Theory of the Mind as proposed and expounded by Wigan.

This theory is based upon three propositions which are susceptible of incontrovertible proof.

First. Each cerebrum is a distinct and perfect whole as an organ of thought.

Second. A separate and distinct process of

thought or ratiocination may be carried on in each cerebrum simultaneously.

Third. Each cerebrum is capable of a distinct and separate volition and these are very often opposing volitions.

PROPOSITION FIRST.

Each cerebrum is a distinct and perfect whole as an organ of thought.

Each hemisphere of the brain Wigan regards as a distinct brain, complete in itself, capable of the perfect and complete manifestation of all the powers and faculties of the mind, and connected *mechanically* not *functionally* with its fellow of the opposite side by the corpus callosum.

We have two eyes uniting in the performance of one function and joined together by a structural and functional commissure, and yet we do not speak of one eye as one globe of the eye, one lobe of an organ requiring two to constitute one whole. Though we have two eyes we do not in health see two objects when one is presented, because the two separate organs unite perfectly in the performance of one function. We have two ears with no functional commissure to connect them, yet when a bell is struck we hear but one sound since the two organs unite perfectly in the performance of one function, nor do we speak of one ear as one half of an organ requiring a counterpart to constitute one perfect and complete organ.

Now the entire encephalic mass is perfect in its union of several organs for the production of one result. Each brain (hemisphere) is perfect in itself, having all the parts, all the relations between the parts and all the connections with and separations from its fellow brain to isolate it completely and perfectly from that fellow of the opposite side, and to render it a complete whole in itself, at the same time that it is so constructed as to unite with its fellow in the entertainment of the same thought, the furtherance of the same volitions, and the production of the same acts. As in health we do not hear two sounds when one bell is struck, nor see two objects when but one is presented, though two ears unite in recognizing the sound and two eyes unite in perceiving the object, so in health we are conscious of but one thought and of one volition though two brains are implicated in the entertainment of the thought and implicated in the exercise of the volition. In disease, however, the case is different. The ear hears a confusion of sounds instead of one harmonious sound, the eye sees a confusion of objects instead of one harmonious object, and the patient is harrassed by *double* or confused consciousness, by *two* opposite volitions, by *two* antagonistic trains of thought and is guilty of absurd and contradictory acts alternating with rational and congruous acts, until the disease has entirely destroyed the integrity of one brain, or submerged the two in a common calamity.

We will continue the subject in our next.

EDUCATION begins when the first impression is made upon the consciousness and memory. The candle looks inviting to the child, until by thrusting his finger into it he becomes educated as to its quality. The lesson he never forgets, and requires no second experiment to impress the first. Education will be finished when there is nothing more in the spirit world to be learned.



EMPEROR FAUSTIN I.

EMPEROR FAUSTIN I.
HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER
AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

We have in this portrait the indications of great constitutional power and endurance. The head appears to be large, which, in connection with such strength and health of body, should give him more than an average amount of vigor of mind and strength of character. His head is broad for an African, hence his selfish feelings are more strongly marked than is usual for one of his race. He is largely developed in the organs of Cautiousness and Secretiveness, and is therefore very wary, suspicious and watchful; and these tendencies in conjunction with very large Firmness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Approbativeness, would induce him to take very strong measures to rise, and maintain himself in an elevated position. That he is inordinately vain and ambitious there can be no doubt. The religious and moral organs appear to be well developed, and we judge that his vices are not of a base and mean character, and that they are the result of peculiar circumstances rather than inherent. If he had an hereditary crown and a people to govern who had an average share of civilization, and who also recognized in him their legal sovereign, we doubt not his reign would be distinguished by justice, liberality, and a comprehensive and progressive policy. His reasoning organs are largely developed, hence he is capable of taking large views of the present and future, and of laying comprehensive plans and of carrying them out successfully. The very fact that

Napoleon's character and career inspired his courage, awakened his intellect and fired his ambition to emulate his example, and that he did rise from the post of boot-black to that of General and Emperor, bespeak for him talents of no mean order. The *London Illustrated News*, from which we copy a sketch of the Emperor's career, affects to sneer at the sooty monarch, but seems to forget that Louis Napoleon, the courted and flattered ally of its government, obtained *his* throne by means as indirect, and (considering the circumstances) with no greater exhibition of talent than those evinced by Faustin. Both tried to copy the greatest genius of modern times, and both have succeeded in rising to imperial honors; and for aught we can see, the Emperor of Hayti, who took the lead of Louis Napoleon, stands as fair a chance of maintaining his throne and crown as the Emperor of France. The history of Hayti, including its settlement and the character of its people, will throw light upon the character of its Emperor, and, we think, palliates, if it does not excuse, some portions of his conduct. To assume imperial honors and responsibilities by a *coup d'etat*, requires boldness, self-possession and talent, and often seems to demand such strong and perhaps tyrannical measures as mar the reputation of him who, like the Napoleons and Faustin, arrogates to himself the right to rise, from obscurity, against the jealousy and opposition of others, to a throne.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The political history of St. Domingo, or Hayti, where his coal-black and Imperial Majesty Emperor Faustin I. reigns, is a curious chapter in the world's history. Discovered in the fifteenth cen-

tury, by Columbus, St. Domingo is one of the largest and most fertile of the West India Islands. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the island of St. Christopher was taken possession of by a mixed colony of French and English; but, having excited the jealousy of the Spaniards, they were driven from it. They turned pirates or buccaneers, as they were called, and at last succeeded in making good a footing in St. Domingo itself. By the treaty of Ryswick that part of the island on which they had established themselves was ceded to the King of France, who acknowledged them as his subjects, and gave them his protection. In 1722 the colony was in a very prosperous condition, and continued so till 1789, when the great French Revolution broke out. The population of St. Domingo was divided into three classes—the whites, the people of color, and the slaves. All the power and influence were concentrated in the whites, who disdained any intercourse with the people of colour. The black slaves ranked still lower, experiencing great cruelty from the other two classes. When the French national Convention passed the memorable decree that all men were born equal, and entitled, therefore, to an equality of civil privileges, it became the signal for revolution in the island. While the whites and people of color were at war, the black population suddenly rose in a body and emulated the *Vêpres Siciliennes* by putting to death all the whites who came in their way, without distinction of age or sex. Lamartine's hero, Toussaint-Louverture, who assumed the command of the insurgents in 1794, was recognised by the French Directory. In May, 1801, Toussaint promulgated a constitution and declared the independence of the island. In December of that year a French expedition, under General Leclerc, arrived with the intention of subduing the blacks. Toussaint was made prisoner. The French were, however, compelled to evacuate the island in 1803. Toussaint was taken a captive to France, where he died. A ferocious black, named Dessalines, now assumed the reins of the Government. His atrocities were such that he fell under the dagger of the assassin like many of the leaders of the Revolution in France. He assumed the title of Emperor, as Jaques I., on the 8th October, 1804. He was assassinated on the 17th October, 1806.

The island now split into two factions—a negro kingdom in the north, governed by a black, called Christophe, who styled himself King Henry I.; and a mulatto republic, with Pethion for president, in the south. Pethion died in 1818. On the death of Christophe (1820) the two parts were united into a free state, under the presidency of a mulatto of the name of Boyer, who was appointed Regent for life. On the 17th April, 1823, France recognised the independence of the Haytian Republic. Boyer had raised a faction against Christophe, who, seeing his case was hopeless, fell upon his sword, like Brutus after Philippi. The eastern portion of the island still remained under Spain. Boyer invaded it, and obtained possession of the entire island. He reigned till 1843. He was then overthrown, and driven from the island, by a revolution headed by Rivière, who succeeded him as President. After about four months the Spanish part of the

island revolted; he marched with an army to reduce it to subjection; and, while on this expedition, the other parts of the island revolted against him, and he was compelled to escape to Jamaica. A succession of Presidents followed, of short duration; and, on the 1st of March, 1846, we find Soulouque, the present Emperor, elected President.

Previously to his election as President Soulouque (the present Emperor Faustin) was unknown to fame. His rise was gradual through the army. His first military service consisted, in fact, in cleaning the boots of one of the illustrious black Generals. Being of an enterprising and energetic turn of mind, he relinquished the shoe-brush for the sword, and, being a man of undoubted courage, soon obtained the rank of Captain, subsequently that of General. As already stated, in 1846 he was elected President.

Soulouque's ambition was now aroused, and he resolved in his heart to emulate the achievements of Napoleon I. He studied that great man's career, and took him as a model. He resolved to have his 18th Brumaire! For three years he brooded over his plans, and finally carried them out in 1849.

In April of that year an alleged plot to assassinate the President was the excuse for arresting all those persons he thought likely to oppose his views. Of these he beheaded a great many, and numbers fled.

On the 20th August a petition to request him to accept the imperial crown was got up at Port-au-Prince, his capital. No one knew where it originated. However, deaths, flights, and banishments had been so numerous of late that no one knew what was to come next. Three hundred and fifty-four citizens signed the petition. One of the Generals, hearing of it, called upon the President to question him upon the subject. He feigned surprise, but said that he could not refuse accepting what the popular will conferred upon him. A second petition was now circulated, signed by forty-nine Generals; a third followed, signed by all the Colonels. These petitions were presented to the Chambers on the 24th: it came upon them like a clap of thunder. After deliberating upon the matter the petitions were unanimously adopted. On the next morning it was referred to the Senate. Meantime a crown and Imperial insignia had been procured and placed on the table in the Senate house. Upon their assembling Soulouque entered, modestly accepting the dignity which he said was "thrust upon him," complacently allowed them to place the crown on his head, and he was saluted as Emperor! The cannons which he had placed at all commanding points of the city now boomed forth, and the bells rang merry peals in his honor. (How much like the history of Louis Napoleon.)

Let us now describe his Majesty:—The Emperor Soulouque is a thorough "coal black," but his nose and lips are more European than his color might lead to expect. From the forehead to the top of his head he is completely bald. He is between fifty and sixty years of age; of large form, and very erect; is nearly six feet in height; well proportioned, though latterly inclined to corpulency. He is, like his brother Emperor of

France, a most perfect horseman, and generally excites the admiration of strangers by the grace and ease with which he manages his grey charger. He rides out usually in a full uniform of a very rich description, the entire front of his coat and other parts of his dress being overlaid with heavy gold lace. He is usually surrounded by a well-mounted staff of Generals. He is regarded as a man of considerable cunning, but moderate abilities, and of undoubted bravery.

The first act of the new Emperor was to create a nobility. Under the most absurd titles, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, and Barons were created, dozens at a time.

Soulouque, determined to follow in the steps of the great Napoleon, now resolved upon a solemn coronation. Having carefully studied all the details of the coronation of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise, he ordered at Paris an Imperial crown, the ring, globe, and sceptre, the sword, and the velvet robes covered with golden bees. All that he now wanted was a bishop. He charged his delegate, a certain M. Villaveleaux, to offer terms to the Pope. A black missionary, of the name of Cessens, soon supplanted Villaveleaux. He had really been ordained; but his antecedents were such that, instead of being admitted to a friendly audience, he received a reprimand from the Holy See. Nothing daunted, he proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where Soulouque gave him the title of Vicar General.

On the 4th April, 1851, new uniforms were distributed to the troops. On the following Sunday the ceremony of blessing and distributing the Imperial eagles took place. On the 17th April, at sunset, 101 guns announced the commencement of festivities—illuminations for seven days and nights in honour of the coronation.

On the auspicious morning of the 18th, as early as 3 A. M., the Imperial Guard and military deputations occupied the so-called Champ de Mars. A temporary church of wood had been erected, all the carpenters of the kingdom having been called into requisition for the purpose. The different Consuls, officers of the French steamer *Le Crocodile*, and all the notabilities of the place, assembled in this church; and at nine o'clock, amidst the roar of cannon and military music, Soulouque and his Empress Adelina left the Imperial palace.

First came the Chevalier Dufont, King-at-Arms, followed by twenty-four Heralds of Arms, marching six abreast, in crimson velvet and gold dresses. Then followed Dukes, Counts, and Barons, in gay attire. Soulouque had created 59 Dukes, 100 Counts, 336 Barons, and 349 Knights. After them came the Imperial Ministers. The Emperor's brother, Prince de Port-de-Paix, came next, then came twelve platoons of troops, then six Imperial Aides-de-Camp, then the Imperial carriage, containing his Majesty the Emperor, his august spouse Adelina, and the young Princess Olive. This magnificent equipage was drawn by eight horses, and followed by eighteen pages in the Imperial livery. Carriages containing the nephews and nieces of their Majesties, each drawn by six horses, followed. Detachments of cavalry brought up the rear. We shall not attempt to describe the ceremony. Imitating his great prototype, Faustin took with his own hands

the crown from the altar, crowned himself, and then crowned his fair—we mean his black—Adelina.

"Long live the Emperor!" "Long live the Empress!" now resounded on all sides, and this solemn farce was concluded. The black missionary, in a stentorian voice, gave the signal by shouting out, "Vivat Imperator in æternum!"

All the Powers of Europe, great and small, have Consuls or Consular agents accredited to his black Majesty—who, if laughed at and ridiculed in Europe, is nevertheless a great man in his own island. He has no male issue; and his death will be the signal for a new revolution."

SHAKSPEARE AND SCOTT.

It were hardly correct to say that our present intention is the drawing of a parallel between two lives which had, in their essential character, in their course, and in the productions to which they respectively gave birth, so few points of *parallelism* as had those of William Shakspeare and Sir Walter Scott. We shall aim to draw a plain and truthful comparison between them; and shall in so doing discover some points of resemblance, and many of contrast. Our aim will be chiefly to bring out the phrenological differences existing between their characters as *men* and as *writers*.

We had almost said that a man's *phrenology* is the first link in a chain of which the last is his *history*. We fear the statement would be not quite correct. A man's history is the last link in a chain of which the first is *himself*—himself as the indwelling entity that evolves and organizes both body and brain, both character and life. Consequently, his phrenology, that is, the developments of the brain and cranium that show the type of himself, is, we may say, the *third* link in the mysterious chain of sequences that make the man; and his history the *fifth*, or the last this side of the line of eternal consequences, as witnessed in the growth of the race and the final evolution of the individual mind.

To express the thought in another way, a man's phrenology is the manifestation of himself in *form*, as his biography is the manifestation of himself in *PRODUCTIVE EFFECT*. Thus the two have one and the same antecedent, the spiritual, intangible, inner personality; and, unless under modifying circumstances of peculiar stringency, the two manifestations go hand in hand, and are found in agreement. This being so, when the history of a man's life is not known, the skilled phrenologist may still draw safe conclusions, *à priori*, from his cerebral developments, telling him what, under such or such conditions, his history will prove to be; and guided by the same principle the analyst of character, looking upon the works and biography of one long in his grave, may correctly judge, *à posteriori*, of the phrenology of him whose mental activities they express.

The establishment of this principle is necessary in order to show the rationality of an attempt to delineate the phrenology of one like Shakspeare, who died long before the time of Gall, and in speaking of whom the lamentable

fact must be recorded, that he left behind him not a single portrait or bust known to give an accurate and faithful representation of his features, much less of his head. Having lost the Shakspearean head, we are left to seek its form in the products of the activity of his mind; and comparing our conclusions thus obtained with the most reliable existing mementoes of the great dramatist, we find them in the main to harmonize.

It will be seen that we assume the existence of Shakspeare as a *man*, and not as a *myth*; although the latter of the two doctrines has lately been taken by an erudite feminine antiquary in one of our most popular "monthlies," more than any thing else, we suppose, as an exercise in *intellectual gymnastics*, and for the benefit of the tussle with a "man of straw" certainly of no mean proportions! For ourself, we believe in Shakspeare; and reverently and justly we would hope to deal with the shade of one of Earth's most gifted sons. The obscurity of a poor playwright's life in an age that did not, because it could not, appreciate him, rendered still more obscure by the honest but mistaken vandalism of Cromwell and the "roundheads," whose sway blotted out for a time the stage and all its reminiscences, has left us, however, scarcely so much to rely on in the history of the poet, as we have in art to commemorate his features and form.

The statue placed over Shakspeare's grave sometime within seven years after his interment, was colored, probably from the recollection of his immediate friends, to represent the poet in life. "The eyes were light hazel; the hair and beard were auburn." Taking in connection with these facts his social character, as described by Ben Jonson and other intimate friends, we readily decide upon his temperament. Said Jonson, "I loved the man, and do honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any. He was indeed honest, of an open and free nature; had an excellent fancy, brave notions and gentle expressions;" and he often spoke of the poet as "my gentle Shakspeare." The facts point to the nervous-sanguine, or mental-vital, as the poet's temperament; as part of which he possessed the qualities of mind that rendered him warm-hearted, genial, communicative, versatile, and mirthful. And this opinion is confirmed by the character of his dramas; for however profound and powerful he is in particular passages, he easily passes into a mood of playful raillery and *badinage*; and though often philosophical, he is never harsh or morose.

His family, like that of many other great men, (we mean among those who have had families), gradually ran out, until it has now probably disappeared. This, according to the ingenious speculations of Prof. W. B. Powell, would indicate that the depth of the *base of brain* in him, and hence the *tenacity of life*, was not great. Yet that the energetic, turbulent, vitative and vitalizing impulses, which probably have their seat in the base-brain, were quite active in Shakspeare, is proved by his youthful sports and peccadilloes (for whether he ever was a deer-stalker, or not, it is certain that such stories do not commonly get themselves into currency about young men of an orderly, demure and forceless habit of life); as well as by his facile abandonment of

a partner and home that had become irksome to him, and his successful entrance at once into a new life and society; but most of all by the wonderful *sympathy* with all characters and shades of character revealed in his plays, and which in turn reveal the "many-sided" activities and impulses wrapped up in his own nature—activities and impulses without which the diversities of human manifestation must ever escape the shrewdest perception.

We are told that Shakspeare had great knowledge of the world—a thing which those who have read his plays need not be told—that he had a fund of anecdote, and an unfailing flow of spirits. Two facts related of him it is hard to reconcile with each other; and of the two, the latter, in the order we shall name them, is still harder to reconcile with our ideas of human nature, especially of poetical, which is too apt to be ambitious and jealous nature. These facts are, first, his lamentation, in Sonnet CXI, of the fortune that had devoted him to the stage, and led him to make a public exhibition of himself there; and secondly, the unconcern, or at least inaction, with which he saw his own plays brought in a mutilated and imperfect form upon the stage, and left the far other than "airy nothings" of his brain to survive or perish at the mercy of a fickle and too often ungrateful public. It is said he never collected his plays, nor revised them for publication.

The critics tell us that Shakspeare excels all other dramatical writers in power of originating, and in the sublimity of his conceptions; that in the delineation of actual character he surpasses even Homer, while he gives to his most fanciful creations an air of reality. In truth to nature, and to the sentiments of the human heart, be they high or low, small or large, he never fails; and yet, on the score of judgment, taste, and delicacy of feeling, grave charges have been with too good reason preferred against his genius. This is the vulnerable point in his fame, however it may have been in his feelings and life. His plays contain an excess of grossness and vulgarity, even after satisfying the theory that *refinement of expression*, not to say of thought and living, keeps even pace with the advance of generations.

Yet we may find much excuse for his proclivities to smuttiness in the excess of this very tendency that is known to have marked English society in the reigns of Elizabeth and the first James. We must remember the times in which he lived, the character of dramatic performances then most in vogue, and the humble and dependent position held by a writer for the stage. Mrs. Montague well says, "Shakspeare wrote at a time when learning was tinctured with pedantry; *wit was unpolished and mirth ill-bred*." Servility in following the popular beck was to be expected, and we find it; but it is to be regretted that he who was so great in all else, was not great also in mental independence, and in at least the degree of purity of language which, while it is the farthest thing imaginable from prudish affectation, is what a fine and courteous nature we may almost say necessitates.

What was Shakspeare's phrenology? Says a biographer speaking of the statue upon his grave,

"his forehead is *sufficiently spacious and intellectual*;" and this feature has been accredited to him by all the portraits, busts, and written descriptions of him, from the days when Phrenology had not yet claimed the "spacious forehead," and by so doing rendered its possession a tabooed honor, down to the present time. The head of Shakspeare to be seen in the entrance to "Wallack's Theatre," New York, is modeled after a painting of Roubiliac somewhat recently discovered. It does ample justice to the poet on the score of forehead, which is both high and broad, and as we should expect, presents as its strongest points the organs of Intuition, Ideality, Comparison, and the Perceptive group. The straight nose and Grecian delicacy and smallness of the face we can hardly regard as true features. We believe Shakspeare had a larger and more strongly marked face, in consonance with the force of his grasp on the lower aspects of our common nature.

In view of all that may be learned from the sources now adverted to in connection with the study of his works, we may conclude that Shakspeare's head was large in all the different regions; that in him the faculties of Intuition, (giving a ready insight into human nature,) Comparison, Language, Eventuality, Individuality, the Perceptives, Mirthfulness, Imitation, Ideality, Benevolence, Marvellousness, Secretiveness,) giving to wit the edge of cunning, and furnishing the ability to conceive a skilful "plot," Adhesiveness, and Amativeness, were very largely developed; that Causality, Agreeableness, Time, Order, Sublimity, Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, and the whole group occupying the side head, were large; while it is probable that Veneration, Firmness, Self-Esteem, Approbation, Cautiousness and Continuity were but moderate, or even small.

In speaking of Sir Walter Scott we shall be much more brief. We are not obliged to *reconstruct* the head that gave us "Waverly" and the "Lady of the Lake," for we have it in busts taken from life, and in the descriptions of those who were intimate with the poet. A gentleman, not a phrenologist, says of him in a letter to a friend, "The most remarkable peculiarity of his head, is its extreme depth from *sinciput* (the region about Veneration,) to *occiput* (the region about Amativeness,) which I should think was more than nine inches and a half. * * * Perhaps the eye would be more quickly caught by the *immense pile of forehead* towering above the eyes and rising to a *conical elevation* which I have never seen equalled in bust or living head. You could not look upon that admirably proportioned head (?)—so enormously developed in its anterior portions, without being convinced that the intellect working within was a mighty one." Spurzheim very properly remarks that in some busts this elevation of the top-head (the moral region) is exaggerated; yet in all it is so marked as to leave no doubt that the above description is correct.

In Scott, the organs of Veneration, Hope, Marvellousness, Comparison, Eventuality, Language and Amativeness were extremely large. And in these few faculties we have the key-notes of his life—the chart of his efforts and his fame.

Love, chivalry, history, marvel and authority were the objects, copiousness of expression and of metaphor, aided by a quiet wit, were the instruments of his life-labor. For, with the above, he had large Mirthfulness, Benevolence, and Secretiveness, as well as large Causality, Firmness, Acquisitiveness, Adhesiveness, and Continuity. His perceptive, like those of Shakspeare, predominated; but while his anterior brain was large and so projecting as to give great penetration, it lacks breadth altogether, and consequently the comprehensive power of generalization which belonged to the great dramatist. Love of children and home was fair, Conscientiousness not large; but his greatest lack as a writer arose from his moderately developed Ideality.

Biographers tell us he was distinguished for "uprightness and purity of life, simplicity and kindness of manners, and benevolence of heart." George W. Curtis in his lecture on Dickens has, we think, hit off a brief but very truthful picture of Scott. He says, Scott "aimed at nothing but to amuse. * * * His sympathy was not with *men*, but with *quaint characters*; his heart was with the past; he was the last laureate of feudalism. What neighing of steeds, what flash of trappings, what war-cries and charges, what fluttering of pennons and heraldic homage, what love-subjects and serenades, what glitter and grace and tumult of acclaim, shone and sounded through all his stories! He made us all lords and ladies, and we almost wished we had lived then!" Scott's antique, reverential, unquestioning tendencies are well seen in the titles of many of his works, as well as in the sentiments of his heroes. His first successful efforts were poetical; but to these historical romances succeeded, and with biography and miscellaneous writings, constituted much the larger portion of his productions.

Shakspeare died in his *fifty-third* year, though of the nature of his mortal complaint we have no account; Scott lived to enter upon his *sixty-second* year, and then died of a gradual paralysis. The latter, as the facts show, evidently excelled in the mastery and government of his own life, as he certainly had the advantage in the more phlegmatic, quiet, and uniform temperament. For while Shakspeare began to write at the age of about 28, Scott wrote his first work when *thirty-four*; and yet his productions, as published complete in Edinburgh, fill 74 volumes; while all that Shakspeare has left us may easily be comprised in from four to six volumes of the same size! But as the life of the latter was more condensed and intensified, as well as shortened, so was his thought; and what the Novelist has attained in volume and fertility of production, the Dramatist has more than made good in the profundity and power of his utterance. And we think *density* rather than *volume* will decide the question of comparative endurance.

The apparent indifference to fame of both these distinguished authors, is worthy of note. It was twenty-two years after Scott's first literary success before he made himself known to the world as the writer of "Marmion," the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and the "Waverly Novels." Shakspeare's abandonment of his immortal dramas has been already mentioned.

Both these writers concerned themselves with Life rather than Truth, with the phenomena rather than the science of nature, with sentiment rather than duty, with the present expression rather than the future destination of the race. But with Scott the limitation is still greater. His genius dwelt wholly on the *actual*, or on the possible only so far as it could be expressed through the actual; while in Shakspeare, along with an abundant and clear perception of all this, we catch cheering glimpses of the *grander possibilities* of our being—the great overturning and revolutionary Possible, that can only come into existence by the death and casting-off of the encasing shell of barbaric formalism and custom, now cramping all our souls into the semblance of the antique models. Shakspeare's broad comprehensiveness of mind, together with the perceptive tendencies of his large imagination, which so often "bodied forth the forms of things *unknown*," but not therefore unrealizable, made him in many of his passages what Scott could never be, the Prophet of the Future; and of this we need no better proof than that the ages to him future have appreciated him far above that in which he wrote; while we doubt whether Scott has not already received the highest appreciation ever to be bestowed upon his muse.

Shakspeare's ideal tendencies make him describe even fact in the hues of fiction; and yet his large humanity never allows his painting to be untrue to the fact which he adorns, nor to its possible, far-reaching significance. Scott's matter-of-fact proclivities lead him to depict even fictions as if they were plain, unvarnished fact; yet his calm, spiritual and loving nature surrounds his plainest fact with an aroma—an empyrean atmosphere of present delight—that makes us love them in all their imperfection, and forget for the hour that society has yet monster iniquities and cruelties to be battled with and subdued. Shakspeare's genius is a *germ* expanding with the ages, putting forth ever new blossoms and fruits, and capable of development into higher and higher forms of beautiful use. Scott's genius is a *crystal* hanging glittering in the sunbeam, and showing ever new gleams of iridescent light, but destitute of inner fructifying warmth and life. The latter had, perhaps, the purer spirit, the former had the larger heart. In fine, Scott was one of the noblest of MINSTRELS, Shakspeare one of the grandest of MEN.

THE LAW OF ADAPTATION.

THE removal of an animal from its original *habitat* to a country having a different climate, soil and vegetation, is almost invariably productive of certain changes in the form, size, weight and instinct of that animal. These changes take place, not by a mere *usus nature*, but in accordance with a fixed law which underlies the nature of all species of animals. This law, I have termed the *Law of Adaptation*.

Physiologically speaking, law is the expression of the condition under which certain phenomena occur. Now suppose we change the *habitat* of an animal, a sheep, for example. We take it—meaning many—from a *cold* climate to a *warm*. It is provided with warm, thick wool, a sure and

perfect protection against the cold of its original home. But this wool is an incumbrance to it in a new home, but not so much of an incumbrance as to demand the sacrifice of the animal's life. The wool, therefore, grows to a certain length, becomes matted and tangled in masses and is at last cast off—to leave the animal uncovered? No! In place of the thickly matted wool we find a short, fine, smooth coating of hair, not unlike the hair of the goat.—In this instance climate demanded of the animal the sacrifice of either its wool or its life:—the wool was less valuable than the life and, therefore, the sheep, with more than the sheep's sagacity, sacrificed the wool and preserved the life. Now in changing the *habitat* of an animal you change climate, food, modes of life and, to a certain extent, instincts. Nature in every instance aims at the preservation of life, and to preserve life compromises the matter by sacrificing form, size, weight, color, comeliness, habits and instincts. Hence we see that the changes incident to the expatriation of animals are a compromise between life and death—the life within and the unfavorable external circumstances without—and like all compromises results in, what?—a temporary make-shift, a departure from a natural, moral standard, resulting not unfrequently in deformity and disease.

This, then, is the *Law of Adaptation*. The original *habitat* of an animal having been changed, external circumstances—climate, food, modes of life and animal associations—demand either the sacrifice of certain qualities or attributes, or of life itself, and nature, to preserve the life, invariably sacrifices the qualities or attributes whenever the animal possesses sufficient vitality to undergo the change. This change results in increased health, strength and vitality whenever an animal passes from a state of domestication to a state of nature but in disease, diminished strength and diminished vitality, whenever an animal passes from a state of nature to a state of domestication; and, furthermore, results in disease and deformity when an animal, domestic or wild, is so far removed from the latitude of its original *habitat* as to make existence a succession of compromises between the vitality within and the unfavorable influences without. This law of adaptation is one of fundamental importance and needs to be thoroughly understood if we would perfectly comprehend its application to the varieties of man. By it we are enabled to comprehend many of the phenomenal varieties of the inferior orders of animals, and, if we assume these animals to be the analogues of man, we find ourselves in possession of a clue which may, perchance, lead us out of this labyrinth of speculations and theories termed the *Natural History of Man*.

Change of *habitat* produces many and permanent varieties in the lower orders of animals. These varieties descend from sire and dam to offspring for many generations until the original of the animal is lost, or so obscured by tradition as to be but little better than lost. Now assuming animals to be the analogues of men, it is reasonable to infer that if change of *habitat* produce such great changes, physical and instructive, in the one, it will also produce equally great changes, physical and psychical, in the other. Know-

ing, as we do, the law by which these changes take place in the one, we may reasonably infer, the one being the analogue of the other, that an extension of the same law will apply equally to the human, and enlighten us in reference to the varieties of the latter as it most assuredly does in reference to the varieties of the former. Assuming, furthermore, but one Adam and Eve for all the races of men, the premises warrant us in concluding that climate, food, habits, and externals of life have, by virtue of this law of adaptation, modified the descendants of this Adam and Eve into *permanent varieties*—white, Caucasians; olive, Mongols; red, Indians; and black, Negroes. If analogy is logic this conclusion is logical and inevitable.

In our next article on this subject we will consider the influence which Domestication produces upon animals and the influences which Civilization produces upon man.

THE SONS OF THE FOREST.

THE red man is fast perishing from among us. Soon, the places which have known him, will know him no more. His bow, hatchet, and calumet will soon be found only in the cabinets of the curious, while the footprints of the Indian and the Bison will be effaced together by the ploughshare of civilization. As the domesticated, or civilized, ox is more serviceable to man than the roving buffalo, so, we think, the civilized man will, and should, inherit the earth. The Indian is doomed. We would treat the retiring race with all kindness, but we think it just as impossible to arrest its retreat to extinction as to stay the setting sun.

But, though the native of the forest is fading from among us in person, he is leaving his character behind him in the craniums that have been garnered on the shelves of the phrenologist and antiquary, or entombed in the mounds, which will soon be his only monument. By these his history can be written, by means of these his name and his deeds, his emotions and his wild genius will stand out to future generations to be "known and read of all men."

The following examination of a skull, made in our Boston office and recorded by the editor of the *East Boston Ledger*, while it will interest the thoughtful, will, at the same time, illustrate the truth of phrenology, and its value as a means of studying the character of extinct races as well as men and children of our own time.

"Four skeletons have been dug up at the place where Mr. Crowley's men are at work on the Fourth Section, and there are indications of more. We learned from the men—in confirmation of our opinion derived from the phrenological developments of the skull left with us—that all these skeletons were buried in the same manner; namely, in a sitting posture, with the faces to the east. The locality was clearly an Indian camping ground. And it must have been a lovely spot in the forest,—near the sea, on a gentle elevation sloping easily to the shore eastward, and also towards the south;—just such a place as the men of the wild would have chosen. The common clam-shells strewn over the place, from three

or four to nine or ten inches under the surface, are another evidence of the justness of this conclusion.

"But the skulls themselves are conclusive evidence to the phrenologist that they belonged to Indians. We showed the skull left with us to Mr. Butler at the Phrenological Rooms, 142 Washington-street, requesting his opinion. He at once pronounced it to be the cranium of an Indian, 'and,' said he, 'a hard case at that.' A more perfect specimen of a savage he had never seen. Of course, we were pleased to find our little phrenological knowledge confirmed by the expert practitioner.

"To us it is exceedingly interesting thus to see unearthed, not a record of past races, but, for all purposes of information as to their character and condition, the individuals themselves who lived before us. An experienced phrenologist can sit down and from the study of this skull, dictate to a painter the features and expression of the man, and describe his capacities, feelings, habits, tastes, &c., better than we could determine ourselves if the being stood, clothed with flesh, before us. No pen of history could tell with such certainty, who and what were our predecessors, here, as these voiceless skulls, these last year's nests of the souls that fashioned them for a brief abiding place; empty now and deserted, but bearing the impress of each thought and feeling, as distinctly as the 'shale' of the coal-bed retains the impression of the fern-leaf.

The reflective faculties, as developed in this skull, are exceedingly small—not above 1 or 2 in a scale of 7. Yet the head is large. Philoprogenitiveness should be marked seven—very large; Amativeness, 6; Cautiousness, 6 plus; Destructiveness—and this was evidently the most active and powerful organ in the head—7; Secretiveness, 6 plus; Firmness, Veneration, and Approbativeness, 6; Self-Esteem, 5; Inhabitiveness, 4; &c. Coming to the front of the head, we find several of the perceptive faculties enormously developed. While Comparison, Causality, Mirthfulness, Suavity, Benevolence, Human Nature, should be marked only 1 or 2; Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, and Locality, should be marked 6 and 7.

The characteristics of this man were great strength of body, strong love of wife and children, fox-like cunning, tiger-like ferocity, matchless skill in the chase and unconquerable love of it, unbounded vanity mingled with considerable pride. In all his pleasures he was very little raised above an animal. He was no chief, but a brave of the first order, decked with feathers, paint, and shells. In the antics of the wild war and bear dances he was unexcelled. In every sense he was a true Indian. Written on his skull is that well known characteristic of his race—remembrance of injuries and of favors; small benevolence, that could not rise to the greatness of forgiving, and large social and selfish organs, that could appreciate a favor.

"This man enjoyed the low pleasures of savage life to the full. Though that life was indeed a 'poor play,' yet he 'strutted through' it. His standing as a marksman, a runner, and a warrior, gratified his ambition for distinction among the men; his appreciation of woman, joined with his

reputation in the tribe, won the favor of the matrons and maidens. When game was to be had his camp was always well provided. Though not remarkably generous to his neighbors, he was loyal and loving to his sagamore, a zealous observer of the customs of his people, a lover of their traditions, and devout worshipper of the Great Spirit. Yet his religion was that of fear; he believed in a host of devils, and appreciated not at all the benevolent attributes of Deity. His hopes of hereafter were in a happy hunting ground. He was a growth of the forest, like the oaks and pines, the bears and eagles. Could a vision of the civilization of this day have been opened to his view, he would have comprehended it as little as they. He foresaw nothing, but lived for the present, on a very little higher plane than the beasts he hunted.

"Surely this was not 'Hiawatha!'" His name is lost, but little else. The man in all his essential characteristics is before us as he was. As he is, and we can hope but little progressed, he stands before other intelligences, no doubt a better and a happier spirit, for all his grossness, than some whose scope of intellectual and moral vision here was greater than his."

TRIMMING FRUIT TREES.

FARMING has been prosecuted with less of the spirit of progress and more of the "old-fashioned way," than perhaps any other department of human industry. Whilst mechanical, chemical, locomotive, and other improvements, have followed each other in rapid succession, and greatly accelerated almost every other human attainment, the cultivation of the earth, that most important of human occupations, remains about stationary, and, except in the case of a few so called "book farmers," has had very little *mind*, information, common sense, and practical intelligence expended upon its improvement.

Yet perhaps in no department of agriculture do farmers generally apply less sense than in the trimming of fruit trees. Setting out comparatively few trees of any kind, especially choice ones, and allowing those which bear inferior fruit to go ungrafted, they then trim these trees little or none until they become quite large, and the branches bend down in their way, and then go right into them with axe and saw, hewing and cutting off large branches, and these usually the lower ones, thus cutting off from one-third to one-half their entire top without even then *thinning out* the part remaining. They thus benefit the tree comparatively little, but give it its death blow. The stump of large limbs cannot heal over before they rot, and this rot strikes into their very heart, leaving large holes, large enough for birds and squirrels to make a domicile. Into these holes the water runs as it descends the body of the tree, and there stands, to cause decomposition in a large proportion of the body of the tree itself, thus leaving only the outside shell to carry on the functions of the tree. In passing through a hundred miles of almost any section of the country, nearly or quite every orchard, before fairly bearing, has by this very mode of trimming been virtually killed; nor can the trees

thus treated ever afterward recover, though they barely live along for years. These holes, of course, weaken the limbs that remain, and in a few years one after another break off, so as often to leave only the bare trunk remaining. Meanwhile the still vigorous roots send up shoots out of which a good cluster of trees might yet be made, but not without a great loss of time, accompanied with many other disadvantages. To say that this mode of trimming detracts seventy-five per cent. from the bearing capabilities of ninety-nine trees out of every hundred, throughout the length and breadth of our country, is perhaps below rather than above the fact. The waste of trees thus caused is most alarming, and the object of this article is to arrest it.

Then, how *should* trees be trimmed? In the first place, they should be kept *erect*, whereas whilst young they are often bent by plowing sometimes to an angle of 45 degrees, in which position they become fixed, which greatly diminishes their power to sustain their load of fruit, by inclining the head in one direction.

But the main point we would here urge is *trimming frequently while the tree is young*, and cutting out only smaller limbs, so that the stump may readily heal over. It is not safe, unless the tree is very vigorous, to cut a limb more than two inches in diameter, and even then the scar should be painted over with gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol, made about the consistency of ordinary paint. Trees should be trimmed *yearly*. A practised eye at the first glance will see what limbs are growing in the wrong direction, what are crossing each other so as to rub, what, if removed, will leave the head sufficiently open to allow air and sun free access to whatever fruit may grow inside as well as outside of the tree. In fact, no limb should be allowed to any more than *start* to grow before it is removed, unless it promises to grow where and as it is desirable. Please mark this difference. A given limb commences growing where it is not wanted. If it is cut off the first season, but little wood is lost, and the sap which would go to this limb flows to others, whereas, if allowed to remain year after year, it makes a large amount of wood which must be cut away, and this becomes a great practical *loss* of strength, in making wood for nothing. What we mean is this, that no wood should be allowed to form except what, when formed, is wanted.

But in case the limb has been allowed to form where it is not wanted, and has become too large to be amputated without detriment, let it be trimmed out; that is, the smaller branches of this large limb be cut away some distance from the tree before being cut off.

This trimming may be performed at almost any season. Many prefer February and March, but we recommend midsummer; first, because wounds made in winter and spring are more apt to crack than those made in summer, so that the water, penetrating these cracks, causes that rotting above deprecated, whereas the same wound made when the tree is full of sap, will crack much less; and, secondly, because the tree can stand the change better when in full growth, for it can send the sap to other branches. We should prefer to trim first in May, next in June, then in

July, less in August, and less yet in and after September.

But care should always be taken not to trim *too much at once*. *Proportion* must be kept up between root and top. Few things are more fatal to a tree than to cut off a large proportion of its top without equally trimming its roots. It is like surcharging a man's stomach, at the same time that you prevent him from working off this extra food through his muscles and lungs. Cutting off the entire top is almost certain death to the root of all trees. Two or three limbs cut off to-day, three or four more next week, and some again two weeks afterward, will allow you to reduce the top with sufficient rapidity without occasioning this marked disproportion between top and root, so requisite to the vigor of the tree. And as plowing among trees necessarily breaks many roots, the trimming of the top, at the same time, will thus strike the balance, besides allowing the tree to send out vigorous young shoots for future bearing.

Another thing to be considered on trimming trees, is a convenient place for ascending and descending. Most fruit should be *picked* from the tree, not shaken off, because by the latter mode a bruise is made that causes it to rot before it is fairly ripe. There will generally be found some one side of the tree where removing a limb or two will allow an ample passage way without materially lessening its head. Heavy boots ought never to go into fruit trees, for they will often wound the bark of limbs, causing them to rot; but something soft, as a piece of sheepskin, with the wool remaining, tied upon the hollow of the boot, will much more than repay the trouble of placing and removing it.

The *form* of the head of a tree is by no means unimportant. In almost every orchard the fruit will be found growing on the extreme *ends* of the limbs, and hanging along on the outside over the whole top, comparatively little fruit growing within the head, and that little small and insipid. And for this obvious reason: Fruit, like everything else, must have air and sun in order to grow and ripen. This requires that the head be left comparatively open, in which case the fruit will form all the way along up all the limbs, so that the majority of the fruit will form *inside* the head instead of on the extremity of the branches, or on the outside. In most full grown trees the inside of the head is one perfect mat of limbs, large and small, so that one can scarcely crawl through them, which is most objectionable in every aspect.

Another error in trimming trees consists in forming the head *too high*, or in making the trunk too long before allowed to branch out. Farmers do this in order to plough close up to the tree, which we consider decidedly objectionable, partly because this close ploughing often barks the body, and also because it unduly breaks the roots, but especially because it throws the fruit so high as unduly to strain the trunk when heavily laden, during severe winds; whereas if the head were formed low it would experience much less strain and be much less liable to break down. In fact, we heartily recommend that branches be allowed to shoot out all along up the trunk from very near the ground, partly because this will protect the

body against being injured while ploughing, beside keeping the plough at a greater distance from the main roots, but especially because it can bear a much greater load of fruit, and that fruit be much more easily picked, beside being better ripened. Experiment proves that fruit ripened near the ground, provided it is not in the shade, is larger, more highly colored, and better flavored, beside being earlier, because heat is indispensable to the ripening of fruit, and that heat is greater near the ground, in consequence of the greater reflection of the sun's rays. Let one bush of berries lean over near the ground, and another shoot strait up, the former, if not shaded, will ripen its fruit several days earlier, besides producing larger and finer fruit than the one which shoots up. This principle applies to all fruits, so that the French method of allowing the branches to shoot out close to the ground and keeping the head low is obviously the best.

Besides when the head is allowed to form high, the branches are much more apt to bend down towards the ground, and thus take up more room than if the branches were allowed to shoot out all along the body, say at an angle of 40, 60, or 80 degrees.

Finally, let all who have even only a single tree bring whatever practical common sense they may possess, to this matter of trimming. Let them consider beforehand what limbs require to be removed, whether that removal is likely to result in decay to its stump, and consequently to the tree; what shaped head they would prefer; what is best for the production of fruit, and by removing now this limb and then that when it begins to form, prevent any unnecessary waste of wood, but send the whole power of the tree either to the formation of wood where it is required, or else to the production of fruit.

INDIAN AND OTHER RELICS.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude and pleasure the presentation by Mr. Wm. L. Robbins of Deer Park, Long Island, for exhibition in our Cabinet, an Esquimaux Indian's bow, all rigged for use, together with six arrows of different kinds, with heads or rather points, of iron, stone and bone. Our friend has been in the North Pacific engaged in whale-fishing, and has had good opportunity for becoming acquainted with the Esquimaux, and of learning their habits. As our readers have recently had in the Journal some history of this peculiar race of Aborigines, they will feel the more interest in whatever relates to them. The bow is made of hard and very smart wood, is five feet long, three quarters of an inch in thickness, and two and half inches in width. This makes the bow very strong, much more powerful indeed than we had been accustomed to suppose. The bow is strung, braced, and in some parts wound with strips or throngs of raw hide, which indicate not only no small share of ingenuity in the maker, but great security against breaking.

We are indebted to many other friends for relics and curiosities from different parts of the world.—To Prof. Mintzer, of Philadelphia, for a

skull from one of the Catacombs of Egypt, which may be seen at any time at our New York establishment. To Dr. Barclay, the celebrated oriental traveller who has made more thorough explorations of Jerusalem than any other modern tourist, are we indebted for the privilege of taking the cast of a skull which he found in an excavated yet very extensive cave, under the foundation of the city of Jerusalem. This skull is very peculiar in its form, and we judge that it is Roman. It may not be known to all our readers that the rock foundation of the holy city is supported by columns of stone seventy or more feet in height; these have been left to sustain the surface while all the rest has been quarried out into blocks with which to build the walls of the city, and the houses thereof. This artificial cavern, is, if we remember correctly, more than half a mile in extent in every direction. In some parts water is several feet in depth constituting a kind of pool; in others there are deep pits which are dry; in the bottom of one of which the skull in question, together with the bones of the entire skeleton, was found. It was supposed that the unfortunate man lost his light and his way, and consequently his life by falling into the pit. His bones may have been reposing in the darkness and solitude where they were found at the very time when, from directly over their resting place, Christ was driving the money changers from the temple more than eighteen hundred years ago.

The son of Dr. Barclay, also presented us with the skull of a Jackall which he himself shot on the "mount of Olives" in November 1853. It is of that species of grey fox common about Jerusalem and of which it was said by Christ, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head."

Last winter, a stranger, who, as he said, had often heard of our Cabinet and remembered us while on the opposite side of the globe, brought us from Shanghai two very fine specimens of Chinese skulls, a male and female. The very history of the Chinese woman can be read by her skull. Self-Esteem is very small while Cautiousness and Veneration are excessively developed; which are traits in strict accordance with her mode of life and the humiliating subjugation she is under to her liege lord.

If persons who travel in Mexico, Peru, China, Russia, or elsewhere would remember how much it is in their power to add to the general stock of knowledge by bringing home, skulls of men and animals with other rare curiosities, they would, we doubt not, take great pleasure in favoring us with specimens for our free Cabinets. We have spent thousands of dollars in taking busts and procuring skulls, and also received many as gratuities from friends, all of which we expose in our three Cabinets for the edification of the public. We shall ever be happy to acknowledge any favor of this kind from our numerous sea faring and other travelling friends. Most collections cost so much to gather and maintain them, that they cannot be kept open freely to the public, and the necessary charge for admission prevents many from enjoying the benefit of them. Ours being always free, generous people take pleasure in presenting specimens where their friends and the public may always have access to them.

"LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD."

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The organization of this child is most remarkable, indicating many striking peculiarities. She has a high degree of vitality, which gives warmth of mind, ardor of feeling, and susceptibility to enjoyment. She has also much of the nervous or mental temperament, which gives intensity and clearness of mental action. These two elements, combined, furnish a great amount of excitability, which enables her to feel most intensely, and to impress those feelings upon others. The muscular or motive temperament is well developed, which gives her endurance and power, and constitutes a kind of frame work through which her nervous and vital powers, her mind and emotions, express themselves. Her Firmness is large, and this, acting in connection with her physical stamina, gives her unusual self-possession and presence of mind. She has excessive affection, loves ardently, and feels that she must be loved in return. She clings to those whom she loves, and regards pets with great fondness. She comprehends all that appeals to the affections, and is able to express herself through them so as to be very effective upon the feelings of others. Her executive organs are large, which impart great force to her feelings, and promptness and courage to her actions. She is ambitious to excel and to gain a reputation, and the praise and approval of those whom she loves. Her ambition and love of pleasing awakens her politeness and affability, but she will not forget her own value and sense of self-respect, in her intercourse with the world.

Her sense of justice is quite clear and strong, and though she desires to have her own way, she will readily yield when it is clearly shown that she is in the wrong; hence she has the elements of moral courage and if properly trained would exhibit high moral tendencies. Her Benevolence is developed in excess. It is through the power of this faculty, combined with Adhesiveness, that she is enabled so fully to work upon the minds of others, and call out their sympathies. She throws her whole soul into the character she personifies, and, feeling it herself deeply, she awakens the same feeling in others. This she does without apparent effort, and hence it appears to be but the breathing forth of her own spirit. Unless her organization changes very materially, the affectionate and the pathetic will always be the characteristics which she will most effectually and naturally portray. She has ingenuity, talent to construct, to combine her ideas, and arrange her thoughts. She imitates exceedingly well, has considerable imagination, and a high sense of the sublime. Intellectually, she is remarkable for quickness of observation, memory of forms, faces, things, facts, places, and words, she learns easily and will rarely forget a person she has seen, or any thing she has learned. She would excel in the natural sciences, also as a teacher or writer, or in the acquisition or execution of music. She has very large Comparison, which gives ready appreciation of re-



"LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD."

semblances and differences, and enables her to grasp the slightest peculiarities of facts, actions, or ideas. Hence, having large imitation, she adapts herself so readily to the nice points of the characters she acts, that she appears to be perfectly natural in them. Human nature, or knowledge of disposition is prominently developed, and this gives her strong prejudices for or against strangers, at the first sight, and the tendency not only to appreciate motive and disposition, but to take on the character of others, and through Imitation, to live it out, as naturally as if the thought or emotion originated with herself.

She has inherited the temperament which the true artist needs, not only power of motion, quick conception and memory, sense of character and ability to imitate the actions of others, and also to embody in tone, look and gesture her own view of a subject or a character; but she has also inherited the tone of mind, the mental habit or adaptation to histrionic art, just as children of ingenious mechanics seem to take up mechanism, and those of musicians to lisp forth the tones of melody and harmony without instruction or experience.

She is not selfish, secretive, proud or timid; is trustful, confiding and affectionate, and very practical in her talents.

BIOGRAPHY.

LITTLE Cordelia Howard is a name that now may be said to bear a charm among the household words of our country.

The original and spiritual embodiment of little Eva in the drama of "Uncle Tom"—"Katy"—"The Strawberry Girl"—and "Ida May," which her infantile lips have breathed from the stage with a natural grace and pathos, joined with a high moral tone and sentiment, it is quite impossible to describe. This may be safely reposed in the recollection of a million people who have heard her. A love and admiration of the true, the good, the beautiful—a throb of sympathy

and a tear of pity for the poor and the oppressed are the emotions awakened by seeing this matchless child embody in living form, the ideal creatures of our most gifted writers. Hundreds of clergymen and other religious people, who do not approve of histrionic representations in general, have attended her performances and by their rapt attention to, and all absorbing sympathy with the subject, have forgotten that they were not looking upon, and listening to, real life, and with this impression, have gone away and recommended their friends to go (not to the theatre, but) to see little Cordelia Howard. To hear her they did not feel guilty, but went away with a greater love for the human race in general, and a warmer sympathy for the suffering.

She was born in Providence, R. I., in 1848. At that time, her father was managing a theatrical establishment of his own, under the title of Howards and Fox's. She may be called the child of the stage, as both her parents, her uncle, and grandmother, are of the theatrical profession, and still swell the scene. Her mother has been all her life on the stage, and played every thing within the range of the classic drama. She now stands high as an actress, and her "Topsy" is pronounced by critics as the most comic and artistic creation of the American Stage.

"Little Cordelia" performs only in the characters of children suited to her own years; therefore the illusion is perfect, and in harmony with the scene. It is thus that the veteran actor meets her on a par, and is at home by the side of one so unassuming, and the ladies and gentlemen of the profession, (naturally fond of children,) are always happy to play with a little girl whose characters bear the stamp of consistency with her years. As the millions who are living witnesses of her fame, can testify how much she deserves it, we will close this sketch by inserting some lines written by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, one of our most popular writers, and authoress of the work from which the play is taken that contains the character of "The Strawberry Girl." These lines may well be regarded as a deserved compliment of an American authoress to the genius of a child.

TO LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD WITH A BASKET OF FLOWERS.

Sweet "Strawberry Girl"! like an innocent thought,
That has stolen away to grow perfect alone,
And roaming and singing, has carelessly caught
A beauty I scarce can imagine my own.

Thou comest, a creature of genius and grace!
With a gleam of the angel, a shade of the earth,
Just flitting, like starlight, across thy sweet face,
As my thoughts had just found a more heavenly birth!

So I greet thee, a creature, half cherub, half child,
Thou spirit of sunshine, and music, and showers!
With those glances so thoughtful, so earnest and mild,
Oh! take with my thought this bright burden of flowers.

ANN S. STEPHENS.

MACHINE FOR SWEEPING

THE STREETS.

Cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, it certainly has much to do with health and comfort, and is an evidence of civilization and refinement. We welcome everything to the columns of the Journal which promises to elevate man in the scale of being by bettering his outward condition and allowing him, by means of labor saving machinery, to develop the resources of nature and to cultivate his own mental powers. The following description of this machine we copy from that valuable paper the Scientific American:

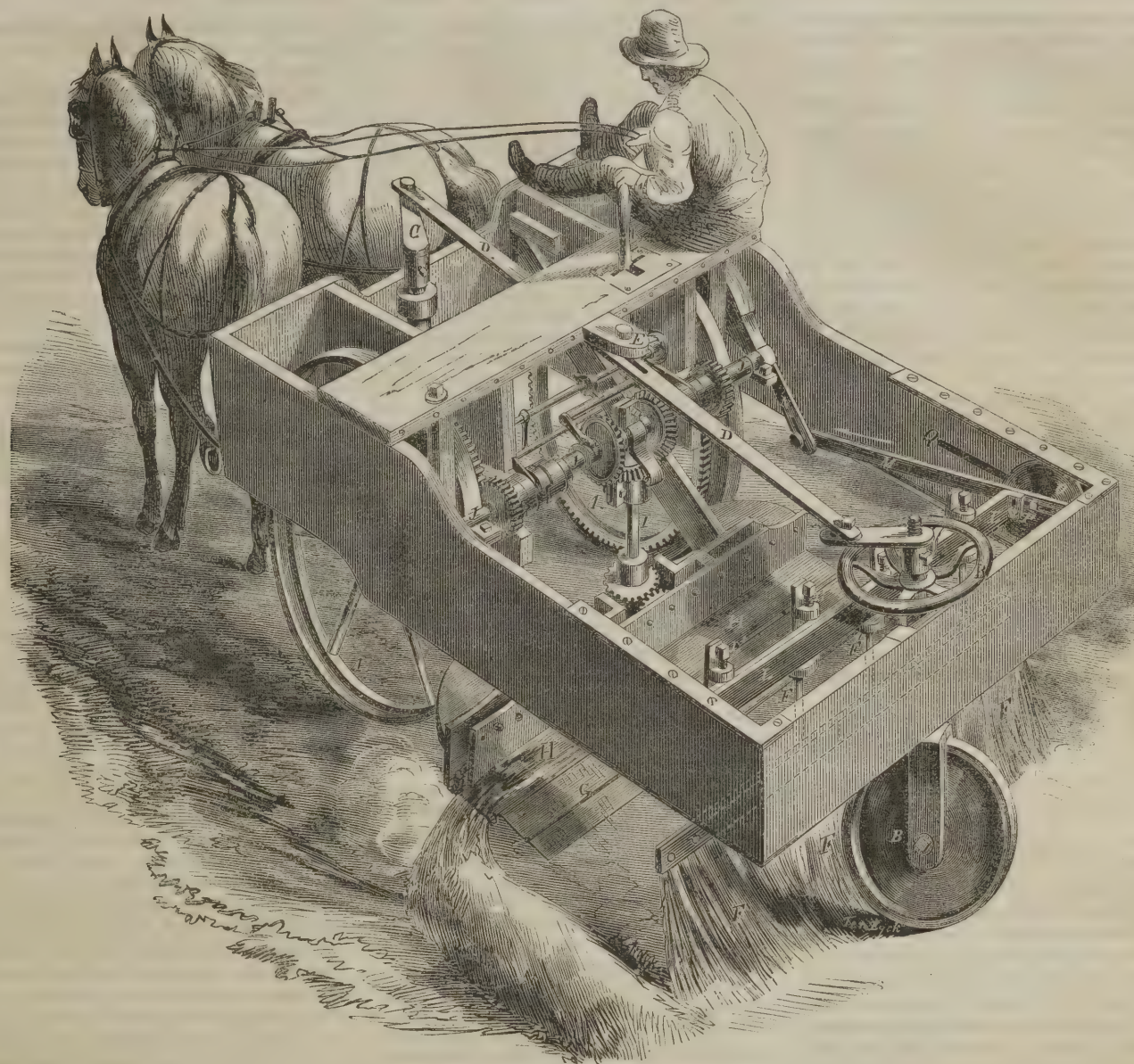
"For many years past the aid of mechanism has been employed in Europe for cleaning the principal thoroughfares of the larger cities but it is only within a comparatively short period that such apparatuses have been regularly introduced in this country. Indeed, Philadelphia, we believe, is the only city where street sweeping machines have found a permanent employment. Last year an attempt was made to introduce them into New York, and, for a season, one portion of the city was assigned to their use. The locality thus set off soon presented a cleanly appearance previously unknown, which was easily maintained as long as the machines were employed. In our opinion the time is not far distant when hand sweeping in the streets will be wholly superseded by mechanism. Its liberal adoption will contribute greatly to the health and neatness of our towns and cities.

The machines heretofore used in this country are, to a great extent, copied from those employed in London. They consist of large boxed up vehicles, the sweeping being done by a revolving brush, which sweeps the dirt up an inclined plane into the box. Whenever the box fills, the machine is taken away and its load is dumped. The vehicles in question are large, heavy, and clumsy; and in most cases the power necessary for operation is so great as to impose very severe tasks upon the horses.

The revolving brush is, to some extent, objectionable, one reason being that it cannot do clean work. Its high velocity carries a portion of the dirt clear over and throws it back upon the ground; this is especially apt to occur when the ground is a little muddy or wet. This kind of machine also creates considerable dust unless the street is well moistened with water.

In the improvements herewith illustrated the inventors have endeavored to avoid all of the objections named, and also so obtain additional advantages, unknown in any other apparatus for the same purpose.

The machine consists of a light three wheeled vehicle, of the general form exhibited in the engraving. A A are the driving wheels, by which all the sweeping machinery is put in motion. B is a steering wheel, used to support and guide the back end of the frame. Wheel B is ingeniously connected with an upright crank standard, C, in front, on the draft tongue of the machine. The cranks of B and C are connected by means of rod D, which is slotted, and has a fulcrum at E, as shown, therefore, whenever the tongue on



MACHINE FOR SWEEPING THE STREETS.

which standard C rests is moved, the steering wheel, B, will be correspondently turned; the machine is thus enabled to describe a very short circle, and to turn with great ease.

The sweeping is done by means of reciprocating brooms, F, which move back and forth over the surface of the ground, sweeping the dirt up the small inclined leaf G, on to the endless revolving belt, H; the latter carries the dirt to one side of the machine, and deposits it on the ground again, in winrows, as shown; thus collected it is easily shovelled up into dumping carts and taken away. I, is a shaft, which gives motion, through suitable gearing, to the belt, H. Shaft I, receives its power from the main shaft, J, with which it connects, by means of pinions. These pinions are connected with clutches, and the latter are operated by the lever, K. When it is desired to change the direction of belt, H, so as to form the dirt winrows on the other side of the machine, the driver moves lever K. By the

same lever the whole machinery may be instantly thrown out of gear and stopped.

The brooms, F, are all separate; their shanks, F, are attached to the cross bar, L, the ends of which fasten to the connecting rod, M. The broom shanks, F, are adjusted by the screws, L, so that if one broom is shorter, or becomes worn, more than another, it may be quickly let down to an even line with the others, or a new broom substituted. The brooms have a spring connection with their bar, L, (not shown) which permits them, when stones or other obstructions happen to be in the way, to spring back, and thus pass over the impediment; each broom being separate acts independently, so that if the obstacle presents itself before only one broom the position of the others will not be altered. The angle at which the brooms are set may be easily varied, so as to cause them to sweep obliquely, if desired. This separate adjustment of each broom is an important and valuable feature.

Bar L receives reciprocating motion from rod M and crank N, the latter being attached to main shaft J. One end of rod M is attached to wheel O, the pin of which, P, traverses in slot Q. In the forward movement of rod M the broom bar, L, is depressed, and the brooms thus brought in contact with the ground; on the backward movement of M the broom bar, L, is elevated, and the brooms lifted from the earth; this motion is almost exactly the same as that given to a broom by a person sweeping in the common manner. It must be obvious that such an arrangement insures clean and thorough work.

The height of the back end of the machine is regulated by turning the hand nut R, which is attached to the shank of wheel, B; the pressure of the brooms upon the ground is thus adjusted with great convenience.

If desirable, scrapers may be substituted in place of the brooms, and mud may be thus removed with great facility. The elasticity given

to each broom shank would also render the scrapers effective. For some of the Western cities this arrangement might often be valuable ; in New York it certainly would.

This machine appears to combine unusual facilities and capabilities. It is simple and strong in all its parts ; light and easy of draft : convenient and economical in use ; thorough and effective under nearly all circumstances and conditions of the street ; it strikes us as being much superior to any other machines of the same class that we have seen ; its merits, we believe, will sooner or later give it a very extensive introduction. Good street sweeping machines are wanted in nearly every city in the country ; we shall be disappointed if the present improvement does not carry off the palm.

Messrs. St. John and Brown, of Leonardville, N. Y., are the inventors and patentees ; from them any further information can be obtained, or from Mr. C. S. Brown, 291 Washington St. N. Y. Their patent bears date "Nov. 20, 1855."

We will add that if a canvas were placed over the machine and around the sides, very little dust would be raised, and Broadway, Washington St. or Chestnut St., might be swept in business hours without sprinkling, and with far less dust than is generally raised by hand brooms.

The world is beginning to wake up on the subject of cleanliness and health—to learn that if we would avoid yellow-fever, cholera, consumption, and kindred diseases, we must keep our streets clean, as well as to observe personal cleanliness.

A DEFENCE OF POETRY.

BY THE REV. DR. CHANNING.

POETRY seems to us the divinest of all arts ; for it is the breathing or expression of that principle or sentiment, which is deepest and sublimest in human nature ; we mean, of that thirst or aspiration, to which no mind is wholly a stranger, for something purer and lovelier, something more powerful, lofty, and thrilling than ordinary and real life affords. No doctrine is more common among Christians than that of man's immortality ; but it is not so generally understood, that the germs or principles of his whole future being are now wrapped up in his soul, as the rudiments of the future plant in the seed. As a necessary result of this constitution, the soul, possessed and moved by these mighty though infant energies, is perpetually stretching beyond what is present and visible, struggling against the bounds of its earthly prison-house, and seeking relief and joy in imaginings of unseen and ideal being. This view of our nature, which has never been fully developed, and goes farther toward explaining the contradictions of human life than all others, carries us to the very foundation and sources of poetry. He who cannot interpret by his own consciousness what we now have said, wants the true key to works of genius. He has not penetrated those sacred recesses of the soul where poetry is born and nourished, and inhales immortal vigor, and wings herself for her heavenward flight. In an intellectual nature, framed for progress and for higher modes of being,

there must be creative energies, powers of original and ever growing thought ; and poetry is the form in which these energies are chiefly manifested. It is the glorious prerogative of this art that it "makes all things new" for the gratification of a divine instinct. It indeed finds its elements in what it actually sees and experiences, in the worlds of matter and mind ; but it combines and blends these into new forms, and according to new affinities, breaks down, if we may say so, the distinctions and bounds of nature ; imparts to material objects life and sentiment and emotion, and invests the mind with the powers and splendors of the outward creation ; describes the surrounding universe in the colors which the passions throw over it, and depicts the soul in those modes of repose or agitation, of tenderness or sublime emotion which manifest its thirst for a more powerful and joyous existence. To a man of a literal and prosaic character, the mind may seem lawless in these workings ; but it observes higher laws than it transgresses, the laws of the immortal intellect ; it is trying and developing its best faculties ; and in the objects which it describes, or in the emotions which it awakens, anticipates those states of progressive power, splendor, beauty and happiness for which it was created.

We accordingly believe that poetry, far from injuring society, is one of the great instruments of its refinement and exaltation. It lifts the mind above ordinary life, gives it a respite from depressing cares, and awakens the consciousness of its affinity with what is pure and noble. In its legitimate and highest efforts, it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity ; that is, to spiritualize our nature. True, poetry has been made the instrument of vice, the pander of bad passions ; but when genius thus stoops, it dims its fires, and parts with much of its power : and even when poetry is enslaved to licentiousness or misanthropy, she cannot wholly forget her true vocation. Strains of pure feeling, touches of tenderness, images of innocent happiness, sympathies with suffering virtue, bursts of scorn or indignation at the hollowness of the world, passages true to our moral nature, often escape in an immoral work, and show us how hard it is for a gifted spirit to divorce itself wholly from what is good. Poetry has a natural alliance with our best affections. It delights in the beauty and sublimity of the outward creation and of the soul. It indeed portrays, with terrible energy, the excesses of the passions ; but they are passions which show a mighty nature, which are full of power, which command awe, and excite a deep though shuddering sympathy. Its great tendency and purpose is, to carry the mind beyond and above the beaten, dusty, weary walks of ordinary life ; to lift it to a purer element ; and to breathe into it a more profound and generous emotion. It reveals to us the loveliness of nature, brings back the freshness of early feeling, revives the relish of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the spring-time of our being, refines youthful love, strengthens our interest in human nature by vivid delineations of its tenderest and loftiest feelings, spreads our sympathies over all classes of society, knits us by new ties with uni-

versal being, and, through the brightness of its prophetic visions, helps faith to lay hold on the future life.

We are aware that it is objected to poetry that it gives wrong views and excites false expectations of life, peoples the mind with shadows and illusions and builds up imagination on the ruins of wisdom. That there is a wisdom, against which poetry wars, the wisdom of the senses, which makes physical comfort and gratification the sole good, and wealth the chief interest in life, we do not deny ; nor do we deem it the least service which poetry renders to mankind, that it redeems them from the thralldom of this earth-born prudence. But, passing over this topic, we would observe that the complaint against poetry as abounding in illusion and deception, is in the main groundless. In many poems there is more of truth than in many histories and philosophic theories. The fictions of genius are often the vehicles of the sublimest verities, and its flashes often open new regions of thought, and throw new light on the mysteries of our being. In poetry, when the letter is falsehood, the spirit is often profoundest wisdom. And if truth thus dwells in the boldest fictions of the poet, much more may it be expected in his delineations of life ; for the present life, which is the first stage of the immortal mind, abounds in the materials of poetry, and it is the high office of the bard to detect this divine element among the grosser labors and pleasures of our earthly being. The present life is not wholly prosaic, precise, tame, and finite. To the gifted eye, it abounds in the poetic. The affections which spread beyond ourselves and stretch far into futurity ; the workings of mighty passions, which seem to arm the soul with an almost superhuman energy ; the innocent and irrepressible joy of infancy ; the bloom, and buoyancy, and dazzling hopes of youth ; the throbbings of the heart when it first wakes to love, and dreams of a happiness too vast for earth ; woman, with her beauty, and grace, and gentleness, and fullness of feeling, and depth of affection, and blushes of purity, and the tones and looks which only a mother's heart can inspire—these are all poetical. It is not true that the poet paints a life which does not exist. He only extracts and concentrates, as it were, life's ethereal essence, arrests and condenses its volatile fragrance, brings together its scattered beauties, and prolongs its more refined but evanescent joys. And in this he does well ; for it is good to feel that life is not wholly usurped by cares for subsistence, and physical gratifications, but admits, in measures which may be indefinitely enlarged, sentiments and delights worthy of a higher being. This power of poetry to refine our views of life and happiness is more and more needed as society advances. It is needed to withstand the encroachments of heartless and artificial manners, which make civilization so tame and uninteresting. It is needed to counteract the tendency of physical science, which being now sought, not, as formerly, for intellectual gratification, but for multiplying bodily comforts, requires a new development of imagination, taste and poetry, to preserve men from sinking into an earthly, material epicurian life.

EARLY MENTAL ACTIVITY.

"EXPERIENCE," says Dr. Spurzheim, "demonstrated that of any number of children of equal intellectual power, those who receive no particular care in childhood, and who do not learn to read and write until the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their studies those who commence earlier, and read numerous books when very young. The mind ought never to be cultivated at the expense of the body; and physical education ought to precede that of the intellect, and then proceed simultaneously with it, without cultivating one faculty to the neglect of others; for health is the base, and instruction the ornament of education.

Let parents then check, rather than excite in their children this early disposition to mental activity, or rather let them counterbalance it by a due proportion of physical and gymnastic exercises; for it is not so much the intensity as the continuity of the mental action, which is injurious to the constitution. Let them not cause the age of cheerfulness to be spent in the midst of tears and in slavery; let them not change the sunny days of childhood into a melancholy gloom, which can, at best, only be a source of misery and bitter recollection in maturer years.

Physical exercises and the cultivation of the perceptive faculties should, with the reading of moral and instructive books, form the principal occupations of children. Their expanding frame requires the invigorating stimulus of fresh air; their awakening organs seek for external objects of sense; their dawning intellect incessantly calls for the action of their observant powers. This is the great law of Nature. She has given to the child that restless activity, that buoyancy of animal spirits, that prying inquisitiveness, which makes him delight in constant motion and in the observation of new objects. If these intentions of Providence be not frustrated; if he be allowed to give himself up to the sportive feelings of his age, he will acquire a healthy constitution, and a physical and perceptive development, which are the best preparations for mental labor.

Of the men who have conferred benefit on society, and have been the admiration of the world, the greater number are those who, from various causes, have in early life been kept from school or from serious study. They have, by energetic and well-directed efforts, at a period when the brain was ready for the task, acquired knowledge and displayed abilities which have raised them into the highest eminence in the different walks in life, in literature, the arts and sciences, in the army, the senate, the church, and even on the throne. The history of the most distinguished among those who have received an early classical education sufficiently proves that it is not to their scholastic instruction, but to self-education after the period of school, that they chiefly owed their superiority.

David, the sublime author of the Psalms, followed in his early occupations the dictates of nature; he had, in youth, muscular power to tear asunder the mouth of a lion, to resist the grasp

of a bear, and to impart to a pebble velocity sufficient to slay a giant. Napoleon, when in the school of Brienne, was noted in the quarterly reports of that institution as enjoying good health; no mention was ever made of his possessing any mental superiority; but, in physical exercises, he was always foremost. Sir Isaac Newton, according to his own statement, was inattentive, and ranked very low in the school, which he had not entered until after the age of twelve. The mother of Sheridan long regarded him as one of the dullest of her children. Adam Clarke was called "a grievous dunce" by his first teacher; and young Liebig a "booby" by his employer. Shakespeare, Moliere, Gibbon, Niebuhr, Byron, Humphrey Davy, Porson, and many others were in like manner undistinguished for early application to study, and, for the most part, indulged in those wholesome bodily exercises and that freedom of mind, which contributed so much to their future excellence.

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Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—During the past month, the affairs of Kansas have occupied a large share of the attention of Congress. A bill for the formation of a State Constitution for that Territory has been discussed at great length in the Senate. One of the most important speeches on the subject was by Mr. Collamore, of Vermont, who engaged in a protracted examination of the course of the National Legislature in relation to Slavery, and of the claims of Kansas to admission into the Union. Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, followed on the other side, contending that the admission of Kansas at the present juncture would be both illegal and dangerous. Gov. Seward afterwards made an elaborate speech, reviewing the whole ground of controversy, and warmly maintaining the right of Kansas to a place in the Union. Several able speeches on each side of the same question have been made in the House.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of the New York came to an unexpected close on Thursday, the 10th ult., at the expiration of the one hundred days for which the Constitution provides payment. No attempt was made to prolong the session, as heretofore, under the expectation that the Governor would consent to convene an extra session. The appropriation bills, supply bills and other most important measures were left unpassed by the Assembly, in order to make the necessity of an extra session imperative. The Governor, however, has refused to call an

extra session, and the State must get along without ready means for the whole year. It so happens that the appropriation of last year provides for the State interest till September, and nothing materially will suffer except the benevolent institutions to which the State is accustomed to contribute.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—It is well known that for some time past, the Mount Vernon Association, composed of ladies of different parts of the Union, have been making efforts to raise funds for the purchase of a portion of Washington's estate at Mount Vernon, to be presented by them to the State of Virginia. The proceeds of the Address recently delivered by Mr. Everett were to be devoted to this purpose, and the moral and financial impulse which had been given to the work by his eloquence, had greatly encouraged the ladies of the Association to hope for the speedy success of the undertaking. Assurance had been given by Mr. John A. Washington, the present owner of Mount Vernon, that he would sell a portion of the place to the State of Virginia, for the sum of \$200,000; and it was considered certain that as soon as the sum was raised a deed of the property could be obtained. But, greatly to the surprise and regret of the parties interested, Mr. Washington, in a recent letter to a lady in South Carolina, states that Mount Vernon is not for sale. The purpose of the ladies' association seems likely, therefore, to be defeated. Mr. Washington thus recedes from the proposition distinctly made by him in a letter to Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, dated in June last. He then stated that if the State of Virginia desired to purchase Mount Vernon, she could obtain 200 acres of it, embracing the tomb of Washington, mansion, garden, &c., for the sum above mentioned, and specifies the manner in which the sum is to be paid. The patriotic plan of setting apart the place hallowed as the residence of the Father of his Country during his life, and the resting-place of his remains in death, as a consecrated spot, to be under the control of his native State, is one which will commend itself to all American citizens, and it is to be hoped that the praiseworthy efforts which have been made to carry it out will not prove fruitless.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—The Library of the Smithsonian Institute has been increased during the last year by the addition of over 5000 volumes. Of these, 769 volumes were sent to the Library in conformity with the Copy-right Law, which requires that one copy of every book, paper, map, design, &c., shall be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and that another shall be sent to the Congressional Library, within three months after the publication of the same. Over 4000 of the additions to the library have been received as donations from the literary societies of this and the old countries, or else have been sent in exchange for the publications of the Smithsonian "Contributions to Knowledge." Under this system of exchange the Institution has received some of the rarest and most valuable scientific books to be found in the country. Through this system of exchange, any society or individual in this country can send to any society or individual in Europe, Asia, or Africa, or in fact anywhere, any books, paper, scientific apparatus, geological, historical, or any kind of specimen that will tend to increase knowledge among men, free of charge. That is, the Institution will send these articles to their destination at their own expense. And they also undertake to bring all such articles from other countries to this and distribute them per direction in the same manner. During the last year over 20,000 pounds of such articles have been sent to Europe through the Smithsonian Institution, and distributed according to the directions. This heavy amount of freight consisted of over 80,000 different packages.

DISASTROUS GALE.—On Saturday evening, April 12th, Philadelphia, was visited by a terrific hurricane. The main force of the tempest was experienced in the district of Kensington, where two churches, three factories, and about one hundred and fifty other buildings, were partially demolished. The large boiler house of the Franklin Iron Works, 160 feet long, was totally destroyed. The Trenton Railroad depot at Kensington was considerably injured. Innumerable awnings, signs and glass windows, were torn in fragments, or smashed. Along the wharves the damage done was not serious. Two ships were blown from their moorings and driven high and dry upon the shore at Red Bank. So far as known, the disaster was unattended by loss of life, and but few casualties are reported.

The gale prostrated the Western telegraph wires, and several days elapsed before they could be put in working order.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—The Gerrish Market, in Boston, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 12th ult. It was a fine, large building, valued at \$100,000, but insured for only \$40,000. The upper stories were occupied as printing offices, shops, &c., but not much of anything was saved from them. A young girl was badly injured by a chimney falling upon her and fracturing her skull. The whole amount of the loss will not fall short of \$200,000.

INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.—Some Russian army officers have recently visited the United States Army at Springfield, with a view to acquaint themselves with the improved American modes of gun manufacture.—The Ames company at Chicopee are making another lot of gun machinery, like that in use at the armory and that made for England last year.

FILLIBUSTERS.—The steamer *Orizaba* sailed from New York on Tuesday April 8, with from 400 to 600 passengers, most of them supposed to be recruits for Walker's Nicaraguan army. Just as the steamer was about to cast off, the United States Marshal and posse went on board and arrested three of the company, C. C. Hicks, J. C. Hendrick and John Kingsley. The steamer was then allowed to sail.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—War was declared by the Government of Costa Rica against Nicaragua about the last of February, and a body of troops, numbering some 3,500 men, was at once put in motion against Walker. Gen. Mora, who commanded the army, issued a decree calling upon all Costa Ricans and resident Central Americans to take up arms for the Government, and denounces the penalties of treason against such as give aid and comfort to Walker.

Later advices give information of an engagement between four hundred of Walker's troops, under the command of Col. Schlessinger, and a portion of the Costa Rican army, in which the former suffered a signal defeat. In about eight days the army was to pass the frontiers and enter the State of Nicaragua. More than twenty prisoners, consisting principally of Irish and Germans, were in the hands of the Costa Ricans; they were to be tried by a court martial, and would probably be all shot. The whole number of troops to be levied was to amount to 9000 men, and, besides, a loan of \$100,000 dollars among the natives was decreed.

The war appeared to be very popular, and daily enlistments of volunteers was spoken of. Among the foreigners a tender of their services was made to the Government.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MCKEEN, LL.D., who, until a recent period, occupied the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York, died on Saturday morning, April 12, at his residence in this city, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. Mr. McKeen was born in the State of Vermont, in August, 1791, and passed the early portion of his life at the residence of his parents, assisting in taking care of the farm. During the winter seasons he attended the district school, and was finally engaged there as one of the teachers. In the year 1818 he came to this city, and was employed as a teacher in a private school in different places, in which capacity he was engaged until the spring of 1836, when he was appointed Principal of the Public School in Mott street. This situation he held for a period of nearly ten years, when he was appointed County Superintendent in the year 1849. During the interval of leaving the Public School and his appointment as Superintendent, he was engaged in editing an educational journal in this city. The office of Superintendent he held till the year 1854, when, on account of some changes in the Board of Education, Mr. Randall was appointed in his stead, Mr. McKeen being retained as Assistant-Superintendent. During his residence here, he was actively engaged in the Sunday-School cause and was for many years a Visitor and one of the Executive Committee. He was also a member of the Prison Association; also of the American Society for the Advancement of Education and of the State Teacher's Association. He held the office of President of the latter Society for one term. By his kind and affable manner he had endeared himself to a large circle

of acquaintance, and particularly to the teachers of the Public Schools.—Mr. Joseph Curtis died at his residence in Lexington Avenue, on Saturday, after an illness of four days. Mr. Curtis was born in Newtown, Conn., in 1782. At the age of sixteen he came to this city. He has taken an active part in most of the benevolent enterprises which have been undertaken here from that time to this. For twenty years he belonged to the Fire Department, and he introduced the use of the torch and hose carriage. He was one of the founders of the House of Refuge. Long time a trustee of the Public School Society, he was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the first Public School building erected in the city, and heard the address delivered by De Witt Clinton on that occasion. Since the reorganization of the schools he has been a school officer, and until last year was a member of the Board of Education.—Gov. Clark, of New York, has pardoned Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans, who was convicted and imprisoned about a year ago for killing Col. Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City. The ill health of the prisoner, and strong appeals in his behalf from high quarters, induced the executive clemency.—Madame de Bodisco, the widow of the late Russian Minister, has advertised her furniture to be sold at auction, and intends leaving for Europe. It is now sixteen years since (when a school-girl at Georgetown), she attracted the notice of the late Baron, and was given him in marriage by Henry Clay. Her two oldest children, sons, are now in Russia, receiving a thorough education, and serving the Emperor as "Pages of the Household."—A few days ago the body of Miss Haskell, of Portland, Me., who was suddenly killed in a perilous sled slide with a company of friends in Freeport, was recovered. She was about seventeen years old; was a young, beautiful and interesting girl, and when recovered from the ice, looked as fair as when she met her death.—Mr. Nathan C. Corning, formerly a foreman of one of the departments of the U. S. Army, at Springfield has been appointed Superintendent of the English Royal Smithery at Enfield Lock, near London. The post is understood to be a lucrative one.—Capt. E. C. Boynton of Windsor, Vt., has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, in the University of Mississippi.—Wm. Peach, of Chicopee, Mass., was reported to have died of fever at Panama a few weeks since, but he has turned up alive and well, to contradict the report. It appears that he did, to all appearance, die, and was put in a box, where he lay sixteen hours, but finally revived, to the great surprise of the lookers on, and now is able to read his own obituary.

—Monsieur Sibbern, the Swedish Minister, has sold his furniture at auction, as he contemplates a visit to Europe, where a large fortune has recently been left to his lady. He is among the oldest members of the *corps diplomatique*, and was a particular friend of Mr. Webster.

EUROPE.

THE TREATY.—The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, March 30. The Empress Eugenie having expressed a wish to preserve the pen with which the peace was signed, the gallant diplomats made use of one plucked from the wing of a living eagle, and the relic is now in her possession, ornamented with gold and diamonds. In addition to signing the principal documents, each of the plenipotentiaries had to put his name to eighty six separate paragraphs. The treaty might have been signed on the 29th ult., but Louis Napoleon, who affects the Napoleonic fondness for anniversaries, desired that the ceremony should be deferred until the 30th of March, the day on which the Allies entered Paris in 1814.

BIRTH OF A FRENCH PRINCE.—The Empress Eugenie was delivered of a son on Sunday, March 16th. On the 18th the Emperor received the congratulations of the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Council of State, the Magistracy, the Institute, the Clergy of the different religious persuasions, the Municipal Body, and deputations from the National Guard and the Army and Navy. The reception took place in the Salle du Trone, into which the great bodies of the State and all the deputations were admitted in succession. All present were in grand costume. The Emperor, in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor, stood in front of the Throne, and on his right was Prince Napoleon.

Close to the throne were ranged the Princes of the family of the Emperor having rank at court, as well as the grand

officers of the Crown, the marshals, admirals, high functionaries and grand crosses of the Legion of Honor. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte was still detained by his late accident, and he could not be present. At half-past twelve the Emperor received all the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress, as well as the persons attached to the Mission. Count Walewski, President of the Congress, who was charged by his colleagues to speak on the occasion, expressed himself as follows:

"Sire: The Plenipotentiaries at the Congress have charged me to be on this solemn occasion their organ to your Majesty. I am happy and proud, Sire, to find myself called on to express to your Majesty, in the name of Europe, the sentiments, the hopes, and the joy which are everywhere inspired by the happy event with which Providence has deigned to bless you, and which by securing and consolidating the Napoleon dynasty, is for the whole world a fresh pledge of security and confidence."

The Emperor replied:

"I thank the Congress for the wishes and congratulations which it addresses to me through you. I am happy that Providence has sent me a son at a moment when an era of general reconciliation is announcing itself to Europe. I shall bring him up with the feeling that nations must not be egotistical, and that the repose of Europe depends on the prosperity of each nation."

The foreign *corps diplomatique* was also received, and was favored with a sight of the child, on whom the Papal Nuncio took the opportunity of bestowing a benediction.

Each deputation was ushered into the apartment where the child was reposing in the magnificent cradle presented by the City of Paris. At the head of the bed stood Madame Bruat, gouvernante; the Princess d'Essling, and the under-gouvernantes; and by the side were Count Baccische, Col. Fleury, Col. Edgar Ney, and Count d'Arjason, chamberlain. After the several persons had passed in front of the cradle they went into another room and inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

An amnesty is declared to all political offenders who will return and take the required allegiance.

Notes and Queries.

QUERY.—"I recently saw a man whose forehead had been mashed in at its centre when a boy, but who appeared to be bright enough. He thought this fact a proof that Phrenology was not true." R. F. E. Strongville, O.

ANSWER.—In the above case the brain, doubtless, was not injured by the crushing of the skull, and if any pressure was made upon the brain, its effects were only temporary, as in early age, when the bony structure of the skull is but imperfectly formed, the brain would find room by the expansion of the skull in general. Ordinarily, a fracture of the skull produces congestion and inflammation of the brain, mental aberration follows, and if this symptom did not occur at the time, it is proof positive that the brain was not injured. No sensible man of information pretends that the brain is unnecessary to mental action, whether he indorses the location of the organs according to Phrenology or not, and every body knows that an injury or inflammation of the brain produces a disturbance or suspension of the action of the mind.

E. A. F., Wilmington, Vt.—"The National Magazine for January, in speaking of Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has the following: "His (Mr. B's) head is an outright refutation of Gall and Spurzheim—it is narrow, not high, projecting only where a woman's ought to—it is, in fine, cramped at nearly every point where a phrenologist would look for noble outlines." How is it? [A] Is not the organ of Veneration more fully developed than benevolence in the heads of the great mass of professed Christians—especially the Baptist and Methodist denominations?" [B]

A.—We have never examined Bancroft's head minutely, but have met him in public meetings and had a good view of his head, and observed his general physiological confirmation, enough to say that he has the temperament and build, as well as the phrenological developments of the writer, especially such a writer as he has proved himself to be. He is rather tall and sharp featured, and in such cases the phrenological organs always rise; and in our works, length of fibre is put down as signifying just the qualities requisite for authorship. His great forte as an author is Eventuality, Comparison, and Language, neither of which require breadth of head, and all of which

are signified by that very height which the above review ascribes to him. We do not profess to be sufficiently "posted up" in his writings to judge from them what his phrenology should be; but we very much doubt whether predominant Causality, which gives breadth of head, and which our reviewer says he does not possess, is conspicuous in his writings. We rather think that our close examination will prove that the reviewer knows less about either Bancroft or phrenology, or both, than he should have known, to have made the above statements. B.—Both Veneration and Benevolence are usually well developed in the denominations you mentioned; but our observations incline us to believe that Benevolence predominates.

Will you give the readers of the Phrenological Journal a statement of the facts relative to the "head of Chief Justice Marshall?"—the alleged diminutiveness of which, I have often heard adduced as a strong argument against Phrenology. T. N.

Of the size of Chief Justice Marshall's head, I have no certain information. It has been said to be rather moderate, but I very much doubt the truth of the assertion, as his bust represents it to have been of full size. What I do know, however, is this: Several years ago, I made an examination of the head of one of his sisters, and found it to be unusually large, in fact, one of the largest female heads, which fell under my observation; it measured nearly, or quite, 22 1-2 inches, besides being full in all its regions, and having a massiveness, especially of the intellectual lobe, which struck me very forcibly. Possibly the Chief Justice may have worn rather a small hat, and the inference that he had a small head may have been based thereon. Byron wore a small hat, but his brain was one of the heaviest of its size ever weighed—his hat obviously sitting on the top of his head instead of reaching to the point of its greatest circumference. And this might have been the case with Chief Justice Marshall.

But be this as it may, one thing is obvious, that the Chief Justice had one of the very best physical organisms in the world—a most powerful vital temperament, which would, of course, enable his brain to put forth all the power of which it was capable, much more than a larger brain with less vitality. Thomas H. Benton's head is by no means large but that immense chest of his throws such vigor and vital power upon his brain as to make it produce more mentality than many a larger brain, without the vitality, would be able to accomplish. Marshall's temperament, judging from his bust and pictures, was one of the most felicitous for clear, sprightly, correct, and vigorous thought; which, together with his large Causality, Comparison, and Conscientiousness accounts, on phrenological principles, for those remarkable powers of logic and ratiocination, and clear sense of justice for which this eminent jurist became so generally noted. The bust of Marshall shows his head to have been large and long in front of the ears, but not very broad or extended backward, so that the intellectual region could be large while the head as a whole was not more than medium. Objectors to Phrenology uniformly neglect or avoid the consideration of this fact. The Indian, for example, has not a large brain, but it is very large above and about the ears, and he is distinguished for selfishness and cruelty, which arise from the organs in the middle lobe of the brain, just where his head is large. Negroes have the back-head large and long in the region of the social organs, and no race is more noted for love and sociability than this. We trust our friends and skeptics will bear this explanation in mind for the future. It will serve to guard the one class against anxiety, and prevent the other from wasting their powder in firing against a series of truths established by the creator.

"WHAT faculties combined with 'Causality Full' are most favorable to the strengthening of that faculty."

Causality is the faculty that seeks to know causes—to invent and adapt means to ends. Hence every faculty which creates the spirit of inquiry—which finds facts that it cannot understand, every emotion of joy or sorrow whose cause or remedy it is desirable to learn, tends to awaken the faculty of Causality. Every pinching want which demands the invention of some means to supply it; every inconvenience or privation for which it is desirable to contrive some mode of averting, awakens Causality, and, of course, promotes its growth.

Business.

UTILITY OF PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLOGY is the most useful of all modern discoveries; for while others enhance creature comforts mainly, this Science teaches LIFE and its LAWS, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects.

Its fundamental doctrine is, that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain called its organ, the size and quality of which are proportionate to its powers.

Its proof is Universal Nature. All animals, as compared with all others, and all human beings, as contrasted with all others, and with all animals, furnish living demonstration that it is interwoven through all nature. Professor Silliman, who heads the scientific corps of this country, and who would commend no more than truth obliged him to, bears the following testimony:

"Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled and in her true features."

A good Phrenologist will prove it to your own consciousness, by delineating your character, talents and peculiarities far more accurately than your own mother can do.

It embodies the only true SCIENCE of MIND and philosophy of human nature ever divulged. It analyses all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed, and how to develop them. On this point hear Bishop Whateley, the greatest logician of his time, who says:—

"Even if all connexion between the brain and mind were a perfect chimera, the treatises of Phrenologists would be of great value from their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate, and convenient than Locke, Stewart and other writers of their schools."

Among the thousands of prominent men in all ranks and stations of life, who are not only believers in the fundamental principles of Phrenology, but who have approved, preached and practiced it in their daily avocations, we may name the following:—

Dr. John W. Francis,	Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
Dr. C. A. Lee,	Hon. Horace Greeley,
Dr. J. V. C. Smith,	Hon. Horace Mann,
Dr. McClintock,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Dr. John Bell,	Amos Dean,
Prof. C. Caldwell,	Rev. Orville Dewey,
Prof. S. G. Morton,	Rev. John Pierpont,
Prof. S. G. Howe,	Rev. H. W. Beecher,
Prof. George Bush,	Hon. S. S. Randall,
Judge E. F. Hurlbut,	Hon. T. J. Rusk.

PHRENOLOGY shows how the bodily conditions influence mind and morals—a most eventful range of truth. HORACE MANN remarks; "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to philosophy, and the hand-maid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

It likewise develops nature's original type of complete humanity, the Creator's *beau ideal* of perfect men and women, namely, those in whom all the human functions are vigorous, well proportioned, and rightly exercised.

And this perfect type shows individuals and communities wherein they depart from it, and thereby discloses both the real origin of human sins and sufferings, as well as the means of obviating them by returning to this type.

PHRENOLOGY teaches the true system of Education. To educate any thing, we must first know its nature. By analyzing all the mental faculties, the science of Phrenology shows how to develop and how to discipline each separately, and all collectively, into as perfect beings as our hereditary fault will allow. Indeed, moderate educational improvements, and most of its leaders in this department are Phrenologists.

PHRENOLOGY teaches parents for what occupation in life their children are adapted, and in which they can and cannot be successful and happy—a point of the utmost practical importance that they may be educated accordingly. How many most promising young men drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge. The Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator, observes:—

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guarantee for his good conduct and usefulness."

It also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children; and thereby how to manage them properly; to what motive or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid: what desires to restrain and what to call into action, &c.

Most of all, PHRENOLOGY teaches us OUR OWN SELVES; our faults and how to obviate them; our excellencies, and how to make the most of them; our proclivities to virtue and vice, and how to nurture the former and avoid provocation to the latter.

Properly applied by a judicious Examination, it becomes a PRACTICAL GUIDE to Self Culture, telling us specifically what faculties to cultivate and what to restrain, and how to model ourselves into as superior beings as natural capabilities will allow.

Nor can money be expended to greater practical advantage than in obtaining this *scientific* and therefore *reliable* knowledge of ourselves and our fellow men.

Having consecrated our lives to the study and practice of this, we profess to be able to pronounce opinions so accurate and reliable that you may adopt them as "life guides" in the improvement, development and perfection of yourselves and children.

This service we are always prepared to render at our offices. Rooms are provided for the reception of individuals and parties, where professional examinations may at all times be made, and Charts, with full written Descriptions of Character furnished.

OUR PHRENOLOGICAL CABINETS contain busts, casts and skulls of the most distinguished men that ever lived, and are always open and FREE to visitors.

FOWLER and WELLS,
In New York, No. 308 Broadway,
In Philadelphia, No. 231 Arch st,
In Boston, No. 142 Washington st.

SKELETONS FOR SALE.—We have several beautiful Skeletons and Separated Heads for sale. Skeletons, from \$25 to \$35, Separated Heads \$10. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

A PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—The most important of all our presidential elections is just at hand. There will probably be three or more candidates in the field, each supported by partisan papers, many of which will, as usual, almost defy its favorite, and of course, demonize his rivals. Thus, it will be hardly possible for the public to obtain from such sources, the unbiased merits of the contest, or the true character and just claims of the contestants.

There will be, doubtless, no lack of "Campaign Papers," but what will they be, but mere instruments for magnifying the claims of one man, and purposely diminishing those of others. For mere partisans, who seek for distortion and an unlife-like picture, this may be satisfactory.

The true mission of LIFE ILLUSTRATED, is to shed a light upon every subject which interests ALL. Narrow political bigotry does not interest all. But goodness, justice, truth, and righteousness in religion; and comprehensive patriotism in politics, do elicit the interest and command the earnest regard of all, at least of all who think.

During the "campaign" we propose to pay some attention to political "life," so far, at least, as to watch and record all the important facts respecting the contest. While others, as partisans, are enveloped with the dust, and deafened by the din of the hand-to-hand strife; we propose calmly to view, from the serene elevation of complete freedom from party shackles, and party spectacles, the true state of things; and, like a faithful historian, keep our readers advised in respect to all that can interest them as citizens and patriots.

What say our readers? Would they like this feature in "Life," for the next few months, and, if so, will they make an effort to extend it to their neighbors by sending us a hundred thousand new subscribers?

We will furnish the paper from the first of May to next November, in clubs, at the following rates:

Twenty copies for	- - - - -	\$10 00
Fifteen do	- - - - -	8 00
Ten do	- - - - -	6 00
Five do	- - - - -	4 00
Single do	- - - - -	1 00

Reader, can you not interest yourself enough to send us a club. Please address,

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142 Washington street, Boston, or 231 Arch street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Phrenological Cabinet and Bookstore, at 231 Arch street, opened by us in 1853, is still a central point of attraction to the friends of Phrenology and Self-Culture, in Philadelphia and vicinity. All our publications are there sold at wholesale and retail, and subscriptions to the Phrenological Journal, Water Cure Journal and Life Illustrated, received on the same terms as at the New York Office. Classes in practical Phrenology are also taught, and professional examinations made with charts, and full written descriptions of character, taken down from the lips of the examiner by a Phonographic reporter.

Persons residing in the vicinity wishing any of our works, or desiring to secure professional examinations, with advice as to health, self-culture and the selection of a proper pursuit, we commend to the Philadelphia establishment. Those who are in charge of it, were selected by us with a view to their integrity, experience, and competency.

Literary Notices.

LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D. Comprehending an Account of his Studies and Numerous Works, in Chronological Order, with his Correspondence and Conversations. By James Boswell, Esq. With copious Notes and Biographical Illustrations, by Malone. One vol., octavo. Pp. 530. Price \$1 50. Baltimore: J. W. Bond & Co. New York: FOWLER & WELLS.

Who has not read "Boswell's Life of Johnson?" Many young men and women, we presume, have not. But most, if not all, men of letters have. The first edition dates back to April 20, 1791, while the last and best edition is dated 1861 and is the one under notice. All sorts of opinions have been expressed with regard to the merits of the book, but we believe it is concluded that it is a "masterpiece" of biography. No one of the present day and generation would approve the manners and customs of the people of that day, as recorded—so minutely—by the author. Still—as a matter of history—this work must take precedence over that of all others which preceded it.

CHARLEMONT; OR, THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE. A Tale of Kentucky. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. Pp. 447. Price \$1 25. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Mr. Simms is considered one of the most gifted of our American writers. In his romance, as in most of his vigorous works, he has maintained a historical connection, which renders it the more interesting.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY. Included in a Critical Examination of "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," and in additional pieces. By Victor Cousin. Translated from the French, with an Introduction and notes. By Caleb S. Henry, D.D. Fourth improved edition, revised according to the author's last corrections. 12mo. Pp. 568. Price \$1 25. New York: Ivison and Phinney.

This is by far the best work of the kind. The introduction by Dr. Henry, is excellent. One can scarcely overrate its merits. The preface says: Although it has not the form of a regular systematic treatise, and by its title does not pretend to have, yet it comprises the elements, and all the elements, of a complete system of psychology, and of philosophy as contained in psychology. It embraces the fundamental principles and most important question in ontology, in logic, in morals, and in aesthetics.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Two vols. 12mo. Pp. 576. Neatly bound in cloth. Price 49 cents per vol. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The Boston edition is the *cheapest*, considering the style in which it is got up, of any in the market. We have reviewed this work at length, and our readers are "posted" in regard to our opinion of its merits. Of course everybody must read Macaulay, and "no library can be complete without this work." Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. permit no rivals to supply the American Athens with better or cheaper books than themselves.

WILD WESTERN SCENES. A Narrative of Adventures in the Western Wilderness, wherein the exploits of Daniel Boone, the great American pioneer, are particularly

described. Also, Accounts of Bear, Deer, and Buffalo Hunts—Desperate Conflicts with Savages—Wolf Hunts—Fishing and Fowling Adventures—Encounters with Serpents, etc. New stereotype edition, altered, revised, and corrected. By J. B. Jones. Illustrated with 16 engravings from original designs. 12mo. Pp. 263. Price \$1. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A new edition of this very popular work has just been published by this enterprising house.

THE PANORAMA AND OTHER POEMS. By John G. Whittier. 12mo. Pp. 140. Price 75 cents. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

We need hardly say that this book contains some fine poems—for all who have ever read any of Mr. Whittier's poetry will join us in pronouncing it good. "Maud Muller," "The Barefoot Boy," and "Burns" are exquisite. We would advise *all* to read it.

CHRISTINE; OR, WOMAN'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. By Laura J. Curtis. 12 mo. Pp. 384. Price \$1 25. Published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York.

The book was evidently written by a believer in "Woman's Rights," and by such will be fully appreciated. It is well written, and calculated to *interest* the reader.

MACLAUREN'S PATENT SYSTEM OF WRITING, being a Series of Manual Gymnastic Exercises. Executed over perfect forms, it obliges the learner to unite from the first, beauty of form with rapidity of execution, *by the aid of which any person can acquire a splendid and rapid handwriting, without the possibility of failure.* The complete course consists of Eight Mammoth Books. Regularly Progressive, containing more Practice than can be obtained in Five Hundred Common Copy Books, accompanied by a Pamphlet containing full Explanations and Directions. Price \$2 for the set. For sale by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

We will briefly notice a few of the advantages that this system possesses over any other that has ever been offered to the public. And those advantages should induce each of our readers to send for a set immediately. First, the expense of acquiring a good hand is reduced much below that required by the old system of imitation, since each model can be traced over at least a thousand times. Thus a single set of these books contains more practice than can be obtained in 500 ordinary copy-books. Secondly, the time required to be occupied in practice is much reduced, since a continuous movement becomes habitual much sooner in this way, than if the hand is removed at the termination of each model, and a new movement commenced. Lastly, by this means each model contains sufficient gymnastic training for the muscles of the hand and arm to impart to the pupil a greater general ability with the pen than can be obtained in any other manner, while at the same time he is acquiring a habit of writing well.

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LETTERS OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE. Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. 12mo. Pp. 408. Price \$1 25. Published by Mason Brothers, New York.

This work will be found interesting as well as valuable. Lady Mary Wortley was a woman of superior intellect and wit, as all her letters testify.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE; OR THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF AMERICAN LIFE. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. 12mo. Pp. 522. Price \$1 25. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

It is embellished with a portrait and autograph of the author. It abounds with beautiful descriptions, and shows a superior knowledge of human nature. The author's name is enough to insure success for the book.

CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. R. Orton. 12mo. Pp. 401. Price \$1 25. New York: Derby & Jackson.

What subject can interest the present and future generations of Americans more than that of the original natives—the red men of our continent? The present volume contains many interesting historical incidents—written more in the form of "stories" than in the usual dry records.

Belonging to one of the learned professions, and having

had much experience in editorial life, the author brings a large experience to his work, and imparts much valuable information, together with descriptions of a social and domestic nature among the Indians, which are always highly entertaining.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—A Rough Trip to the Border, among New Homes and a Strange People. By G. Douglas Brewerton, author of "A Ride with Kit Carson," etc. Pp. 420. Price \$1 25. Published by Derby & Jackson, New York.

As every incident relating to Kansas is of interest just now, we have no doubt this work will have a wide circulation. An extract from the preface indicates the character of the work, and gives the *author's* views upon the point in dispute.

"As a *finale* to our preface, we assure the reader that we are upon *neither* side of this unhappy quarrel between those who, united as they are by one common bond of national brotherhood, ought to be the best of friends. On the contrary, we have gazed upon the Kansas difficulties as the old lady did when she put on her spectacles to see her husband fight the bear—on which occasion (to quote from the venerable woman's narrative of the combat just alluded to), she allowed sometimes she'd 'rather see thar old man whip, and then agin she *felt* fur the bar, but bimbye, when they were a goin' it strong, she didn't bother much about it, till towards the last, an' then it seemed as ef she didn't kear a dern which whipped, so long as she *seed* the *right*.'"

GRAHAM'S PHONETIC QUARTERLY. A. J. Graham, Publisher N. Y.

The first number of this publication is on our table and is printed on good paper, with clear type, and seems to have been very carefully prepared. The writing and printing reform is destined to do vastly more for the elevation of our race than many more ostentatious inventions. Phonographic writing is now reduced to an almost perfect science, and we trust that a spirit of concession may bless the phoneticians with something like agreement respecting an alphabet. Isaac Pitman has one alphabet, Graham, we think, uses the same, Longley and Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati, have another, and have recently brought out a large Phonetic Dictionary, and a valuable Medical Lexicon; and Dr. Comstock, of Philadelphia, is publishing still another alphabet. Each of these persons adheres tenaciously to his favorite alphabet, and, we suppose, hopes to see it supersede all the others.

The printing reform, or a phonetic method of representing the language will never become general until some one alphabet shall be established; and we regret to see such unbending adhesion on the part of phoneticians to their favorite alphabets, to the detriment of the reform itself.

To those who know nothing of phonetics, we will say that this reform consists in having a letter for every sound in the language, so that if a person has learned the alphabet, he can pronounce any word correctly, without hearing it spoken, or he can spell any word correctly which he hears spoken, including proper names; so that to learn the alphabet is to learn to read and spell, which single fact would save to the rising generation a vast amount of time in which to learn science.

GIFTS.—The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God obedience.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN—If you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, for a long life, and power prolonged to old age, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks, of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things, except rest, and the due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at its close.—*Prof. Silliman.*

Miscellany.

OVERWORKING THE EYES.—Dr. Henry Clark has in press a new work entitled "Sight and Hearing; How preserved—How Lost." It is designed to furnish just such information as all require. From advance sheets we take a chapter full of good sense and valuable information:

"All day the vacant eye, without fatigue,
Strays o'er the heaven and earth; but long intent
On microscopic arts, its vigor falls."

All causes combined, which operate to the injury of the eyesight, are less injurious than the one placed at the head of the chapter. The taxing of the eye to perform most severe duty for a considerable period of time, is the universal cause of the early decay of its functions. There are many who, on account of a feeble constitution, hereditary tendencies, or a highly susceptible nervous system, cannot at certain periods of life oblige this organ to perform extraordinary duty without producing functional disturbance and ultimate feebleness; and if persisted in, irreparable injury.

This lamentable result is graphically described by an eminent sufferer, whose genius triumphed over the infirmity—which would have crushed an ordinary intellect—and enable him to produce the poem which is preeminent, and will be admired, while our language is read or spoken:

"Those eyes, though clear,
To outward view, of blemish, or of spot,
Bereft of sight, their seeming have forgot;
Nor to their idle orbs doth light appear
Of sun, or moon, or star, throughout the year,
Or man, or woman."

Galileo shared with the great poet in the calamity of blindness from the same cause. His friend, Father Castelli, thus deplores the calamity: "The noblest eye which ever nature made is darkened—an eye so privileged, and gifted with such rare powers, that it may truly be said to have seen more than the eyes of all that are gone, and to have opened the eyes of all that are to come." Although the disease which rendered Milton blind—technically called "amaurosis," was probably the result of overwork and a dyspeptic condition, still the worst forms of this disease are dependent upon morbid conditions of the brain, and occur frequently among those who have no occasion closely to apply their eyes. It is, however, a result which may occur from inattention to early symptoms, and persistence in the use of the organ when diseased. It usually happens to those who work by artificial light. Those most exposed to it are literary people, scribes, book-keepers, engravers, jewellers, chain-makers, type-setters, watch repairers, stitchers, lapidaries, saddlers, embroiderers, draftsmen, and artists. This disease appears frequently among those who are forced to sew and stitch by artificial light, in order to sustain themselves and their families. If their eyes suffer, they cannot afford to stop, and not aware of the serious consequences of their course, they persist until useful vision is nearly lost. There is great difficulty in the treatment of these cases, because the principal remedy, rest, they are unable to afford. Without rest, no treatment, however skillful, can avail. A considerable change of habits, a sea voyage, if it can be afforded, and an entire suspension from ordinary engagements, are very desirable. At least, all those pursuits which closely employ the eyesight, should for the time be abandoned, and entire recovery is an event ultimately to be expected. The rule in all these cases, with regard to the use of the eyes, is to stop short of fatigue. If after reading or working an hour, there is a feeling of discomfort about the eyes, labor should be intermitted: application of cold water, and a walk in the open air, will enable the eyes to recover themselves again. If, however, this does not occur, the eyes should cease, to be actively employed, and means should be taken to invigorate the general health. All labor by artificial light should be avoided, as well as visiting highly illuminated and badly ventilated apartments. Ladies, whose eyes are weak, should put away gaudy worsted work, avoid work on dark materials, and frequently change the objects of sight.—*New York Chronicle.*

CHILDREN MUST DO IT THEMSELVES.—If I were to reduce to a single maxim the concentrated wisdom of the world, on the subject of practical education, I should but enunciate a proposition, which I think will command your assent, but which, I fear, is not incorporated as it should be

into the practice of schools and families. That principle is, that in educating the young you serve them most effectually, not by what you do for them, but by what you teach them to do themselves. This is the secret of all educational development. We talk of self-education as if it were an anomaly. In one sense of the word, all education is obtained simply by the exertion of our own minds. And is this self-education? What does education mean? Not induction.

The popular opinion seems to be, that education is putting something into the mind of a child, by exercising merely its power of receptivity—its memory. I say nay, nay, NAY. The great principle on which a child should be educated, is not that of reception, but rather that of action, and it will ever remain uneducated, in the highest sense, so long as its higher mental powers remain inert. One man may lead a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink—and yet, if he does not drink, he dies. So a boy or girl may be supplied with all the materials of education, and yet remain uneducated to the end of time. Moses struck the rock, and the waters gushed forth. When it is proposed to apply a force to inorganic matter, the force, not being within itself, must be applied externally, or it must change its internal constitution like chemical action. But when we pass to the living soul, we find the organizing force within, and our skill must be directed to the development of this of a true moral and spiritual life.—*A. Potter, D. D.*

THE LATE DR. SHEW.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the Association for erecting a monument to this eminent Hydropathist and reformer. To the present generation there is scarcely need of a cenotaph to commemorate his name and deeds, for thousands who have been his patients are themselves living monuments of his skill and faithfulness. We trust this enterprise will meet with a cordial response, for the name of Dr. Shew deserves well of his fellow men.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN.—A gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms and etiquettes of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak and act, and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something much beyond this; that which lies at the root of all his ease, and refinement and tact, and power of pleasing, is the same spirit which lies at the root of every Christian virtue. It is the thoughtful desire of doing in every instance to others as he would that others should do unto him. He is constantly thinking not indeed how he may give pleasure to others for the mere sense of pleasing, but how he can show respect for others—how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society he scrupulously ascertains the position and relation of every one with whom he is brought into contact, that he may give to each his due honor his proper position. He studies how he may avoid touching in conversation upon any subject which may needlessly hurt their feelings, how he may abstain from any allusion which may call up a disagreeable or offensive association. A gentleman never alludes to, never even appears conscious of any personal defect, bodily deformity, inferiority of talent, of rank, of reputation, in the persons in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority to himself—never ridicules, never sneers, never boasts, never makes a display of his own power, or rank, or advantages—such as is implied in ridicule, or sarcasm, or abuse—as he never indulges in habits, or tricks, or inclinations which may be offensive to others.—*Life Illustrated.*

ACQUISITIVENESS.—Dr. Brown, in his lecture on Phrenology observes: "The organ of acquisitiveness is large in persons who love money. A little boy, the son of a friend of mine, had this organ much developed. I cautioned his father on the subject, advising him to be on the watch respecting his child's love of money. My friend replied that his son had never in the slightest degree evinced this propensity, and that he was of a most amiable disposition. Notwithstanding this assertion, I spoke to the boy himself, and told him that he had not only a love of money, but a strong desire to hoard it up; and I pointed out to him the injurious effects that would result to his character if he continued to indulge such pernicious inclinations. My young auditor listened to me in silence, but his varying complexion showed that my words were not without effect;

and I learned that on the following morning he entered the breakfast-room in tears, bringing with him his little money box. Placing his treasure on the table he exclaimed 'Papa, all that the gentleman said about me yesterday is quite true. I have for the last two years hoarded up all the money that has been given me; but I will never touch a farthing of it myself; take it and give it away to some poor person who is in want'—*Exchange Paper.*

The above is only one of many similar facts in the community, but instead of the child being cautioned against the abuse, as in this case, many parents would have thought it smart in the child, and would have encouraged the hoarding tendency, and thereby, perhaps made of the child by training and habit a miser or a thief.

A JUST REBUKE.—The following shows the difference between a noble mind, and that meanness of spirit which values a man merely for what he may possess of worldly goods or reputation:

EDMUND KEAN, while playing at Exeter, in England, and at the height of his popularity, was invited to dine with some gentlemen at one of the principal hotels. He drove there in his carriage. The dinner was announced, the table was sumptuously decorated, and the landlord, all bows and submission, hoped that the gentlemen and their distinguished visitor found every thing to their satisfaction.

Kean stared at him for some moments, and then said:

"Your name is——"

"It is, Mr. Kean. I have had the honor of meeting you before."

"You kept some years ago a small tavern in the outskirts of this town."

"I did, Mr. Kean. Fortune has been kind to both of us since then. I recollect you, sir, when you belonged to our theatre here!"

"And I, sir, said Kean," jumping up, "recollect you! Many years ago I came into your paltry tavern, after a long journey, with my suffering wife, and a sick child, all of us wet to the skin. I asked you for a morsel of refreshment. You answered me as if I were a dog, and refused to trust it out of your hands until you had received the trifle which was its value."

"I left my family by your inhospitable fireside while I sought for lodgings. On my return you ordered me, like a brute, 'to take my wife and brat from your house,' and abused me for not spending in drink the money I had not for food. Fortune, as you say, has done something for us both since then; but you are still the same, I see—the same cringing, grasping, grinding, greedy money-hunter. I, sir, am still the same. I am now in my zenith—I was then at my nadir: but I am the same man—the same Kean whom you ordered from your doors; and I have now the same hatred to oppression that I had then: and were it my last meal, I'd not eat or drink in a house belonging to so heartless a scoundrel!"

Gentlemen," said he, turning to his friends, "I beg pardon for this outbreak; but were I to dine under the roof of this time-serving, gold-loving brute, the first mouthful, I am sure, would choke me."

Kean kept his word, and the party adjourned to another hotel.—*Knickerbocker.*

SKULL OF COUNT OSSOLI.—It will be remembered that Margaret Fuller Ossoli, with her child, and the Count, her husband, were lost by the wreck of the ship *Elizabeth*, on Fire Island, outside of Long Island, in July, 1850. We are informed by Mr. Leslie, that Mr. Amos Rowland, of Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., has obtained the skull of the Count. If this is so, and the identity can be established, it will prove a most valuable acquisition to the study of Phrenology. Should we obtain further particulars our readers shall be advised of the same.

CHOLERA IN THE HAIR.—An anecdote is told of an English barber who observed to his customer that there was "cholera in the hair." "Then I hope you are somewhat particular about the brushes you use." "Oh!" said the barber, "I don't mean the hair of the head, but the hair of the atmosphere."

A CHEERFUL TEMPER, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.—*Addison.*

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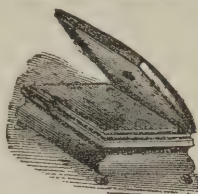
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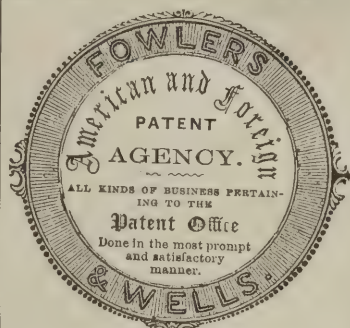
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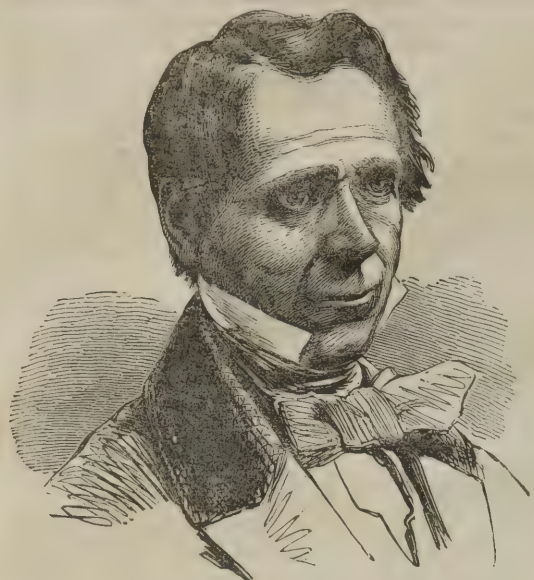
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ST. MARTIN:
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

ALL medical men and many others will recollect Dr. Beaumont's account of Alexis St. Martin, who had his side shot away, and an opening made in his stomach, by means of which the process of digestion could be noted.

This man, St. Martin, is now in our city in excellent health; we have seen the man, and the orifice in his stomach, and present to our readers an excellent likeness of him, from a Daguerreotype, by Farrand, of this City, and the first that was ever taken of him.

A brief sketch of the man will interest all our readers. He is a Canadian, of French descent, and was born some twenty-five miles from Montreal. On the 6th of June, 1822, when about 18 years of age, he was engaged in the service of the American fur company, and was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket loaded with duck shot. The charge tore off the muscles, carrying away half of the sixth rib, lacerating the left lobe of the lungs as well as the diaphragm, and perforating the stomach. A portion of the lung, as large as a turkey's egg, lacerated and burnt, and just below this a portion of the stomach, of equal size, protruded from the wound, the food at the same time passing from the orifice thus made in the stomach. We give a few extracts from "Dr. Beaumont's Physiology and Experiments." This work embracing the experiments on St. Martin, is the foundation of nearly all the positive knowledge now possessed by the world on the subject of digestion.

"On the 5th day a partial sloughing of the integuments and muscles took place. Some of the protruded portions of the lung, and lacerated parts of the stomach, also sloughed, and left a perforation into the stomach, plainly to be seen, large enough to admit the whole length of my fore-finger into its cavity; and also a passage into the chest, half as large as my fist, exposing to view a part of the lung, and permitting the free escape of air and bloody mucus at every respiration."

"A violent fever continued for ten days, running into a typhoid type, and the wound became very fetid."

"On the eleventh day, a more extensive sloughing took

place, the febrile symptoms subsided, and the whole surface of the wound assumed a healthy and granulating appearance."

"For seventeen days, all that entered his stomach by the œsophagus, soon passed out through the wound; and the only way of sustaining him was by means of nutritious injections, until compresses and adhesive straps could be applied so as to retain his food."

"No sickness, nor unusual irritation of the stomach, not even the slightest nausea, was manifest during the whole time; and after the fourth week, the appetite became good, digestion regular, the alvine evacuations natural, and all the functions of the system perfect and healthy."

"By the adhesion of the sides of the protruded portions of the stomach to the pleura costalis and the external wound, a free exit was afforded to the contents of that organ and effusion into the abdominal cavity was thereby prevented."

"Whenever the wound was dressed, the contents of the stomach would flow out in proportion to the quantity recently taken. If the stomach happened to be empty, or nearly so, a partial inversion would take place, unless prevented by the application of the finger."

"The circumference of the external wound was at least twelve inches, and the orifice in the stomach nearly in the center, two inches below the left nipple."

"To retain his food and drinks, I kept a compress and tent of lint, fitted to the shape and size of the perforation, and confined there by adhesive straps."

"After trying all the means in my power for eight or ten months to close the orifice, I gave it up as impracticable in any other way than that of incising and bringing together by sutures; an operation to which the patient would not submit."

"By the sloughing of the injured portion of the lung, a cavity was left as large as a common sized teacup, from which continued a copious discharge of puss for three months. It then became filled with healthy granulations, firmly adhering to the pleura, and healed."

After this healing, an abscess formed two inches below the wound, which was laid open to the extent of three inches, and several shot and pieces of wad were extracted.

The patient suffered extremely by this abscess, sloughing of the parts, and by the extraction of pieces of ribs and cartilages. Probably not one man in a million, if wounded in a similar manner, would recover at all, or if he did recover would there be an opening left in the stomach like that of St. Martin's, through which the processes of digestion could be watched.

In twelve months from the time of the injury, the parts were all sound, leaving an opening in the side and stomach which was about two and a half inches in circumference. A small fold of the coats of the stomach appeared at the upper edge of the orifice and continued to extend downward until it covered the opening, so as to obviate the necessity of a compress and bandage for retaining the contents of the stomach. Though this valve adapted itself to the orifice so as to prevent the efflux of the gastric contents when the stomach was full, it was, however, easily depressed with the finger.

When the stomach is empty, the interior of its cavity may be examined to the depth of five or six inches, if kept distended by artificial means, and food and drink may be seen entering through the ring of the œsophagus. When entirely empty, the stomach contracting upon itself pro-

trudes from the orifice as large as a hen's egg, unless it is held back by a compress. If he lies on his left side, and sleeps for several hours without the compress, it will protrude to a still greater extent, and present a surface several inches in diameter.

In 1825, having fully recovered his health, Dr. Beaumont commenced his experiments on St. Martin, which he continued, with great patience, for many months at a time, and these were not concluded till September, 1833. During the whole of these periods, from the spring of 1824, and from the close of the experiments in 1833, to the present time, covering a term of thirty-two years, he has enjoyed general good health, and constitutional soundness, with every function of the system in full force and vigor, and perhaps suffered much less from disease than most men of his circumstances in life. He has, indeed, been athletic and robust, laboring at the very hardest of work, eating and drinking like other healthy and active people.

The work of Dr. Beaumont, which records several hundred experiments, is really invaluable to the world. The book, which sells at one dollar, is nearly out of print, and all the copies of which we have any knowledge, are in our possession.

There is but one Niagara and one St. Martin, and when he passes away, the world never having seen one before, "will never look upon his like again."

He is of medium height, dark complexion, and remarkable for a wiry toughness of constitution. He has a hard, almost severe expression of countenance, owing doubtless to the fact of his sufferings. His Firmness is very large, which, with his physical power, enabled him to endure so much pain without sinking under it.

Soon after he recovered from the accident he married, and has had seventeen children, five of whom, with his wife, are now living. He is a man without education, and with but limited general information; has for years followed laborious occupations, and when engaged to travel with Dr. Bunting, in whose care he now is, he was occupied in chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. Only to think of a man whose sufferings have yielded to the world so much knowledge of the laws of digestion and nutrition, being allowed to drag out his life at the age of fifty-two, supporting a family at such labor, and with such small pay. Would it not be well for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to place the man and his family beyond the reach of want, and let him be seen by, and examined before all the medical classes in those cities, every session while he lives. The world owes him a living, and we doubt not, if proper steps were taken, his future comfort and usefulness could be secured.

Dr. Bunting proposes to exhibit him to medical men in this country and in Europe, and to give lectures to popular audiences. We think, however, St. Martin should not be obliged to leave family and country, in order to secure a competency for his old age, when we have so many medical colleges and wealthy, liberal members of the profession, who would cheerfully aid in his support.

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Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

MEMORY; ITS VALUE AND CULTURE.

Most persons complain that their memory is poor, and not a few judge of themselves in this respect by what they forget rather than by what they recollect.

The faculties which constitute memory are numerous; not less than a dozen, and it would not be far from the truth, probably, if we were to double the number.

But it is less our object at present to discuss the nature and analyze the faculties of memory, than to speak of its importance, and thereby to urge upon our friends, especially the young, the necessity of cultivating this important part of their natures. No faculties of the mind are more easily cultivated than these, because the objects and facts which constitute their food and their means of exercise, surround us in multitudes on every hand. We cannot escape from their influence if we would.

In order to cultivate retentiveness, it is necessary to individualize the fact or object, and concentrate the mind upon it as intensely as possible. For example, a name like John Jones is so common and so easy of comprehension that it generally makes very little impression on the mind; whereas if it be something strange and unusual like John *Dialogue*, a name we know in Philadelphia, or something very difficult to speak, like *Feuschtwanger*, a name in New York, it becomes riveted in the memory. The oddity of the one excites attention, and the difficulty of the other requires great labor to master it; hence neither name will be forgotten.

The organs which give memory of facts and the affairs relating to the material world, are lo-

cated across the brows and through the middle part of the forehead. The engraving, which is



FRANKLIN WHEN YOUNG.

a portrait of Franklin, when young, is a good illustration of the development of these organs. It is known that he was, in early life, remarkable for his retentiveness of memory, and that as he became older, the upper part of the forehead, in the region of the reasoning organs, increased very much in size. If the reader will compare this forehead with the common portraits of the great philosopher, the change in the shape of his head will be very manifest.

The value of a good memory in business, in scholarship, or in social life, cannot be over-estimated. He who has a good memory, and general sense enough to plan business tolerably well, is almost sure to succeed; while one deficient in this respect, though in all others equal, will lag far behind if not utterly fail.

We know of a young man who went from the north to New Orleans and obtained a situation as second or third-rate salesman in a large hardware store. His extraordinary memory enabled him to recollect every one of the hundreds of country merchants who were customers of the

establishment, not only their persons, but their names, places of residence, their amount of business, and all the facts relating to their intercourse with the house. The consequence was, the firm found him so useful to their interest, and such an essential element to their success and prosperity, that they invited him to come into partnership; fearing, perhaps, that he might leave for some other house, or set up for himself and take away half of their customers.

He was able to meet any man, in the street or elsewhere, who had traded with them, and instantly call him by name, and refer, with accuracy, to everything that had transpired on his former visits. This made the stranger feel at home, and think that he was thought about and prized more highly than at any other establishment, and, of course, he would stick by those who thought so much of him. Besides, nearly every customer would call for this man, and seem to cling to him, and how could he help being popular? Other clerks, older in the house, and far more experienced in the business, were superseded by this green hand, and they are plodding along still, and growing gray as clerks, under the superintendence of this man who has a good memory.

They wonder at his superior success when they compare their general powers of mind with his. When they know that their education, their personal appearance, their address, their acquaintance with the theory of business in general, and the one in which they are engaged in particular, they cannot divine why it is that he should be always inquired for by the customers and surrounded by them as if he possessed some charm to attract and retain them. They also blame the old proprietors for partiality to him, and for neglect to them, and are not aware that it is his memory which makes him more useful and more successful.

Mr. Van Buren has a remarkable memory of names, and to this fact, doubtless, may be attributed much of his success and popularity in political and professional life. Men like to be remembered by distinguished persons and *called by name*; and if a candidate for political elevation can go to the hustings and address by name a thousand farmers, while his opponent could not recall the names of a hundred, though he might be equally well acquainted with their persons, will carry the election and beat him out of sight.

We remember calling on Mr. Van Buren in 1841, at Washington, while he was President, and during our interview a gentleman with five friends came to pay their respects. The man introduced four of his friends, but the fifth Mr. Van Buren hastily called by name, anticipating the introduction, remarking to the man that he was introduced to him in Syracuse, while there on a tour with General Jackson some six years before, and he named the five or six persons who were introduced with him at the same time.

Would not that man go home and tell his neighbors that Mr. Van Buren was a cordial, friendly, familiar, good fellow; just the man to be voted for?

Henry Clay had as many personal friends as any public man in this country ever had, and he was blessed with a similar excellence of memory. He would be introduced to twenty persons, and the next day could introduce a friend to the same crowd, and call every one by name correctly.

POWER OF MIND OVER BODY.

WHAT is mind? The metaphysician has pondered this question since the days of Aristotle. He has put analogy to the torture, and dissected causation with all the patience the microscopist bestows on the mandibles and proboscis of some ill-omened insect. The metaphysician's latest return is, that he does not find the object of his search. Job and Solomon before him asked the same question in vain. Yet at this moment some ten hundreds of millions of minds, in their various degrees of waking or sleeping activity, stud the rotund surface of our planet, like so many lamps crowded one upon another, and blazing or flickering through the hours of night. Here are minds enough, one would say, for sample or for analysis.

What is mind? It is that which in the philosopher unravels profound questions, and foretells the order of nature and the fate of nations, and in the truant boy hangs with an interest no less absorbing on the maneuverings of a kite or at the destiny of a paper boat. It is that which, before the displays of omnipotent power, falls down chastened and adoring, or in the hour of self-oblivion plots ruin, and fabricates pain and disaster. While I sit waiting its approach, a *thought* comes forward; I see, accept, and welcome my visitor. I peer into the door that opened for its entrance—there is a flutter as if the world-old secret were in danger of betrayal; but it is not so—the same chaos and darkness envelope and hide *me* from *myself*. The essential mind is still unrevealed.

The eye sees all things before it; but it sees not itself, except through the device of reflection. From the mind even this privilege has been withheld; for *its* reflection shows only its own acts and states, not its nature and being. Is there then no mind? We shall believe there is not when we can discover in the crucible *which compound* of carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, *et cetera*, it is, that ratiocinates and wills, that loves, and weeps, and hopes.

In some thoughts we have advanced in previous articles on the subjects of a large Personality, its sources, influences, and uses, a desire has been felt to set forth very clearly, if possible, the immense importance of the physical conditions of power, honor, and success—the necessity of the “sound body” as the basis of operations for the planning, striving faculties of the mind. It has not been the intention of those articles to imply that, therefore, *body* explains the whole of life, or that mind is a superfluity—a toy for the especial amusement of the philosophers.

Is not all matter inert and passive? Mind, then, is the typical, creative force which evolves the man, and not man the mind. The body by necessity corresponds with the spirit; since the latter was the architect that drew together the plastic materials to form it. We have not desired to deify matter; and in presenting now the other side of life, this fact will appear. We shall learn how mind and body are a *nexus*—a twain so nicely interwoven that our analysis fails utterly to separate them, and falls back on its own incompetency, and on the wisdom of the great

Fountain-Mind from which we are but feeble effluences.

Given a body in the condition of perfect health, or in that dubious condition, having a very wide margin, and known as “*good health*,” and let us see what changes may be wrought in such a physical frame, without the intervention of one physical agency, but purely by the infusion of a mental influence—a sudden, or deep, or lasting impression upon the feelings. Examples crowd upon our attention.

Good news quickens the action of the heart, adds lustre to the eye, brightens the countenance, promotes digestion, and in every way exalts the healthful activity of the organs, and swells the current of life. So great is the power of cheerfulness in developing, perfecting, and preserving from decay the whole physical being, that the very word is almost synonymous with beauty and longevity. What a divine gift that sunshine of the soul, that thus spreads its genial, spring-like influence through every region of the material man, quickening every function, nourishing every grace, strengthening every gift, sitting in mellow light on the face, and diffusing an atmosphere of warmth and attraction through the very air! See you a form in which food suffers a transmutation into *human physique and human expression*, nourishing without grossness or deficiency? Be assured that in that person not merely is physical law obeyed, but behind and above all that spreads a summer of peace and happiness of mind.

Unwelcome tidings, or a state of unhappy feeling, especially if long endured, change all this. A sudden shock, a disappointment, a slight, often a word or look, deranges the whole play of mind and body. Appetite and desire wane, strength fails, the organs refuse their office, and in a few short hours the unlucky subject is sick—not feigning nor deceived, but prostrate and ill. Especially is this the case with that sex which, whether from inherent fact, or from some unfairness of custom, has been christened the “weaker,” and which in this particular seems almost to deserve the appellation. Woman, with her quick intuition, aided by the dawn of physiological and phrenological science, should have learned ere this that, in her present organization, *feeling, emotion*, is developed in disproportion to the powers of *perception and reflection*; and so when those influences present themselves that stir too deeply the fountains of the heart, she might form more and more a habit of handing them over in charge of a “forewarned” and “forearmed” resolution, to the care of those colder heads, but better judges, the thinking faculties. Thus might she save many a day of illness and despondency, and yet lose no whit of her individual right, dignity, or true feminine delicacy of apprehension. Thus—pardon our “stern” and frigid habit of ratiocinating—might she transform her April-life of smiles and tears into a steady and substantial summer—not all sunlight, of course; but consonant, at least, with the real facts of life and nature.

“He looks as if he had lost a friend,” say those who know too well how grief eats out the life that cherishes it. “A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the

bones," said the monarch who surely had cause to know. And the rustic philosopher in the play corroborates with the distich :

"A merry heart goes all the day;
Your sad one taries in a mile-a."

Sudden emotions have banished reason from her throne, or terminated life as by a lightning stroke. On the other hand the *possession* of the mind with the idea of some fatal disease has, in instances innumerable, induced the dreaded affliction, and consummated the apprehended result. Cholera has slain its thousands; but fear engendered by cholera, many more. The tormenting fear of cancer, consumption, heart-disease, and so on, has brought many an otherwise robust and promising frame to the grave; but all this is surpassed by the demoniac possession of the mind with the idea of a certain class of derangements and disabilities which we need not name, but which, *mere phantasies of the brain* as they often are, are accountable for a world of wrecked lives and premature mortality. Confidence in that mechanism we term our bodies, confidence in the perfect arrangements of nature, and confidence in the beneficence of Deity—how many pangs, and ills, and failures it would save us! And why should we *not* have confidence, when the very forces that penetrate, and sustain, and vivify the universe, penetrate, and sustain, and warm our own being?

In this connection how great an importance attaches to the words and manner of the physician at the bedside of the sick. A word may be more potent than medicine; a shake of the head may seal the patient's doom. A gentleman related to me not long since how he rallied, when on the very brink of the grave, from a single encouraging sentence from his physician. When I followed the practice of medicine, so deeply was I impressed with the potency of mental impressions, that I always gave favorable replies; preferring to sacrifice my own reputation for skilful prognosis rather than the patient's chances of safety.

How often prophetic dreams of ill are fulfilled! By the influence they have on the mind they work their own fulfilment. And hence the true philosophy of the plan so often pursued when a person has dreamed that he should die at such an hour; namely, to put the unfortunate asleep by a potion before the hour arrived, and when it had passed let him awake to be convinced of his delusion. So again we may explain, by the power of mental impression, the increased tenderness and kindness of days of absence from home and loved ones. The longing and sadness felt, abstract vivacity from both mind and body; the vigor which sustained more turbulent impulses is diminished, and the calmer and holier emotions come into play. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder;" and under its refining influence we are truer and better men and women, because less selfish and impetuous. Hence one reason that lovers' reconciliations more frequently follow than precede the point of actual separation. Hence the reason why melancholy, fanatical, and ascetic persons often get the reputation of being more pious—in fact, *better*—than their fellows, when they are only *more subdued, depressed, and forceless!*

Space is wanting to detail all the instances of this power. Religious fanaticism, arresting the processes of nutrition, and enabling its subject to dispense with food for weeks; the strength that makes giants of puny men in moments of excitement; the martial music that causes the soldier to rush into the very teeth of carnage, as if he wore a charmed life, just as the "Marseillaise" carried the Malakoff, when naked French valor had done its best and fallen back discomfited; and the well-known home sickness of the Swiss soldier upon hearing in distant lands his favorite "*Ranz des Vaches*," are palpable illustrations of our theme. The baser and more criminal passions of our nature leave their impress in the very lines of the face, the tones of the voice, and the whole demeanor; and of all passions envy and jealousy seem most certainly to carry with them their own punishment; for by lowering and belittling their possessor, and robbing him of his manhood and dignity, they make their terrible exercise thereafter to him a matter of necessity.

The unhappy Olivia, we are told, "let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on her damask cheek." And while unrequited love has peopled the mad-house and the cemetery, so has a too sensitive ambition. Instance poor Keats, who died of the gall of Gifford's criticism; and Kirk White, sacrificed to the stately but mistaken ideal of the *Monthly Review*.

How shall we explain these curious but familiar facts? Experiment has abundantly proved that the electrical current has power to modify, to exalt, or to arrest any of the secretions of the body, as well as the processes of digestion and nutrition; and that these different effects are produced by changes in the direction and force of the current. Analogy shows us a galvanic battery in the brain and infinitely ramified conductors in the nerves. Here, then, is probably the solution. The nerve-force, if not electricity, is so nearly allied to it as to produce, under similar circumstances, a similar train of effects.

Thus, then, are probably to be explained the facts we have enumerated. Thus are to be explained the entropic influence of a happy disposition, and the wrinkled, skinny, leaden visage that accompanies a temper habitually querulous or malicious. Hence it will be seen that mirthfulness, courtesy, cordiality, and benevolence have their physical as well as spiritual uses; and that politeness to others, and playfulness of spirit within ourselves, are essential to the fairest development and most complete health of the individual and of the community.—*Life Illustrated.*

LAZINESS begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly that he is bound tight before he knows it. There is more hope of a rogue than of a confirmed sluggard, because a rogue's mental activity needs only to be turned from his selfishness to his moral organs to make a useful man of him, while a sluggard must be waked up all over—a task as difficult as getting a sloth to cut the capers of a squirrel. The sluggard is too lazy to do good or evil, while the active rogue needs only proper direction to be useful.

ROBERT L. STEVENS.

BIOGRAPHY AND PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT L. STEVENS died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 27, at his late residence in River Terrace, Hoboken. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a man of much inventive genius, and devoted the energies of his practical mind, during nearly all of his life, to inventions and improvements mostly appertaining to navigation and to munitions of war. His success in these, and the projects which he planned, render a sketch of his life of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Stevens was born in Hoboken in 1788. His father, John Stevens, was at that time principal owner of the territory now comprised within the boundaries of Hoboken. He was also a man of inventive genius, and was connected with John Fitch in experiments in steam navigation. Robert L. Stevens thus had an early opportunity to give his attention to the subject of navigation by steam, in which he has ever since taken great interest, and has achieved scientific results that have reflected much credit upon his name. He has aided in developing the practicability of navigation by steam not only in originating improvements of importance in machinery, but in perfecting the models of craft. Some months previous to the first exhibition of Robert Fulton's boat, the John Fitch, Robert L. Stevens and his father constructed, and succeeded in driving, a small paddle-wheel steamer called the Mary Ann, with which they navigated a large ditch on the upper side of Hoboken. Before James Rumsey and John Fitch succeeded in propelling boats by paddle-wheels or screw-propeller, Mr. Stevens, in connection with his father, built a screw propeller with a stern wheel at Hoboken, which has been imitated by Ericsson in the construction of his propeller. He has built a number of steamboats, among others the North America, constructed about 25 years ago, which ran upon the Hudson River from New York to Albany, and was in her day the swiftest steamboat afloat.

In his examination into the working of the machinery of steamboats, he discovered that much of the power was lost. To remedy this, he invented the eccentric wheel, which was in use for a number of years. He subsequently produced a better invention for that purpose, called "The Patent Steam Cut Off," which is now in use, but which has, to a considerable extent, been superseded by the inventions and improvements of others. He was also the inventor of the eccentric paddle-wheel, now in use on the steamboat John Stevens. He first devised the plan of passing the exhaust steam under the bottom of the John Nelson, which ran between New York and New Brunswick. She is a flat-bottomed craft, and the steam is introduced at the bow and passed under her to the stern, by which means she is elevated about six inches. Her speed is about equal to that of any other of our New York steamboats. He modeled the steamboat John Stevens, which was burned about a year ago upon the Delaware River; and worked with his own hands upon the yacht

Maria, which has the reputation of being as swift and as beautifully a modeled craft as floats. There are but few steamers afloat in this harbor which have not applied to use some of his inventions or suggestions.

He also devoted much attention to locomotives, and besides inventing some of the best machines which have been in use, many of the improvement in building locomotives are on his suggestion.

Soon after the war of 1812, Mr. Stevens invented a bomb. He declined to apply for a patent for it, but our Government secured the exclusive use of this article, for which an annuity of five dollars a day was allowed Mr. Stevens for life.

Many years ago he expended much time in perfecting the art of gunnery, and he experimented for nearly a year at Fox Hill, near Hoboken, for the purpose of testing the power of a cannon-shot upon plates of iron. He erected a target eight feet square, to which were affixed the iron plates at which his shot were directed. He experimented first upon various thicknesses of iron placed compactly together. He then arranged them with a space between the plates, and ascertained that the force of the heaviest shot could be broken in that manner, so that, without perforating more than four or five of the plates, the force of the ball or bomb would be entirely expended. Having succeeded to his satisfaction in these tests, he called the attention of the General Government to a project which he had conceived for the construction of a mammoth battery for the defence of the Harbor of New York. He was authorized to proceed with its construction, and has been engaged upon it for several years past. The amount expended upon it is stated to be \$1,000,000, and an application for \$250,000 more is now pending. The outer shell of this battery consists of nine plates of iron, with spaces between them, making a wall twenty-seven inches thick. This battery is to be so constructed that her ends may be driven into an ordinary ship, and cut it in two. It will be of 700 feet in length and 70 in width, with a rudder at each end. The work upon this battery is conducted with secrecy in an inclosed yard, admittance to which is not permitted. Mr. Stevens has been in the employment of the Government, devoting much of his personal attention to the construction of this battery. When completed, it is to be moored in the Bay, probably midway between the city and the Narrows. It is designed to carry thirty guns of heavy calibre upon each side, and upon deck four Paixhan guns. There will be furnaces in her for heating shot. She will be propelled by engines, and have no masts. She will be of 6,000 tons burden.

Mr. Stevens has several times during his life visited Europe—usually for purposes connected with his inventions or projects.

His father was the original proprietor of the Hoboken ferries, and ran horse-boats from 1809 until 1817, when Robert L. Stevens engaged in the business, and put a small steam ferry-boat upon the Barclay-street ferry. These boats have since increased in size and number, so that good accommodations are furnished for a prompt and



ROBERT L. STEVENS.

speedy transit across the Hudson to Hoboken. The many respects in which these ferries have no superior give evidence of the practical mind of the deceased.

Robert L. Stevens was one of the original and principal stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. He was for many years president, and in point of influence in the affairs of that Company has been second to none, except, perhaps, Com. Stockton.

About five years ago he planned an Observatory which he designed to construct upon Castle Point, on the shore of the Hudson, south of the Elysian Fields. It was to have been three hundred and fifty feet high above the ground, and four hundred feet above high-water mark. This project, however, he abandoned.

His wealth is supposed to reach \$2,000,000, a considerable share of which is in New York, but a greater proportion is in New Jersey. He has never been married, and therefore his property he bequeathed in the main, to his relatives, not forgetting liberal donations to some particular friends, and several who had served him faithfully in business, or been officers on his boats.

He has resided for many years, until within two years past, in Barclay street, New York. During the last two years he has lived in one of the houses in River Terrace, Hoboken, of which he was the owner.

There were few men more widely known among mechanics, engineers, railroad and steamboat men, than Mr. Stevens, and very few indeed who were more warmly cherished.

To them, not less than to other circles, will his loss be irreparable.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The organization of Robert L. Stevens was one of great power; his body and brain, as a whole, being amply developed. His vital temperament was very strongly marked, and he had enough of the motive and the mental to give strength, activity, and susceptibility.

Some of the peculiarities of his mind were as follows: He had an immense development of all the perceptive organs, particularly Individuality, Form, Size, and Weight. These gave him quickness and clearness of observation; power to identify things and all their conditions, such as outline, proportion, magnitude, and the adaptation of one thing to another, or to the practical uses of life. He had a full development of the reasoning organs, but his reasonings would act mainly with his perceptions and constructiveness to comprehend and apply the laws that enter into general mechanism and engineering.

His various inventions and improvements connected with ships, steamboats, and steam engines, and his original and successful experiments in gunnery, indicate a very high order of mechanical and engineering talent. His Order and Locality were very large, which gave him system and method in all his operations, and excellent local memory and fondness for travelling.

His very large Constructiveness and Perceptive Intellect, gave him versatility of talent as well as dexterity in the use of tools. He readily devised ways, and had so many methods for accomplishing the same ends, that it made little difference what he was called upon to do. Few men could more readily understand any matter

of business, or adapt themselves to strange circumstances, or prosecute it with greater energy, self reliance, and success. He was pre-eminently an available and useful man. His Language was large, which gave him a free, easy, copious manner of communicating his thoughts and feelings; and he could tell what he knew and was prepared to entertain company and give a full presentation of the subject in hand.

His Moral Brain evinced large Benevolence, and a generous disposition. His social feelings were strong, and his friendships warm and enduring.

His chief power, however, lay in his intellect, and in the practical and executive part of it.

These remarks are deduced from the engraving, though we have repeatedly examined his head, once blindfold, once in a dark room, and on other occasions before we knew his name, and afterwards, and his examinations all verify these as the predominant traits of his character.

SIDNEY S. BOYCE.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THIS man has a remarkably fine-grained physical organization, one calculated to produce vividness of feeling, intensity of emotion, clearness of thought, and general vivacity and brilliancy.

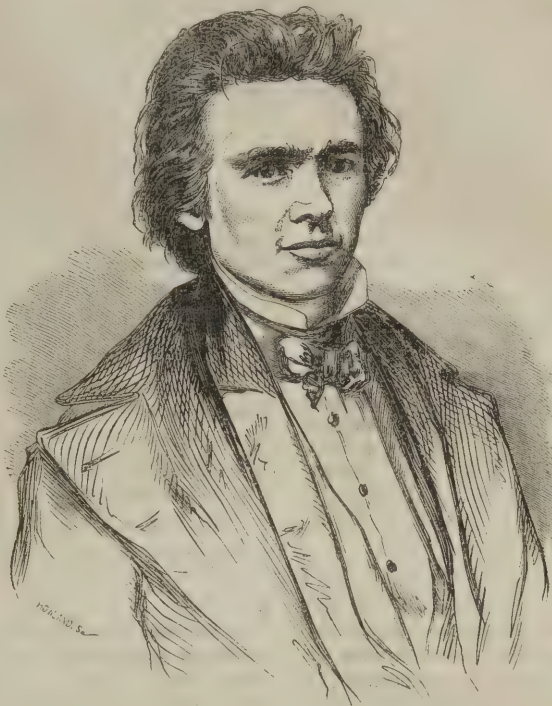
He is restless—prompt in action—never happy unless full of business, and has ambition enough to make him think that he can do whatever it is desirable to be done.

He has several prominent traits of character, which would make him known in any community.

He has quickness and clearness of intellect; the power to acquire knowledge very rapidly, and to show off his acquirements to most excellent advantage. He would do well as a writer, public speaker, teacher, or engineer. Few men are capable of uttering their thoughts in a more glowing and entertaining manner.

What he writes is not cast aside unread, and nobody would sleep when he was speaking. He has, moreover, considerable method in what he does; is fond of arrangement in word and deed, and particularly anxious that everything shall be done in a graceful, polished style. He is fond of art, poetry, eloquence, and polite literature; and appears to be capable of enjoying music in a high degree. He relishes wit, and his mirthfulness, joined with his ardent, social disposition and imagination, would make him a very fascinating conversationalist.

He has very deep-toned and tender affection, and loves women, children, friends, and home very devotedly. His energy, ambition, and scope of imagination may lead him to travel, still he never will become fully expatriated. He calls friends around him wherever he is, and has the faculty to make them speak and work for him. In trade he would soon acquire a large circle of valuable customers: as a lawyer, would be popular at the bar, and always have an audience when he should speak, however dry the subject.



SIDNEY S. BOYCE.

He relies almost solely on HIMSELF for success, and is generally the leader when thrown among those who are his equals in age and other external circumstances. He thinks faster than most people, consequently he gets the start of them; and having great energy, unbending determination, and not a little assurance, he is inclined to impress his ideas upon others before they have had time to form an opinion: in this consists his leadership. He ought to be known for honesty, self-confidence, independence, energy, thoroughness, thrift, and cheerfulness, and for such a theoretical and practical intellect as enables him to work off his power to good advantage in whatever subject or business he may engage. He would have excelled as a merchant, but has more taste for mechanism, engineering, natural philosophy, and literary and scientific pursuits, than for mere money getting, and that low material drudgery which seeks merely to strengthen his physical relations without acquiring that mental development and influence over mind and character which qualifies one for the higher walks of usefulness and happiness.

NOTE.—This character was dictated to our reporter from the daguerreotype likeness, without any knowledge on the part of the examiner of the name or character of the individual, and is here given without the alteration of a single word. How correct it is may be inferred by reading the following

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SIDNEY S. BOYCE was born in the small town of Fayston, Washington County, Vermont, September 3d, 1831, and is consequently twenty-four years old. Until fourteen he lived on a farm with his parents, and received such an edu-

cation as a common District School, and his uncommon desire for knowledge, afforded. While a far better education was the quiet, moral life of the backwoods, and the charming scenery of the surrounding hills and valleys. At school he had the reputation of a *too close* application to his books. At this early age some poetical productions of his had the merit to pass the rounds of the press.

At fourteen, his parents denying him the benefits of a more liberal education, on account of their limited means, and together with a restless spirit, prompted him to forsake home and friends, to try his hand among strangers. An incident of his *success* has been recently given us: He had reached the city of Manchester, N. H., where, for want of funds, he was obliged to seek immediate employment. The second day was nearly spent, and he had met with no encouragement—had ate neither breakfast nor dinner, and, indeed, but a scanty meal the day previous, while his pack was already pawned for his night's lodging, and he an entire stranger in a strange city, while the effect of the last days of November was anything but agreeable with his scanty wardrobe; he felt his utter dependence to be doubly apparent. He wandered to the outskirts of the city, where, seating himself upon a pile of lumber, he for a time gave vent to his sorrow in a flood of tears. But that was not likely to mend the matter. He arose, and with an oath on his lips, for the only time in his life, gave utterance to an emphatic "damn it. I'll hold up my head if there is nothing in it!" He retraced his steps to the city, and engaged in sawing wood for his board. Not, however, liking his prospects, he went to Boston, and after much

difficulty, on account of his extreme youth, succeeded in embarking as a sailor on board a merchant ship bound to New Orleans.

From New Orleans he found his way to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where a six months' rambling amid the beautiful scenery of a tropical clime made a lasting impression upon his susceptible mind, and added still more to an already enthusiastic admiration of natural scenery. Two years he spent in Florida, and along the shores of the other Southern States, when he again returned to New England. Disappointed in an opportunity to engage in a business which his mind had fixed upon, he engaged in whatever would best add to the contents of his purse.

At the age of twenty he found himself in circumstances to visit his parents, and refer again to those fond dreams of his boyhood. While at Vermont he was successful in obtaining a situation in connection with a newspaper. Having closed up his affairs in the city, he, early in 1852, entered the Vermont Patriot Office at Montpelier as assistant editor.

A steady attention to books, which the public libraries and other means amply afforded, had placed him in a position to require little of scholastic rules or tutorship. Although with the pleasing opportunity which the connection of a book-store afforded, he continued to prosecute his studies. Metaphysics and mental philosophy always having the preference. His pen had never been idle, and the excellent training of a Newspaper office added much to his skill as a writer, as well as giving him a general knowledge of practical life. His vein of poetry was used only as a school to prose, having abandoned *rhyme* for *reason*, as is amply proved by the sketch of his intellectual character. A correspondence which he kept up to the city press was warmly admired for its harmony and pleasing delineations.

At the expiration of his three years' engagement in the Patriot office, he again gave up to his propensity to travel by making a trip to Cuba, having arranged to assume the control of a paper in Montpelier upon his return.

After again spending a season amid the enchanting scenery of the tropics, and from which a correspondence to the city press has been flatteringly noticed, he continued his journey, making the tour of the western and middle beside those of the southern States which he had before left unvisited, passing those great wonders of nature and other objects of interest to the traveller, through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, until the large cities and all the States, California excepted, had furnished food for his feasting eyes.

A few years had added much to his comprehension of things, and now a new power was given to his already large experience. A wider field of action was given to his mind, and he beheld the machinery which propels human actions at a glance.

Upon his return he assumed the duties of editing and publishing the *Green Mountain Freeman*, whose spicily, spirited, decided and manly tone is giving him an enviable reputation as a journalist.

As a writer his style is characterized by ease and grace, and a harmony only equalled by the best writers. His productions are as yet comparatively in embryo. However, his numerous contributions to the periodicals, show a volume of fine poetical images, a great love of the beautiful, and a strong propensity to indulge in the pleasing pictures of the ideal world. During the few past years he has been engaged upon a work, the nature of which is best told by saying, that it is true to his own nature. It has been highly commended by men of letters.

In stature, he is rather below the medium height, standing but five feet six in shoes. He has a fine form, a healthy constitution, light complexion, dark hair, and dark eyes.

His unusual success may be referred to as an example of what any young man may accomplish, if possessed of energy and perseverance to overcome difficulties, and to defy the "*fastness*" of the fashionable world.

DUALITY OF THE MIND.

NO. II.

IN THE first article on the above subject, after giving an abstract of the structure and functions of the brain, I gave a brief statement of Dr. Wigan's theory of the Duality of the Mind, together with a few arguments in support of

PROPOSITION FIRST.

Each cerebrum is a distinct and perfect whole as an organ of thought.

In this article, I propose to adduce additional arguments in favor of the proposition, to substantiate proposition second, and to consider some of the anti-phrenological doctrines of Dr. Wigan's work.

If there is any fact in physiology capable of absolute demonstration, it is the fact that one brain or hemisphere may be entirely destroyed and the remaining brain manifest all the faculties and functions of the mind entire. Works on phrenology and insanity are filled with cases corroboratory of the above statement; but, in order to give my readers a clearer view of the subject under consideration, I shall detail a few cases in point.

Dr. Conolly relates the case of a man having some ailment of the cheek, who applied St. John Long's embrocation to the part and established a serious disease, which spread through the orbit into the cerebrum, and, in time, destroyed his life. On examining his skull one brain was entirely destroyed, gone, annihilated, and in its place "*a yawning chasm*." His nurse declared that his *mind was clear and undisturbed* till within a few hours of his death. His mind was manifested entirely by one cerebrum, one brain.

Dr. Abercrombie cites the case of a man who sustained an injury which fractured his frontal bone on the right side. Some of the pieces were extracted at the time, and others a few days afterwards. A great opening was thus formed, and extensive suppuration took place: immense quantities of purulent matter were discharged, mixed with large pieces of brain, making "*a frightful cavern*," not less than three ounces of brain coming away at each dressing. The cav-

ern was terrible, yet the man *preserved his intellect entire till the very moment of death*.

A man is mentioned by Dr. Ferrar, who, dying of disease of the brain, retained all his faculties entire till the moment of his death. On examination, one whole hemisphere was found to be destroyed by suppuration.

A thousand such cases, well authenticated, could be adduced to substantiate the conclusion which we are compelled to derive from the three:—that all the faculties of the mind can be, and frequently are, manifested through and by one brain, one cerebrum; that the functions of the two are therefore identical, and that in health the two work together for the production of one result, as in the cases of the eyes and ears before cited.

One more case to substantiate Dr. Wigan's theory of the functions of the *corpus callosum*.

James Cardinel died of hydrocephalus, (water on the brain,) in the year 1825, at the age of 30 years. On opening his head it was found to contain ten pints of water. Dr. Spurzheim, who was present at the post mortem examination, states that the corpus callosum, was entirely split along the middle line into two parts, the two cerebra being thus separated from each other, and partially turned over, though not displaced, by the immense quantity of water surrounding them. Dr. Bright states that "*His countenance was not wanting in intelligence: his mental faculties were very fair: he read and wrote pretty well: his memory was tolerable.*" There appeared to be no disease in the two cerebra, his bodily health was good, and all his mental functions were exercised without any apparent derangement.

(Wigan, op. cit. p. 849.) (Bright's "*Reports of Medical Cases*," vol. II., p. 431.) (Spurzheim's *Phrenology*, 5th American Edition, vol. I., pp. 47, 48.)

From this case, and from other reasons which he adduces, Dr. Wigan concludes that the corpus callosum is merely a mechanical bond of union between the two cerebra, which opposes the passage of disease from one to the other, and is consequently a wall of separation as well as a bond of union.

We regard proposition first as established.

PROPOSITION SECOND.

A separate and distinct process of thought may be carried on in each cerebrum simultaneously.

Gall relates the following case:—At Vienna a minister of state was attacked for three years with a malady which he thus described to me: On the left side he constantly heard insulting expressions, so that he always turned his eyes in that direction to see whence they came, though perfectly convinced, in the right side of his head, that it was a delusion of the left side. When attacked with fever he no longer knew it to be illusion, but long after his cure, when he indulged in wine, or fell into violent anger, he felt in the left side of his head symptoms of relapse.

Gall relates the case of a lady who observed to him that she felt as if her head were in two halves, and that all the thoughts in one of the halves were jumbled together: yet she was entirely ignorant of the real structure of the brain, and had not the least idea that such a division existed in nature.

Dr. Conolly, in speaking of a certain species of insanity, says "There seems to be an interval during which the man is composed of two beings, contending for the mastery; and not being yet lost to reason, he is even somewhat amused to trace the encroachments making by his imagination over the natural strength of sensation and emotion." This may be explained as follows:—In the course of the disease one cerebrum becomes deranged, and gives utterance to thoughts which excites the attention of the healthy brain, and this latter watches and is amused at the vagaries of the former. In the two cases cited by Gall, the same explanation holds good: one brain in a healthy state listened to the thoughts and suggestions excited by the unhealthy condition of its fellow, and the unfortunate patient becomes possessed by a double consciousness, by two antagonistic trains of thought, and by two conflicting volitions.

It may be stated as an incontrovertible fact that one healthy brain is absolutely essential for normal manifestations of mind. I have never met with an instance, nor yet read of one, in which both cerebra were highly diseased or seriously injured, and the accompanying manifestations of mind were normal and sane.

If we remember that every organ located upon one side of the brain has its fellow on the opposite side, and that those organs or faculties located in the mesial line, from Individuality to Amativeness, have also their fellow upon the opposite side and separated therefrom by the fold of the dura mater, called the *falte*, we may comprehend why it is that one brain may be diseased or entirely destroyed by disease and the manifestations of mind still indicate mental integrity and perfect sanity. No faculty of the mind is destroyed, or subverted from the fact that the injury or destruction of one cerebrum does not lessen the number of organs for the manifestation of the various faculties. There still remains as many organs as faculties, and each organ is as capable of a healthy action as before, though it may be much doubted whether it be as vigorous in its action and as capable of long-continued effort as when the two cerebra afford the mind its whole and entire organism through and by which to act.

But the doctrine of a plurality of faculties is foolishness to Dr. Wigan. He states repeatedly in his work that "he don't understand it," that "he does not profess to understand phrenology," that "he is too uninformed on the subject to attempt its discussion," yet after these admissions he characterizes phrenology as a system of "arbitrary assumptions," whose deductions "are gratuitous and unnecessary," "contradictory to common sense" and "utterly impossible to be recognized if true." When I read his confessions of ignorance I admired his honesty, but when I read his attacks upon, and objections to, phrenology, I was angered by his stupidity, yet could not refrain from pitying the man. To attempt to controvert the teachings of a science of which one is manifestly ignorant, is indicative either of deplorable stupidity or of egregious self-esteem. From the whole tenor of his work, from title-page to colophon, the latter indication is unquestionably the only true one.

On page 160 of the work under consideration, he says, "Of the propensities, the sentiments, the perceptive and reflective faculties, the grand division seems logical and reasonable; although the *location* of the three divisions leaves room for much more evidence before it is satisfactory: but the minute subdivisions of the cranioscopists are by far too fantastic and arbitrary to deserve attention."

How does Dr. Wigan know that "the location of the three divisions leaves room for much more evidence before it is satisfactory?" how does he know that the minute subdivisions he speaks of, "are too fantastic and arbitrary to deserve attention," when he is, as he himself confesses, and as his work abundantly proves, "too uninformed on the subject to attempt its discussion"?

In another place the following extraordinary sentence occurs:—"Even conceding that the propensities are exercised by separate organs—as Combativeness, Amativeness, &c., it is past comprehension how the strictly intellectual faculties can be exerted singly: it seems more logical to consider them modes of the mind (temporary combinations in action of single cerebral fibres or of established fasciculi), than distinct organs."

This sentence is extraordinary, *first*, for its want of grammatical construction, and *second*, for the very remarkable explanation it affords for the plural manifestations of mental faculties—"modes of the mind (temporary combinations in action of single cerebral fibres, or of established fasciculi)."

We have spent our whole lives in study, and the last ten years in the constant investigation of anatomy, physiology, phrenology and metaphysics, and have the reputation of possessing an ordinary amount of acumen, natural and acquired, and yet for the life of us, we cannot fathom the idea imprisoned in the "durance vile" of such scientific jargon. We confess *ignorance*, call it *unfathomable*, and hope the *Doctor* knows what it means, though to us it seems marvelously like an "arbitrary assumption," "gratuitous and unnecessary," and even "contradictory to common sense."

Hear him again:—"If it be true that the multitudinous cerebral fibres act always in the same specific fasciculi, or in the same combination of specific fasciculi, in order to produce the same faculty on the same process of ratiocination, then phrenology is so far true." That to us is "thick darkness that may be felt," with no possibility of "Light! more light!" On page 163 he says—"If each brain be a perfect instrument of mind, then it is not a very extravagant hypothesis to suppose that one brain may be courageous and the other cowardly, and be the cause of various other modifications of character. May not this give rise to the strange discrepancy between the actions of the same person at different times?" Again, on page 164, he says—"I can conceive, but do not assert, that the strange contradictions we sometimes notice, in men who have raised themselves into notoriety by practicing on the religious credulity of their fellow creatures, arise in a great measure from this cause—that with one brain a man is a hypocritical

knave, and with the other a fanatical enthusiast."

If there is any thing in the world calculated to render science contemptible, it is the advocacy of such doctrines as that contained in these last two extracts. One half of a man cowardly, the other half brave; one half of him a hypocritical knave, the other a fanatical enthusiast! On the same hypothesis we may suppose one half of Dr. Wigan to be a man of common sense, and the other half a man of uncommon folly, and that the latter half of the *Doctor* was in the ascendancy and held the pen when the above sentences were written. In this view, and in this view alone, the hypothesis presents a show of reason; and, as it has at least one illustrious example, we will, for *his* sake, admit it as a fact susceptible of proof. In illustration of the hypothesis let us cite from page 338 of the *Doctor's Book*:

"We see a whimsical person, with a tendency to hypochondriasis, one day timid, apprehensive, and cowardly—the next bold, decided and courageous, and this in some degree dependent upon the weather—like the man and woman in the Dutch barometer, one character coming out in fine weather, another in rain. Ridiculous! Don't be too certain, reader, on this point—it may happen to prove that the two brains are in the habit of relieving guard, and that it is not the same sentinel who is on duty to-day that kept the post yesterday. There are stranger things in the brain than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

The phrenological explanation of the above phenomena is simply this: The whimsical person aforesaid has an illy-balanced mind, some faculties deficient, and some in excess. Yesterday he was dejected, melancholy, timid, apprehensive, and cowardly, to-day he is elated, joyful, bold, decided, and courageous. To-day the weather is clear, bracing, and brilliant: yesterday it was cloudy, relaxing, and muggy.

The weather yesterday excited his gloomy feelings and he yielded to them,—deficient Hope; these excited fears for his present or future well-being—excessive Cautiousness,—and he became dejected, melancholy, and cowardly. To-day the weather is so brilliant, the air so bracing, and the face of nature so charming, that his body feels re-invigorated, he ventures to "express a hope,"—with the progress of the sun he grows more and more at ease, and at last his mirthfulness gains the ascendancy, and he laughs at his fears, his courage revives, his self-esteem and firmness assume the ascendancy, and he goes forth boldly, decidedly, and courageously. He is the same to-day that he was yesterday, but wanting that harmonious development of faculties which can alone insure evenness of temper and happiness of disposition: he is what he is, a weathercock whirled about by every idle wind that blows. One half of him is *not* brave and the other courageous. He is simply deficient and proficient in excess. These constitute the sum and substance of Dr. Wigan's objections to phrenology; and, as the production of a man who had been, in 1844, a student of mental phenomena for thirty years, who had, during that long period, devoted himself to the study of the structure, functions, and diseases of the human

frame, they seem to me to be the weakest that have ever emanated from the pen of a man making even the slightest pretensions to scientific knowledge and acumen. To reproduce them is simply to confute.

Not so, however, with his theory of the duality of the mind. It comes to us so substantiated by fact and argument, so corroborative of the doctrines we delight to believe and honor, and so in accordance with the consciousness of many, very many of us, that we cannot reject it as an idle tale. We must examine it, probe it, search it through and through, adopt its truths and reject its errors, and then apply it to the every-day concerns of life, just as we apply the deductions of phrenology to the outgoings and incomings of our daily life. It adds a fullness, a completeness to the latter science, which, to me, it never knew before; and, though I may have failed to make it apparent to the reader in these two short and necessarily condensed articles, I still hold myself in readiness to meet any objections to which the theory is obnoxious, and to give any additional light upon the subject which may reasonably and consistently be demanded.

In article third, I propose to enter into the consideration of the nature, causes and hygienic treatment of delusions, hallucinations, and insanity, as based upon the science and the theory thus far examined and harmonized.

WHAT TO EAT, AND WHY.

No. VIII.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

In closing the consideration of this subject, let us inquire what conclusions of practical value may be drawn from the facts and principles already passed in review. And first, then, we have found a law previously laid down, to be abundantly sustained, namely:—

The Body itself is the Rule of its Food.—That is, the body containing in its tissues and in its fluids a great diversity of materials, the same diversity of materials, and those of the same classes, must be present in the food. A continued deficiency of any one necessary aliment must result in a degree of imbecility or disease; and may terminate in fatal constitutional derangement. Nations illustrate this truth. There are national diseases as well as national weaknesses; and both partly, though of course not wholly, the result sometimes of national deficiencies, sometimes of prevalent excesses in diet. But no one will fail to perceive that those races or tribes which live habitually on a contracted range of aliments, have an equally contracted scope of physical and intellectual capabilities; while, in the same proportion as a people adopts its food from a wide range of sources, and including a variety of food-elements and forms, in the same proportion is its intellectual and physical activity various, versatile and comprehensive. True, the intellectual versatility, once established, becomes a cause of further variety in commerce and in food; but in these cases the breadth of alimentation has, I believe, been augmented first, or the enlarged commercial manifestation would not have followed. *A narrow sustenance*

necessitates a narrow mind; and Chinese and Indian intellect and sociality will never begin to approximate to the Europeo-American amplitude, until after their *cuisine* has received a liberal infusion of Europeo-American esculents and dishes.

Our food should contain all the elements found in our bodies, or such materials as we *know* to be chemically convertible into such elements. The various forms of aliment should be present in, as nearly as possible, the same proportions^s that they constitute in a healthy system. *Among ourselves*, it is a question whether this consumption does not rather require increased judgment and discrimination, in order to obtain just the right edibles, rather than any increase in their number or variety; for the latter is the extreme from which we are now in danger; and versatility, however desirable, should not degenerate into instability, to say nothing of the tendency of *too great* a variety of dishes to ruin the digestion and health.

But the law of diet just laid down is modified by another equally imperative, namely, *EXERCISE is the Rule of Food*. That is, the food we eat should contain as nearly as possible the several aliments in the same proportion as their expenditure occurs in the individual system of the consumer, owing to his particular mental and physical activities. A man cannot become muscular solely by eating muscle-forming aliment; but if he exercises his muscles largely, he should then largely consume such aliment to prevent the exhaustion of the exercised structures; and by this combination of *exercise with specific muscle-food*, he will, without question, attain to muscularity. So no one can grow profound or clever solely by swallowing eggs and oysters; but let him habitually work his brain until its actual fatigue calls for such sustenance, and then satisfy the cravings of nature, and it is safe to say that an increased degree of cerebral stamina and agility will be the consequence; whereas *with brain-work, but without brain-food, exhaustion must follow*.

But in fact the body of the thinker is different from the body of the worker; as much so as his mind. The former runs to brain, the latter to muscle; in the former is a preponderant bulk of nerve-substance, in the latter, of motive tissues. Keeping this principle in view, therefore, our second law simply merges in the first, and corroborates it; and I repeat it, therefore, the leading law of dietetics—the grand guiding principle of human alimentation is, that

The Body itself is the Rule of its Food. He who has more muscle, whether by birth or acquirement, must feed more: and he who has more brain, whether inherited or self-developed, must sustain and nourish more brain, or lose its use and profits. Two illustrative facts, stated by Lambert, in his *School Physiology*, are here very much in point, and very true. He says, "Students have usually a greater appetite during term time than in vacation;" and again, "Professional men are usually more fond of eggs, fowl, fish, oysters (especially at or after times of great intellectual labor), than of ham, corn cake, puddings, etc." Of course our author here means plain and heavy puddings, and not

those involving eggs, custards, and the like, which I believe to be great *literary favorites*, as well as favorers of literature! For the classes of food specially adapted to produce muscle or brain, the reader is referred to the previous articles of this series; still I may say here in a general way, that wheat-meal, corn-meal, cabbages, carrots, beans, and the flesh of quadrupeds, best answer the former purpose; cream, eggs, oils, nuts, and the flesh of poultry, fish, and shell-fish, best serve the latter; while oatmeal, onions, and milk, seem to belong to both classes of aliments; and rice, potatoes, fruits, and a large list of foods may be styled indifferent, as specially favoring neither development.

But there are two cautions which the intellectual liver must keep in view. First, he cannot be in the highest degree a successful thinker without a *subordinate, but still good muscular development*; hence he must have, in due share, the more physical pursuits and sustenance also. Secondly, he must *beware of stimulating the brain by an excessively phosphorized and oleaginous diet*, instead of merely satisfying with a due degree of such sustenance its healthful demands. Persons living in the country charge the unusual consumption of poultry, eggs, oysters, nuts, confectionery, tarts, etc., in a city, to mere luxury and profligacy. Leaving out the considerable part of this expenditure in the way of delicacies which is wasted on the baser manifestations of passions, there is still a large share of it for which a more commendable explanation can be given. It is the excessive "wear and tear" of business—the attrition of the brain, occasioned by an unceasing succession of incidents and excitements, that calls for this peculiar kind of sustenance; and so far as it is not unduly indulged in, so far as it is confined to at least tolerably healthful articles, and taken at proper hours, such a gratification of the brain-appetite, so to speak, is neither injurious nor reprehensible. That intellectual exertion does not waste the *body*, is simply a popular error; and one which only those can hold who have no experience in the matter. It is still an open question whether, under circumstances of active business or literary pursuits, we may not extend the same *guarded permission* to the use of tea, coffee, and cocoa, as to the employment of the solid luxuries above referred to. Doubtless these exhilarating drinks should be used, in strength and quantity, much below the standard of common practice; but I am quite convinced that there are constitutions and pursuits in which a total disuse of these beverages is attended with evils as great as those arising from a moderate enjoyment of them.

In truth, it is a much more difficult matter to determine the proper diet for the *head* than for the *hands*; and one reason why mankind in general, and womankind in particular, seem to be possessed with the idea that it makes little difference what one has to subsist on, so that he has *enough* (an idea which, when applied to the intellectual worker, is utterly unjust), is, that the great majority of mankind lead a vegetative or mechanical sort of life, and with them, therefore, *bulk* and *cost*, and *adroit cookery*, are the grand questions; and the *quality, fitness,*

and *energetic* or *force-giving capabilities* of different foods are things not yet dreamed of.

Let me cite a few of the difficulties in the dieting of the brain-worker—the professional, literary, or active business man. Without a due supply of oleaginous food, such a one lacks both warmth and energy; in other words, he lacks “steam.” With an over-supply, or that of too gross a character, one constitution is unduly excited, and another overloaded and depressed; both are thrown out of good working order. In the same way, too little water *stunts* activity; too much weighs upon and *blunts* the sensibilities. Too little phosphorus occasions mental inaction and imbecility, and limits the electric flow from the brain-battery; and this, I may remark, is also a condition present in many who complain of “general debility,” “nervousness,” and a “broken-down constitution.” Too much phosphorus electrifies too highly, puts on too much strain, or as we might say, too much sail for the ballast; and worst of all, tends to transfer the brain-activity from the intellect and sentiment to the passions. Too much albuminous material muscularizes and stultifies the brain; too much sugar carbonizes and *beclouds* it; and although we cannot say from observation or experience, it is doubtless true that too much of the mineral foods introduced into the blood circulating in the organ of thought, would check its vital activity, and again render its perceptions obtuse.

But while every one who prizes health or covets longevity should avoid over-stimulating the brain, there is another sort of stimulation which all such should doubly shun, but which is, unfortunately, far too much studied in our prevalent cookery, and far too much practiced in the existing state of society; I allude to the stimulation of sexual desire. Taking the most selfish and material view of this subject possible, it must still be pronounced unfortunate; for they who thus endeavor to make a *science*, or at least an *art*, of their own animal gratification, are so unlucky as to forget three of the fundamental principles that underlie the whole subject; namely, *first*, that *excitement is not power*, and is indeed seldom compatible with the highest powers; *secondly*, that over-stimulation is always followed, sooner or later, by *prostration* and *weakness*; and *thirdly*, that he really enjoys life most in all its phases, who by moderation insures the perpetuity of power, and by longevity more than compensates for the rapidity of enjoyment by securing its long continuance. To no person are these considerations more important than to the man who lives by the activity of the brain; for it may be said of intellectual, muscular, and sexual energy, that they form an inseparable triad, in which the highest power of the first, at least, is only attainable in connection with a high degree of perfection in the other two.

It is not necessary that I should dwell in this place on the importance of temperance in regard to *quantity* in diet, or of healthful cookery, or healthful hours and habits of eating. These subjects are fully discussed elsewhere; and in respect to them the public already “know the right,” much as they may still “the wrong pursue.” The object of this series of articles has

been a different one, namely, to occupy a new field in Dietetics, and to show, not how we should cook our viands, or by what rules we should masticate, swallow, or digest them; but antecedently to all this to endeavor to answer the question—more important in many respects than any other relating to diet—what sort of food shall we *select* to be cooked and eaten, in order that we may thereby secure the largest practicable amount of physical and mental perfection, the greatest efficiency in our particular avocations, and the highest possible success?

It is not necessary that I should consider food in the light of economy, since the reader can have, for *twelve and a half cents*, an admirable pamphlet on this subject, entitled, “The Economy of Food; or, What shall we Eat,” written by Solon Robinson, and published by Messrs. Fowler and Wells, which throws a great deal of light on this important aspect of the food-question. I have only to caution the reader that *variety* from day to day should be introduced into any such system of cheap living, or great injury may result; and to remind him that the pamphlet answers the question how, *cheaply*, to obtain a subsistence, and for this is most valuable; but it does not pretend to teach the brain-worker how to secure the greatest efficiency and force of thought and will, and for securing this desirable end it will readily be seen that some intermixture of more expensive brain-foods with the course of diet it recommends, is indispensable. And still further, the reader should bear in mind that the total amount of solid materials in a given species of food, which is assumed in the pamphlet referred to as the standard of its *nutritive value*, does not, in fact, afford a true standard or criterion; for by such a rule, rice, having .86 of solid matter, should be just about as *strengthening* and *strength-maintaining* as wheat, which has .90; and corn-meal with its .91, and beans with .95, should be even more so; all which conclusions are contradicted by the daily experience of laboring men. But with these modifications in its teachings, I am inclined to look upon the pamphlet referred to as a valuable one; and by directing attention to the important fact that a perfect sustenance may be had at a greatly reduced expense, it may confer on all classes in the community a very great benefit. The conclusions which remain to be drawn from our review of the subject of diet may be stated in few words:

1. The diet of no two persons should be, in reality, exactly alike; since their constitutions, states of health, avocations, and forms and amounts of physical expenditure, are necessarily different.

2. *Insufficient variety* in food is as great an evil as *insufficiency* in the quantity of food, and an evil of the same kind; because it necessarily withholds from the system a due supply of some one or more essential forms of aliment. A moderate variety is desirable at every meal; a greater, from day to day.

3. That diet is most perfect for each individual which furnishes to each the various forms of substance necessary to make up his fluids and solid tissues, and in the same proportion as they exist and are daily expended in his particular constitution and mode of life.

4. Muscle and nerve both necessitate albuminous food; the former, in connection with the finer or phosphorized fatty substances; the latter, with the grosser fats and the phosphate and carbonate of lime.

5. No person should live exclusively, or largely, for too long a time, on one species or article of food. If such excess be in the use of albuminous food, a tendency to gout, gravel, or apoplexy is the result; if of oleaginous or saccharine food, to liver-diseases, fevers, and all complaints connected with bilious derangement; if of farinaceous (starchy) food, with a poor diet generally, to rheumatism and neuralgia. So a deficiency of oleaginous matters, phosphate of lime, salt and iron, tends to produce scrofulous diseases, and a deficiency of fruits and vegetables, scurvy.

6. *Excess* in food is not to be defined by any particular quantity. It exists only when there is a surplus over healthful expenditure; and by this rule one adult system may require more than twice the food demanded by another. So excess in any special aliment only occurs when the supply exceeds the needful expenditure of that particular aliment. A B may consume three times the relative proportion of phosphorized foods that should be allowed to C D, and yet not take such materials in excess.

7. The proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous materials in food is no criterion of its nutritive powers; but rather the *adaptedness* of food to the varying wants of individual systems.

8. In districts that have been cultivated for a great length of time, certain nutritive minerals become exhausted from the soil, and hence are lacking in the vegetable and animal food obtained from such soil, and as a consequence, also in the blood and tissues of those subsisting on such food, in whom it produces loss of physical energy, and ultimately disease. Where such lack is discovered to exist, the missing ingredients should be restored by addition to the food, or better still, by *free addition of them to the soil*.

9. Both vegetable and animal foods have their uses: the former favor and support more especially the organic development and processes, such as nutrition and secretion; the latter, the animal or active functions, such as locomotion, will-power, and intellectual action.

10. The *MAN* will, in all cases, be as his *conditions*, of which food is one of the most important; and his *products* will be as himself.

11. No *imperfect* vegetable or animal production, as those that are *dwarfed*, or *sickly*, or *immature*, or *undergoing decay*, can furnish materials for complete human alimentation.

12. Some foods constitute necessary *compensating* adjuncts to others, and should be used with them. Thus, rice, corn, or potatoes, require the addition of wheat-meal bread, or flesh, or milk and eggs, to supply the albuminous and mineral elements which they possess in much less degree; and in such connections, singularly enough, *custom*, with its basis in *instinct*, has prescribed their use. So beans, peas, cabbages, cauliflower, asparagus, etc., lack the oleaginous element, and this is added in our cookery; while it is a question whether the nutritive minerals

might not in some cases be combined in these dishes with equal profit.

13. The taking of food is a matter susceptible of, and much needing, a reduction to *scientific rules*; whereas, at this day, the majority of mankind take their sustenance at *hap hazard*, guided only by appetite or its perversions, or by accident.

14. *The secret of longevity in connection with health and power, consists in diminishing the consumption or wear of the body to the lowest point compatible with efficient activity, and in diminishing the consumption of food to the lowest point compatible with reparation of the daily expenditures of material and force.*

TEACHING THOROUGHLY

A FEW SUBJECTS AT ONCE.

In the Report of the Ohio Commissioner of Common Schools we find the following remarks, which commend themselves to every teacher:

It is the deliberate opinion, the almost unanimous conviction, of those whose scientific acquaintance with mental laws, long experience in the school room, and opportunities of extensive observation, have enabled them carefully to note the development and growth of the mental faculties and powers, and the means by which they are strengthened or enfeebled, that the error most frequently committed by teachers is, that they undertake to teach their pupils too many subjects at once, and to teach them too fast. Although this error has always been quite common with young and inexperienced teachers, yet, in this railroad age, the tendency to skim lightly over fundamental studies, and hurry the pupil into the higher branches before he has sufficient maturity of age or judgment to comprehend them, has greatly increased. The influence of this error is not limited to the primary schools, but extends to all the higher institutions of learning. Deficiency in thoroughness is the weakest point in our whole system of modern instruction. Scholars are prematurely pushed from the primary to the grammar school, from the grammar to the high school or academy, and thence to the college or university. It is believed that many of the students in our colleges do not receive half the preparatory study which they need; and hence, the whole superstructure of our higher education is insecure in consequence of the slender basis laid in our preparatory schools. Several reasons may be assigned for this prominent defect in our system of elementary education. Too much importance is usually attached to the acquisition of mere knowledge, and too little to that of mental discipline; and knowledge is too frequently estimated by the number of books or subjects studied—by its extent rather than by its depth. Important lessons in the elementary principles are not carefully framed into the memory and understanding of the pupil, and made a part of his mental constitution by frequent and varied reviews. As soon as lessons are learned—although in a superficial manner—and recited, they are too seldom repeated or recalled, and hence they soon slip from the mind, and the pupil is allowed to imbibe the notion that he studies only to recite, and not for the purpose of

acquiring mental discipline and useful knowledge. When all the lessons in one subject are thus dispatched, another is immediately introduced, and thus the pupil is permitted to move rapidly forward, learning, reciting, and forgetting lesson after lesson. This practice, although utterly at variance with all sound principles in the theory and art of teaching, is fostered by the undue desire of parents for the rapid promotion of their children by the competition of schools, the misguided zeal of teachers, the importunity of scholars, and by the wish of all to make a display on the occasion of a public examination or exhibition.

Quintilian, more than eighteen hundred years ago, censured the practice of undertaking to teach the young too fast, and compared it to undertaking to pour very fast into a narrow-necked bottle; and every enlightened, skilful teacher, since that time, has corroborated the correctness of the censure. There are certain principles in the theory and practice of teaching, so generally recognized by our leading educationalists, that they may be regarded as well-established maxims. Among these are the following:

It is essential to the highest success in teaching, especially in elementary schools, that whatever is taught should be impressed again and again upon the mind of the pupil, until it shall be thoroughly wrought into his understanding as well as his memory. For, whatever is worthy of being taught at all, is worthy of being taught accurately and thoroughly; and whatever is worthy of being learned at all, is worthy of being learned perfectly and remembered permanently, otherwise it should not be found among the appointed studies of the school.

"The habit of forgetting some things when attention is turned to others, especially in the earlier stages of education, is so great an evil in itself, and so discouraging to the learner, that it is far preferable for him to know perfectly, and retain easily and securely a part, than to have so many studies, that each, in turn, passes through the mind as clouds through the sky." The want of attention to this important principle, renders the knowledge acquired in school exceedingly insecure, causing many things to fade from the memory in order to make room for others. Let the pupil, therefore, at the very commencement of his education, understand that he is to be benefited, mainly, by what he learns and remembers, and not by what he learns and immediately forgets, and never allow him to think that he has learned a lesson perfectly till he can explain it clearly and intelligently to others, and readily recall it at any future time.

Another principle equally important with the foregoing, is "to make sure of what has been once learned, either by constantly reviewing it, or by frequently using it in the subsequent part of the course, or both. It is also essential that every review should be conducted in some new way, so that the same principle shall re-appear under ever-varying forms. The novelty of its new phases will keep up a fresh interest in the mind."

It is not essential to good education and proper mental discipline, that the field of study should be very large, but it is indispensable that every inch of it should be thoroughly cultivated;

for the reason that a few subjects, fundamental in their character, which are well understood and fully digested, are of greater value than a large number hastily and superficially studied. Not only is the effect upon the mind better, but the value of the habit, as an aid to future acquisition, is vastly superior. If the first acquisition of the scholar be of a faulty character, all his subsequent acquisitions will, in all probability, be equally so.

In schools where education is estimated by the number of subjects studied, rather than by the amount of mental discipline secured, and the accuracy and security of the knowledge obtained, "the effort of the scholars seems to be, to store the memory with an immense mass of words and sentences, which are to them little better than the words of a dead language, or with a great number of facts without understanding their nature, relations, or uses. The minds of such scholars are like furniture rooms, crammed with articles without utility or order. The acquisitions made are not deeply and securely fixed in the mind. The objects presented to view leave no distinct impression. They are not compared, classified, and arranged into a system by the intellect of the pupil, and consequently the memory holds them by a slight tenure. Knowledge thus acquired is too superficial to deserve the name, and rather injures than improves the mind. It tends to weaken the understanding, to destroy its soundness and integrity, and to render it incapable of those decisive and sure acts which are necessary to command reliance. What is chiefly to be aimed at in training this faculty, is to give it power and precision, so that it may be both effective and safe in its operations. Such a result can be produced only by patient, exact, and thorough training.

"Systematic and efficient mental training is a primary object of education, to which the acquisition of knowledge is but secondary. The latter is, in the earlier stages of study, chiefly important as a means of mental discipline, having, at the same time, a true but subordinate value.

"It is much better for a student to be able to master a few studies well, than to be hurried through a large number in that superficial manner so popular at the present time; for the object of education, in its first and earlier processes, is not so much to impart a given amount of learning, as it is to form correct habits of study, and secure the power of future acquisition. This object should never be overlooked, for it lies at the foundation of all success with the scholar and the man of business."

"The success of the student depends not so much upon the extent of his acquisitions as upon the manner in which they have been made. A few subjects properly studied afford more real mental discipline than a score hastily and superficially pursued. In the former case, the acquisitions are wrought more deeply into the mind, and converted, as it were, into its own substance."

"Though elementary knowledge be limited, if it be well chosen, and used chiefly as a means of intellectual training, it will constitute a solid and secure basis, on which the acquisitions of a whole life may safely rest."

"If every exercise in the school were such in its disciplinary character, that it might serve as a pattern to be copied in all the remaining studies and business of life, this one feature in a system of education would be so valuable that, in comparison with it, all the superficial and ostentatious attainments made without method or discipline, would be of little account."

"Habits of order, of accuracy and thoroughness, lie at the foundation of all success in business no less than in scholarship."

"This building up of the solid frame-work of the mind, giving it capacity and aptitude for vigorous and systematic action, is a principal object of education. A contrary course impairs the strength of the intellect, weakens the whole foundation of character, begets disgust with intellectual effort, and produces just such a character as it is the business of education to guard against."

"Not only should the number of studies be diminished, but the extent to which each is usually pursued in the primary schools, should be abridged. It is but of little use to proceed far in studies in that superficial manner so common in many schools. If the plan be well laid out, and the studies properly arranged, the more labor bestowed upon the elementary part of each, the better will it be for the future progress of the learner."

"Subjects which require a certain amount of preparatory knowledge, and maturity of judgment in order to be understood, fail of their object when prematurely introduced, and lose, perhaps, forever, the power of creating interest in the mind. It matters not how important and useful in themselves such studies may be; they can be more advantageously pursued at a future time."

"Thoroughness, therefore, thoroughness for the sake of knowledge, and still more for the sake of the habit, should, at all events, be enforced; and a pupil should never be permitted to leave any subject, until he can reach his arms quite around it, and clench hands on the opposite side."

"It is of far more consequence to give the mind a degree of power which it shall be able to apply to any future study when needed, than it is to store it with any conceivable amount of learning."

THE LOST PICTURE.

THE portrait of Charles I., painted by Velasquez at Madrid, in 1623, while Charles was Prince of Wales, and on a visit to Spain, is now on exhibition at Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, New York, and is well worthy the admiration of connoisseurs, and all who love true art.

Charles visited Madrid, accompanied by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, with the avowed object of wooing and winning the Infanta of Spain. While there the celebrated artist, Velasquez, then just rising to eminence, was commissioned by the Prince to paint his portrait. As the object of his visit was not consummated he returned to his native land, and the picture, probably, was carried privately to England by the Duke of Buckingham, and not exhibited. The

scenery is eminently Spanish, and all the accessories indicate that the picture was painted at Madrid, at a time, too, when the Prince, in the flush of youth and hope, was wooing, and expecting to win the Princess Royal of Spain. It could not have been painted after that time, because the Prince, failing to win the prize, it would not have been possible for an artist to perpetrate so gross an insult as reminding the Prince of his failure in Spain, by introducing Spanish scenery into the picture. Besides, the picture is clad in armor, and a rich medal is suspended from the neck; and it is well authenticated that these things were sent him by his father, James I., while on the visit in question.

Mr. Snare, the owner of this rare relic of art, got the track of the lost picture, and pursued it for years with all the ardor of a connoisseur, until in October, 1845, it was sold, with other pictures, at Radley Hall, England. By some it was thought to be by Vandyck, though nobody knew anything about it, as it had been lost sight of for two hundred years. It was known that Velasquez had painted the Prince in Spain, but it was not known to the public that the picture was in being, or that it was ever in England. The picture was dirty, and, in a common light, looked dingy, and of course attracted no special attention, and was knocked down to Mr. Snare for £8, or forty dollars.

We look upon this as being the best work of art our eyes ever beheld. It has in it the power of fastening the attention, to feast the imagination, and to fill one with the most profound veneration for the artist and his work.

We cannot occupy space to relate all the curious confirmations of the pedigree of this picture which have been sought out, compared and combined by Mr. Snare, and constitute a network of circumstantial evidence which is entirely satisfactory as to its genuineness. We recommend our friends to visit this rich and rare picture while they may.

Mr. Snare, who almost worships the picture, and whose oral explanations are very entertaining and polished in style, thus briefly describes the painting in an article in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*.

"Prince Charles is depicted in armor, decorated with the order of St. George; the right arm rests upon a globe, and in the hand is held a baton; the left arm is leaning upon the hip, being partly supported by the hilt of the sword; a drapery of a yellow ground, crossed by stripes of red, is behind the figure, but the curtain is made to cover one-half of the globe on which the right arm is poised; the expression is tranquil, but in the distance is depicted a siege, numerous figures being there engaged in storming a town or fortress."

The warlike costume may at first appear objectionable, but there still remain scraps of proof of the very costume in the picture being that worn by the Prince at Madrid. Nicholls' "Progresses, &c., of James I.," contains a letter by the king to his son, when at Madrid. It says—

"My babie shall ressave his tilting stuffe, now bravely set forth, and fit for a wooer; but, in goode faith, the weather will be so hoatte thaire before you can use it, that I wolde wish ye rather to forbear, for I feare my babie may be catch a fever by it."

Alkin's "Court of James I.," vol. ii., contains another letter to the Prince and Buckingham, in which he says—

"Kirke and Gabriel will carry Georges and garters to you both with speed; but I dare send no jewels of any value to either of you by land, for fear of robbers."

The jewels, however, were afterwards sent by Sir Francis Steward and amongst them—

"A fairsword, which was Prince Henry's, fully garnished with diamondes of several bigness."

It is worthy of note that the hilt of the sword in the picture sparkles as if jewelled. The drapery, which covers half of the globe, is a rich yellow, with streaks of red; these are the national colors of Spain. What can this symbol signify? It is quite evident that it was intended to mean something, for it may be discovered that the globe and drapery were after-thoughts, the clouds having, in the first design, been continuous behind the head. In the "Memoirs of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham," p. 17, we are told that on the arrival of the Prince and Marquis—

"He (Olivarez) then complimented the marquis, and told him, 'Now the Prince of England was in Spain, their masters would divide the world between them.'"

In the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Commons," we find the following, at p. 270:—

"When arrived at Madrid, discovered first to Bristol. Duke went with Olivarez in a garden, where Olivarez much magnified the journey of the Prince. Must be a match, and divide the world between them."

In Rushworth's "Historical Collections," vol. i. p. 120, we find it stated, in "Buckingham's Narrative," that the Conde (Olivarez)

"Said, that now without all peradventure, it must be a match, and we must part and divide the whole world between us."

Here, then, is the riddle read: the Prince leans on the globe, while the national colors of Spain cover the half of it.

VALUE OF RESPECTABILITY.

EVERY body values good character, whether they deserve it or not, and the meanest of men seek to hide their meanness under the guise of decency and honor, and thus pay a tribute to virtue in the very perpetration of their crimes. In illustration of this, we copy from a London paper, of the discovery of a still under a church.

"An illicit still has been discovered under the Free Tron Church, Edinburgh, by the Excise officials. The place in which the discovery was made was formerly used as a bank vault, by the Commercial Bank, previous to its removal from the building now occupied by the Free Tron Church, and it was well adapted for the purposes of smuggling. The apparatus was on a large scale. The parties had probably calculated on escaping discovery under a building only used once a week, in the neighborhood of a busy thoroughfare, and densely populated district of the town; and there is every reason to suppose that they have distilled and carried away spirits from the place for at least six months."

This reminds us of all sort of counterfeiters who seek the cover of respectability to screen them from suspicion. Esop tells us of an Ass that stole the Lion's skin, and clothed himself with it. We read in the bible of "wolves in sheep's clothing." Pollock speaks of those who

"Stole the livery of the court of Heaven
To serve the devil in."

In Philadelphia, we knew a place a year ago where there was a liquor shop in the basement, a spiritual book-store on the first floor, an atheistical association on the second, and a spiritual circle on the third.

We once heard of a church which rented its basement and cellar in which to store and vend liquor; a wag wrote with a pencil on the white wall:

"There is a spirit above and a spirit below,
The spirit of joy and the spirit of woe,
The spirit above is the spirit divine
The spirit below is the spirit of wine."

PHRENOLOGY FOR THE MILLION:

PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

NO. I.

In the series of articles which we propose to give to our readers, we shall endeavor to present the subject of human nature as evinced through the brain and temperament, in a style so plain that the uninstructed in its beautiful and sublime truths may not only be interested, but also find it a source of great personal improvement. As all the joys which are worth the name come to us through the mental nature, and as that nature, in its workings, is subject to laws, or rules, it is a matter of no small importance that we learn all that we may know relative to its constitution and modes of action.

Hitherto the great mass of mankind have contented themselves with the idea that to professional men only was a knowledge of Physiology and Metaphysics available. But a better day has dawned. It is found that the non-professional can understand and practice the laws that relate to the mind and body, when they are properly explained. Works on science, designed for popular use, are often clothed in a style of language which it is difficult for most persons to comprehend. This is the chief reason why there is so little interest felt in scientific subjects by the majority of the people.

In the work before us we shall aim to be so plain that intelligent youth twelve years of age will understand the subject. If these shall be instructed and gratified, we shall feel the assurance that all may be benefited, and that in reaching the youth we act on that part of the human race which will soon give tone to public sentiment, and, for a third of a century, wield the destiny of the world. What is Phrenology? If this question were propounded to us by a child who was supposed to know nothing of the subject, we should begin at the very foundation, and endeavor to explain and illustrate the principles and bearings of the science in such a manner as to leave no shadow of doubt relative to its generalities and details. As many persons have no correct idea of the subject, we shall begin with the first principles.

Phrenology teaches, first, that the brain is the general organ of the mind, in just such a sense as the eye is the organ of sight. Few persons doubt that the brain is the seat of intellect, but many suppose the affections, the passions, and the moral faculties, depend on some other part of the system—the heart for instance. Some think the soul of man resides in the body, and acts without any dependence upon it whatever. But Phrenology teaches that every thought and passion, all emotion and memory, all that makes man a moral, intellectual, selfish, ambitious, and social being, is manifested through the brain. It does not follow that mind is material because it employs physical organs for its development. The mind, as it were, resides in, or lies behind the brain, and acts itself out through it, just as, in fact, the brain itself is more interior than the eye which reports all its impressions to the brain, and it to the mind. The artisan works out his idea upon the material world by means of his muscles and tools; the musician employs the instrument or his vocal organs to express his inner sentiment; so the mind itself must have its tools, by means of which to be brought into contact with the material world. That medium is the brain.

Many persons, however, admit that the brain, as a whole, is the organ of the mind in the aggregate, who do not believe that every faculty of the mind has its special organ in the brain. It is as true, however, as that each of the external senses is furnished with an organ; for example, the eye for sight, and the ear for hearing. In the entire bodily system this same law, of an organ for every function, is definitely maintained. To this we know of no exception. If an organ appears to have several powers, there will be found a combination of several organs, as in the tongue, which has a set of nerves for motion, another set of nerves for sensation, and another for tasting. Indeed, it is maintained that there are many different sets of nerves for tasting or appreciating various qualities; for example, that sour is tasted by the tip of the tongue, sweet by its sides, an inch from the point, and bitter at the root, near the throat.

If nature thus adapts an organ for every function throughout the whole physical world, it is no stretch of fancy to suppose that, the brain being the organ of the mind, each faculty should have its organ. This proposition will be more fully elucidated as we proceed, meanwhile we invite attention to the structure of the brain.

On removing the cranium the brain presents a furrowed, irregular surface, as if folded and gathered into a small space. Through its meridian, running from the root of the nose to the nape of the neck, will be seen a cleft or fissure, which dips down nearly two-thirds its depth, and divides the brain into halves, called hemispheres.* These are mechanically united by transverse fibres, called corpus callosum, near the base. It might be said, strictly, that each hemisphere is a complete brain of itself. It contains all the mental organs, and, without any aid from the other, can manifest all the faculties. The organs therefore are double, one being in each hemisphere of the brain, in the same manner as the eyes, ears, lungs, kidneys, &c., are double.

In partial paralysis, one side of the brain, as also one side of the body, is frequently rendered useless, yet the mind is not always seriously affected by it. It will be seen that the tongue has also a dividing line through its centre, and if by paralysis one half of it be rendered useless, it destroys the power of speaking, because the healthy side is so intimately coupled with the diseased one that it cannot act independently of it in talking, as the healthy hemisphere of the brain can do in thinking.

Anatomists recognize a division of the hemispheres into lobes, viz., the anterior, which fills the forehead; the middle, which occupies the region about and above the ears; and the posterior which fills the back head. These lobes are subdivided into convolutions or foldings, as seen on the exterior, which gives a large amount of nervous surface in a small space. Besides the cerebrum, or great brain, of which we have spoken, there is the cerebellum or little brain, which lies under the cerebrum and behind the connection of the brain with the spinal cord. The hemispheres of the cerebellum are also brought into connection with each other, and with the cerebrum and spinal cord.

Phrenologists recognize another division of the brain—viz., into organs. These are equal in number to the faculties of the mind, and though there are not apartments fenced off from each other by membranes like those which enclose the several sections of the substance of the orange, yet both analogy and observation prove that these individual organs exist. Some medical men have objected to this division of the brain, because there appears to be no anatomical division of the brain into such compartments. To such critics we reply, that the nerves of sensation and those of motion are sent off to the arm, enclosed in one common sheath; and so nearly alike are they in substance and appearance that no dissection, however minute, and no microscopic analysis, however severe, will indicate the slightest difference between them; yet every anatomist knows that if one portion of that little nervous cord be severed, the sense of feeling will be utterly destroyed in that arm, while the power of motion would remain undisturbed; and, on the contrary, if the other half were severed, the power of motion would be extinguished, while the power of sensation would remain entire. On this principle we claim that the brain may have forty or four hundred mental functions, and their corresponding organs without any partition walls interposed to separate the matter of which they are composed. Nature is satisfied to give structure and function to the different parts without the fear that they will clash with or trespass on each other. This anatomical objection to the multiplicity of organs in the brain, because each organ does not appear to be fenced off, which has long been a stumbling block to many honest inquirers, as well as sceptics, therefore falls to the ground.

Diseases of particular parts of the brain with coincident disturbance of particular faculties, furnish proof of the doctrine of an organ in the brain for each mental power. Multitudes of facts could be adduced illustrative of this position.

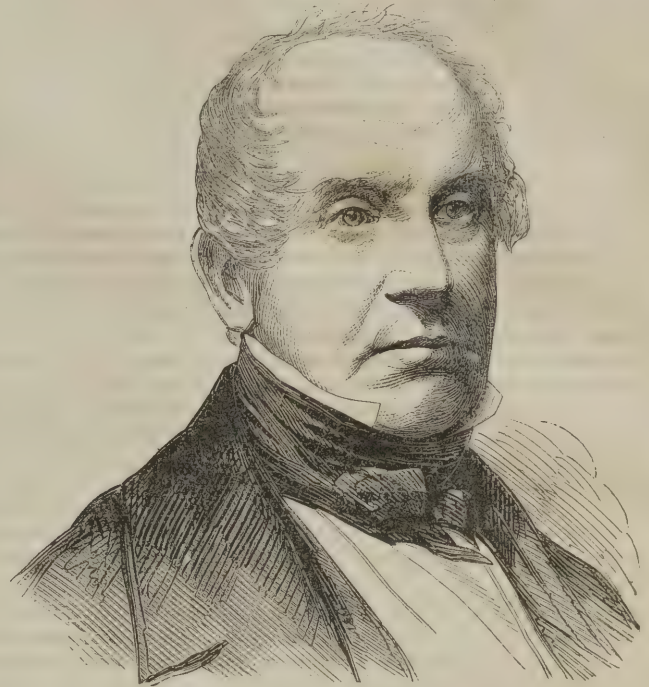
* The reader will please refer to the engravings of the brain in the May number, pages 99, 100.

It is reported by Dr. Miller of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., that a boy, a patient of his, had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse, near the external angle of the eye. Soon after the injury he commenced whistling, though not disposed to be musical before, and continued it during his waking hours, and would even hum and whistle in his sleep. This alarmed his mother, as she thought him deranged; and as the tendency increased, Dr. Miller made a more careful examination of the wound and found a splint of bone piercing into the brain three quarters of an inch. This he removed, the wound gradually healed, and the boy whistled less and less until fully restored, when he ceased to manifest the musical tendency altogether. This injury of the skull was over the region where we locate the organ of Tune, and the spicula of bone which pierced that organ produced inflammation, and an unnatural activity of the faculty.

Edward Sprague of Deerfield, Mass., was injured on the back-head by a blow from the horn of an ox, which injury finally resulted in his death. As the disease increased he changed in disposition from being very affectionate to his wife and family, and became jealous, censorious, and hateful especially towards his wife. Mrs. Sprague presented the case to my attention in 1842, and wished me to explain why her husband turned against her, his best friend, and died hating her and others of whom all his life he had seemed to be so fond. I explained that the injury to his social brain was doubtless the cause. She referred me to Dr. Williams, who made the post-mortem examination of the brain, from whose notes I learned that the injury was in that part of the brain corresponding to the organs of Adhesiveness and Union for Life; and that there was a softening of a portion of it as large as an orange. The destruction of these organs obliterated his affections, and the excitement by inflammation of Destructiveness, Combativeness, and Secretiveness—the adjacent organs—caused their unnatural activity—hence the loss of love and the raging hatred.

Two men in Lockport, N. Y., being mistaken for some other persons, were waylaid by laborers and severely injured about the head with sharp instruments, used in stone quarrying. One cried out "I am killed, I am dead." The other being injured by a fracture of the skull over the organ of Mirthfulness, and while he was suffering very severely from his injuries, he was so convulsed with laughter at the thought of his friend's doleful exclamation, "I am killed, I am dead," that he was obliged to stuff his bed-clothes into his mouth to prevent laughing outright, though to all appearance, and as he himself supposed, his friend and himself were very dangerously, if not fatally wounded. This propensity to laugh continued while the wound was in an inflamed state, but as the irritation subsided, the inordinately mirthful disposition abated, until, having attained his normal state, he could see nothing particularly ludicrous in the words of his friend.

In the summer of 1845 I heard that a young man, H. B., of Suffield, Conn., had been injured by a blow on the head, and had become insane in consequence. I was told that he started for New York in the train, and before arriving there, attracted attention by immoderate laughter at everybody and everything in the cars. A gentleman who knew him happened to be on board, and took him back to Hartford, left him in the Asylum, and sent for his father. On hearing these facts I wrote at once to the father, stating my impression that the injury was upon the region of Mirthfulness, and that if the physician would apply leeches or cold applications to the temple on the side of the injury, the symptoms of insanity would soon cease. The father, armed with this idea, hurried to the Asylum, showed my letter to the physician, who adopted its suggestions, which worked like a charm, and in a few days the patient returned to his home in his right mind. The father had given attention to Phrenology, and was, therefore, the more ready to appreciate and adopt this method of treatment. The injury was directly over the organ of Mirthfulness, and the inflammation caused by the blow produced the deranged action of that faculty. Eleven years have now elapsed since this injury was received and cured, and there has been no return of the symptoms of insanity. Had the inflammation been allowed to proceed, death, or mental derangement for life, might have been the consequence. Phrenology throws a flood of light upon the treatment of insanity.



OGDEN HOFFMAN:

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The temperament of Ogden Hoffman was one remarkable for vital and mental power. His complexion was light, inclining to the florid; his eyes were blue, and his whole countenance interesting, animated and winning. From these physical peculiarities arose much of that pathos and warmth of oratory by which he was so distinguished. He had, also, a large and robust frame, which in combination with his warmth and susceptibility, made him one of the most powerful of men, mentally and physically, but it required considerable to call him out. His brain was large and when rendered, by excitement, active, his mind worked easily and earnestly, and his bodily powers amply sustained his brain in long-continued efforts, so that he could labor longer and more efficiently than most men, and remain vigorous to the last. Hence he was always equal to the culminating point of long and fatiguing criminal trials; and when others flagged and failed to sustain themselves, he was still fresh and vigorous when his clients most needed his talents, and able to sustain his high reputation in the estimation of the great congregations which ever attended on his forensic efforts.

His portrait indicates large perceptive organs, quick and clear practical talents, a ready comprehension of principles and a great command of facts. His knowledge was always at hand, his wit was prompt and sparkling, and his language polished and free. He had very strong sympathies, ardent friendship, and a high sense of justice. Hence he won troops of friends and softened the asperity of his foes by the cordiality of his friendship and the nobleness and amenity of his manners.

He was benevolent, hopeful, respectful toward the elevated, venerable and sacred, and stable-minded; he was also ambitious to be esteemed, yet was not afraid to oppose error in high places even at the expense of temporary popularity.

His was an organization fitting him most admirably for the profession which he so much adorned; and qualified him to fulfil his duties to his country, to his neighbors and to his family; and of few men can it be said, with equal truth, "he was, in every sense, a man."

Ogden Hoffman was born in the city of New York in 1793, and was the eldest son of the late Judge Ogden Hoffman. When quite young he entered the Navy as a midshipman, and was serving in that capacity on

board the "President," when that frigate was chased by a British squadron. At the close of the war he retired from the Navy, and under the guidance of his distinguished father commenced the study of law. Admitted to practice, he selected the county of Orange as his field of labor. His success was marked, and his rise rapid. His first appearance in public was as Prosecuting Attorney for the county in which he resided; his decided ability soon secured him other honors, and he was in 1827 elected to a seat in the Legislature. His popular manners and brilliant eloquence soon made him a leading member. Seeking a wider field than is usually chosen, he removed to his native city and became a partner of Hugh Maxwell, at that time District Attorney, and at once gained a metropolitan reputation by his assisting in the prosecution of the famous conspiracy cases, when several prominent citizens were indicted for conspiring to defraud the public. He held the office of Attorney of this city by appointment of the Common Council from the year 1829 to 1835. He was twice elected to Congress where he remained two sessions, including the years from 1836 to '40. On General Harrison assuming the Presidential chair, he was appointed District Attorney of the United States for New York district, which position he held until the election of Mr. Polk. The last public office he held was Attorney-General of the State of New York, to which he was elected by a large majority, and from which office he retired in January last. During the last twenty-five years there has not been an important criminal trial in this city in which he was not employed as counsel, and during the whole of the time he deservedly occupied a foremost position at the bar, and was looked upon as one of the recognized lights of the political party with whose future he identified himself.

His sudden demise on the first day of May, created a profound sensation of grief among his immense circle of personal friends and admirers, and the deepest regret throughout the State, that a man so distinguished by mental ability, should be numbered among the dead.

Mr. Hoffman, as a man and an orator, was thus eloquently eulogized by Hon. John McKeon at a meeting of the bar: "He had the power to command attention, to arouse passion, to excite sympathy, to convince even unwilling minds, to sweep over the strings of the human heart with the hand of a master, evoking feelings which no common man could arouse. There was magic in even that greatest and sweetest of instruments, the human voice—a witchery in his sincerity of manner—a facility of utterance of the most appropriate words. With this was united a knowledge of classics, both ancient and modern, by none surpassed. His legal erudition was laid deep in the foundations of great elemental truths. It may be said of him—to borrow the idea of one who combined the philosophy of law with sagacious statesmanship—that, as a lawyer, his mind was not confined within the narrow limits of the every-day practice of our Courts, but it rose to the lofty heights of the great principles of national and public morality. His early life peculiarly fitted him for those causes which arise out of transactions on the great deep, and in early

boyhood, 'his home was on the mountain wave;' in the forum, where the rights and duties of those who 'go down to the sea in ships' are daily discussed, he was equally at home. In criminal cases he was infinitely the superior of any man at the Bar. *Primus inter pares*—here he stood, without a compeer. Here his perfect knowledge of criminal law—his deep insight into the springs of human action—his solid sense, combined with his surpassing eloquence, gave him a position for which none had temerity to contend. The annals of our Courts will show that, whether as the prosecutor and vindicator of the law, on the part of the authorities of the country, or as the defender of the accused, he stands alone—the 'matchless statue'—unapproached and unapproachable. In his struggles he never gave a rankling wound. Who can say that, though in many a well-contested field, where may have been witnessed the signal ability of the most distinguished men at our Bar, and on which fields Hoffman has borne a conspicuous part—who can remember the slightest ill-feeling existing against him when the contest was over? He was the Richard Cœur de Lion, riding in the hottest of the fight, cleaving down his opponents, and yet no sigh or reproach escaped the lips of even those who had been struck down by the blow of his bright battle-axe. Of Mr. Hoffman's eloquence no memento will remain to give a true idea of its power. Although it belonged to the ornate school, still it was tempered with such accurate taste that even criticism itself was led captive by its influence. The imagination and brilliancy of expression which sparkled through his forensic efforts were so commingled with the treasures of sound logic and ripe learning that they seemed to be one perfect whole—like the spray which garlands the crest of the wave, yet is still of the same element which buoys up the richest argosies. In whatever position Hoffman was placed, integrity and ability were displayed; and, also, in the language of his own favorite bard, in every office

'He hath borne himself so meekly.'

As a man he was urbane and generous. To the young man he always had a word of hope and of encouragement. None but those who have known the struggles of early professional life can appreciate such kindness, and to such his loss is irreparable. To all he bore the spirit of beneficence. The tears which fall upon the urn of such men can only find their course in the cherished memory of acts long since passed."

GOOD NATURE is not usually reckoned among the Christian virtues. But it is the nurse of them all. Sunshine is neither a fruit nor a flower, but it is the parent of both. What is good nature but benevolence? It bears the same relation to religious benevolence which common sense does to genius. Genius is common sense in a sublime form, applied to higher pursuits. Good nature, —a happy, smiling, cheerful state of mind, which will not be offended, and will not offend, borne about in daily life, and pervading common, homely and minute affairs,—is a true benevolence, though the specialties of it may seem small and unimportant.—H. W. Beecher.

TEMPERANCE.

A GREAT deal has been said and written on this subject—a great deal done—but after all how little in reality accomplished! Is the amount of liquor sold and drank any less now than formerly? Are the ranks of the confirmed inebriates sensibly diminished? Evidently not. Hundreds of so-called "reformed drunkards" have returned to their cups, and thousands of young men are forming habits of inebriation. Why is this? why has so much of the labor of the friends of temperance been spent in vain?

I answer, simply because they have not exerted their force in the right direction—they have not struck at the root of the evil.

The great mistake as I conceive that temperance men have made is in considering *alcoholic liquors* as the great and sole cause of all the misery that intemperance has produced and is producing. Hence, they have levelled all their batteries against it;—1st, by persuading men not to drink and sell it, which they call "moral suasion," and 2d, by resorting to the force of law to put it out of the way.

This is called "legal suasion," and it is a favorite idea now with many, that if they can get a prohibitory law on this subject the "ne plus ultra" of temperance will be attained—the Demon of Intemperance will be forced to hide his head. Will this be the case? I answer, no. No law, however stringent, will ever put an end to intemperance.

Alcoholic liquor is not, strictly speaking, the cause of intemperance; therefore, to remove it will not remove intemperance. It is rather an effect, or a result of intemperance; which I will endeavor to show.

Suppose a child to come into the world with perfectly natural instincts, tastes and desires. His parents we suppose live physiologically, *i. e.* naturally, and bring their child up in the same good way—giving him a good education so as to develop harmoniously all the faculties of his threefold nature. When he comes to manhood, his appetites being natural will lead him to select such articles of food and drink as are healthful, and to reject all others. His well balanced moral and intellectual nature will be a still further security, and we may safely say there is not the least danger of such a man's becoming a drunkard in any circumstances.

But let me show how children are generally born and brought up, and then it will be seen what I mean by saying that strong drink is an effect rather than a cause of intemperance.

Some are born with a predisposition to become drunkards—inherited directly from one or both of their parents. Others are drugged with paregoric, or "Godfrey's cordial," or something worse—*intoxicated* in their very cradles to keep them quiet. When they get older, they are allowed to drink tea and coffee, and eat pork and beef, and gravied and high-seasoned dishes, condiments, confectionary, &c., all highly stimulating and creating desires for something still stronger. When you see, as I have done, a child of six or seven years of age make his entire morning meal of beefsteak, or bacon and coffee, and refuse all plainer food, can you suppose that child will grow up to be a man of calm and even

temper—having no unruly passions and morbid cravings after excitement? True he *may* reform, but the probability is that he will go on from bad to worse. Morbid appetites grow by what they feed on. They are always sending forth the cry of the horse-leech, and are never satisfied; so when this supposed person arrives at manhood, nothing will satisfy his desires but the “fire-water” which is dragging so many down to death and dishonored graves.

But this bad end of a bad course is not all chargeable to strong drink. That is only the last link in a chain of causes. Wrong training, created false appetites—these created the demand—the *necessity* I may say for strong drink. This necessity was the “mother probably to the invention” or discovery of the cursed art of distillation—at any rate it *keeps up* the process, and will as long as the demand exists. Is not my conclusion then a logical one, that strong drink is an effect rather than a cause of intemperance? It is also a cause, it is true (in a subordinate sense) by re-acting upon the system and ministering to, and augmenting its morbid cravings; but it can no more be said to be the prime and original cause of intemperance, than swords and cannon can be said to be the cause of war, or slave ships and slave dealers the cause of slavery.

To put rum out of the way by law then is not the way to put an end to intemperance. Were every drop of alcohol annihilated to day, and were it made impossible to make another drop, intemperance would still run riot. It might receive a temporary check, but men would soon resort to other substances, and invent new ones, so that in a short time there would be quite as bad a state of things as before—perhaps worse, owing to the force of reaction.

Since the above was written, I have met with the following paragraph, which I insert here because it confirms what I have just written.

“We state it as a fact beyond contradiction, that in Maine and other States where the liquor laws are in operation, the sale of ‘Essence of Jamaica Ginger’ and opium has increased fourfold because in their use the same feeling is created as that produced by liquor. The same thing may be said of the people of China, &c.”

We have seen that the demand for strong drinks keeps up the manufacture—that morbid appetites keep up the demand, and that a wrong physical training creates these false appetites. One link more completes the chain. Ignorance is the cause of this wrong training. Here we have the prime cause of the evil. The remedy then is obvious, viz., intelligence—education—knowledge. And physical rather than intellectual education is what is now most needed. How is this education to be obtained? I answer; by introducing the study of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene universally into our District Schools,—by public lectures, and by the wide diffusion of works on health. These are the ways to cure intemperance.

It may take years to do the work, but though slow in its operation it is sure, and it is the *only* effective means of bringing about the result at which temperance people aim.

I would not reject the aid of law entirely, though it be not *the remedy* it may be an *assistant*

in the work; especially in saving the inebriate. But I would have a law different from any now in vogue. Let us have one to prohibit the conversion of the *food* of man into a *poison* for his destruction. It has been done in France—why not here? But as prevention is always better than cure—as it is a far nobler and worthier object to secure the millions who are to come after us from the ravages of the destroyer, than to save a few thousands of drunkards, let us direct our best and greatest thoughts and energies to the right training of the young. Give *them* such an education as they *need*, and our work is done, and done so that it need not to be done over again.

C. N. B. ORIENT, L.I.

[NOTE BY EDITORS.—It is true that all real reform lies in reclaiming the faculties from perverted action and morbid desires; and while this is being done, we would save society from temptation by all moral, legal, and other legitimate means. We cannot afford to lose a generation or two, nor a large fraction of several, in consequence of the earnest temptation which the presence of the accursed poison and its selfish pimps bring to bear upon those whose appetites are stronger than their power to resist.]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE moral influence of amusements, their necessity, their safeguard, have evidently begun to attract the attention of moralists and religionists more than has been the case heretofore. Puritanism, even in the opinion of its warmest admirers, has not sufficiently recognized this fact. The boy reared in a home where asceticism is the rule, is peculiarly prone to fall into coarse sensuality. The same is true of whole peoples. The moral condition of England under Charles II., was in a large part the result of the reaction of the popular mind against the unnatural restraint imposed by Cromwell and his associates. Want of innocent recreation is one of the most common causes of intemperance. Drunkenness is the vice of people who are listless, heavy, and phlegmatic, and who betake themselves for excitement to the bottle in the lack of other modes of relaxation. The nations that cultivate music, dancing, and other like amusements, even though the character of the people is somewhat like that of the English and Americans, are comparatively sober. “It was remarked during the Prussian war against Napoleon, that the German soldiers, who had a number of amusements, were rarely drunk even off duty, while the English soldiers were so continually.” Still more marked is the contrast between the English and ourselves, and the southern nations of Europe. It would be easy to adduce other considerations having the same bearing. We are getting fast to be a nation of invalids, and the American face is not only the thinnest, but the saddest-looking one extant. Were some blasé lover of pleasure, imitating his ancient prototype, to offer a large prize “for a new pleasure,” Brother Jonathan’s inventive powers in this direction would hardly go beyond the furnishing of some new *drink*, perhaps some new combina-

tion with other liquids, of mint or sherry; or else the giving of some new name to some pleasant compound already not unknown in American bar-rooms. But be this as it may, unlike the Frenchman, of whom the very opposite is true, the American has no talent for amusing himself.

It is easier, however, in this as in other connections, to state the difficulty and show the mischief, than to find the remedy. Much which has been said on this latter point seems to us unadvised and hasty. Travellers in Europe come home full of “the simple pleasures of the French and Italians,” and of the desirableness of introducing similar tastes here. Lord John Manners thinks that England can only be saved by the restoration of the old English sports. As well might we say, what an excellent thing it would be if men and women would delight themselves with the simple pleasures and sports connected with the go-cart and the doll.

The fact that we are a hard-working people must influence our amusements, and make them differ more or less from those of continental Europe. Hard work involves not only little time for recreation, but also fatigue and exhaustion afterwards. Fagged and jaded, the business and the professional man, even more than the mechanic, needs rest more than recreation; or, rather, he needs what shall amuse while it rests him. Writers on this subject sometimes speak as if the sitting in one’s parlor with one’s wife and children, and reading a pleasant book, were not a recreation, and as if amusement were only to be sought in places and scenes where the European is accustomed to resort. But perhaps it would appear that among those gay crowds of whom the traveller speaks so enthusiastically “husbands, and wives, and children (as he will tell us), enjoying themselves so much and so innocently at the Casino, or the tea garden,” were many who were amusing themselves here, because they found home very dull. But be this as it may, if the American finds in his own house the kind of recreation which he likes the best, and needs the most, it is not correct to exclude this from the list of his amusements.

Still, these qualifications admitted, and just heed given to drawbacks connected with some foreign customs and habits, often quoted too hastily as examples for us, it is clear that much might be done to enlarge the circle of our innocent pastimes, and with gain both to the happiness and the morality of our people.

The young, those who have no family ties, no pleasant homes; those whose social nature require society, and more relaxation and excitement than home-pleasures afford; these and others, who constitute a large majority in every community, are too often in this country harmed, on the one hand, by the want of innocent relaxations, or, on the other hand, ruined by pleasures not innocent to which they have recourse. We can trust, indeed, something to the operation of the law of supply and demand. We may affirm with truth that in proportion as our people grow more civilized and refined, they will naturally learn to enjoy themselves rationally. Nevertheless, something may be done in anticipating the de-

sired change, and in accelerating the movement of the public taste in the right direction.

A prevalent taste for music is also a mighty safeguard against coarse and sensual tastes. Within a few weeks our citizens have seen how a large body of Germans from all parts of the country could enjoy themselves with the most entire *abandon*, and yet without rowdiness or drunkenness, and finding the excitement which Americans and English would have sought in these, in music and athletic sports. Dancing should cease to be anathematized by the religionist. If he wants Biblical authority for the practice, he should remember how David once danced before the Lord. He objects—and every sensible person with him—to such balls and dancing, with their attendant display, and late hours and suppers, and other doubtful accompaniments, as the “Potiphar Papers” tell of. But the Christian of Great Britain and America, in opposing dancing under all circumstances, and in all company, is, in the view of all other Protestants, over-sanctimonious and pharisaical. Even the pastor in the land of Luther and of Calvin, if he does not, as we have been told, share in the amusement, would as soon think of denouncing a walk as a dance. Religionists are not, however, the only class who need to review their position in this regard. What public benefactors would they be, if some dozens of the leaders of fashion in New York would set the example of early hours, simplicity of apparel, and freedom from all excess, and so bring their hospitality into better harmony with the purposes of rational recreation. The theatre, in view of the many vain attempts which have been made to render it what it should be, seems to offer little hope of improvement. The contrast between what it is and what it might be made, is so great, that we cannot feel very confident about its being an auxiliary to public morality. But why can we not have an opera—an opera for the people—like what one finds in most German cities, the performances of which are over at nine o’clock, and the admission to which is a mere fraction compared with what it costs here. We shall have one day picture-galleries and museums open to the public gratuitously; but why are not some of our rich men, who are delighted, when abroad, with these things, moved to at least making a nucleus for such collections here?

Teachers and parents, warned by the dwarfish size and the attenuated limbs of the youth committed to their charge, should regard the gymnasium as indispensable a part of the school furniture as the desk, and in their estimate of the benefits of a fashionable education, think not only of its effects upon their children, but upon their grandchildren also. “The children of the poor never know what it is to be children.” How do extremes meet? Is not the same true of the precocious young ladies and gentlemen, the children of the rich in our cities, who learn to ape the manners of their elders before they have learned to enjoy a romp or play a game at ball? The parent is to be congratulated whose son shows a taste for natural history—for any speciality which takes him out of

doors. One had better hunt butterflies than be one, and kill birds (though that has its objections) on the open fields, than kill himself by slow degrees in the drinking saloon and public billiard-room.

We have read books addressed to parents and young men, full of excellent advice and exhortation. If some advice could have been given as to bounden duty in respect to joining a cricket-club, or putting up parallel bars and a horizontal pole in the barn or backyard—if the young man had been exhorted to pull a boat every day for some weeks to come, five miles against the tide, it has seemed to us the useful and desired would have been much furthered.—*Christian Inquirer*.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THOUGHT.

WE have heard much, and read much, on the immortality of the soul. But it may not have occurred to some of us that not only all its original powers are immortal but that every item of its knowledge is equally immortal. By this it is meant, that the soul of man is so constructed, that in the future state it will, without any miraculous agency, possess a perfect remembrance of all its perceptions, reflections, opinions, affections, judgments, and volitions—that no item of its acquired furniture, whether it be of external or internal origin, can ever be erased out of the memory.

An evidence of this is the influence of the laws of association. These laws are never to be repealed. And their power to recover forgotten items of knowledge, is familiar in the experience of every one. There are but few of us that do not at times put forth what is called intentional memory, that is, exert the mind to recover some name or notion that had been forgotten. This notion is never gained by a direct act of the will; for we cannot will the existence of that thing of which we have no knowledge; we recover this lost name by revolving in our mind some other names which we think have a resemblance to it, and, by-and-by, some one comes up in our mind which resembles it so much, that it brings up, or suggests the names which we wish to recollect. “I am acquainted,” says Dr. Beatty, “with a clergyman who was attacked with a fit of apoplexy. After his recovery, he was found to have forgotten all the transactions of the four years immediately preceding, but remembered as well as ever, what had happened before that period. The newspapers, which were printed during the four years, were read with interest and afforded him much amusement, being perfectly new. This same person recovered by degrees all he had lost.” In this instance the principles of association were, at first, completely prostrated by the disease, without any prospect of their being brought into action, except by some assistance afforded them. “This assistance was reading and conversation. By reading old newspapers, and by conversation, he from time to time fell upon ideas, which he not only had possessed before, but which had been associated with other ideas, forming originally distinct and condensed trains of thought, and thus whole series were re-

stored. Other series, too, were recovered by intentional recollection; that is, by continually revolving in his mind such trains as were restored, and thus rousing up others. Such was the process by which he recovered the knowledge he had lost.” The laws of association which in this instance recovered forgotten thoughts, will be equally efficient in other instances. Interesting portions of our mental history may seem to be blotted from the memory—days, months and years, may roll on, and there may be no evidence of their existence. But suddenly a scene is presented, or a thought arises in the mind, related in some way to the forgotten portion of our history, and again it is revived with all its original strength and freshness. So true are the words of the poet:

“Lulled in countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain,
Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise!
Each stamps its image as the other flies.”

The immortality of thought may be inferred from the influence which sickness and drowning have in exciting the mental powers, so as to recover its lost knowledge. Flint, in his “Recollections of the Valley of the Mississippi,” gives the following account of the mental affections of an intelligent American traveller: “It is desirable,” said this traveller, “that in the bitter agony of such diseases as mine, more of the symptoms, sensations and sufferings, than have been, should be recorded, that others, in similar predicaments, may know, that some before them have had sufferings like theirs, and have survived them. I had a fever before, and had risen and been dressed every day. But in this, with the first day, I was prostrated to infinite weakness, and felt, with its first attack, that it was a different thing from what I had experienced. Paroxysms of derangement occurred the third day, and this was to me a new state of mind. That state of disease in which partial derangement is mixed with a consciousness generally sound, and a sensibility preternaturally excited, I should suppose the most distressing of all its forms. At the same time that I was unable to recognize my friends, I was informed that my memory was more than ordinarily exact and retentive, and that I repeated whole passages in the different languages, which I knew, with entire accuracy. I recited, without losing or misplacing a word, a whole passage of poetry, which I could not so repeat after I had recovered my health.” The late lamented Professor Fisher, of New Haven, has made a statement on this point, drawn from his own experience of the influence of mental excitement by disease in recovering lost trains of thought. Said he, “To whatever subject I happened to direct my thoughts, my mind was crowded with ideas upon it. My ideas flowed with a rapidity which was prodigious, and the faculties of memory and association were wonderfully raised. I could render different languages into English, and English into Hebrew, with a fluency which I was never before or since master of. During this whole period of poor health, I never felt the least pain or fatigue of body, though I was employed in the most intense meditation.” It has been remarked, in a number of instances, by persons who

have been on the point of drowning, but have been resuscitated, that the operations of their minds were peculiarly quickened. There was such a wonderful activity of the mental principle, that the whole past life, with its thousand minute incidents, has passed simultaneously before them, and been viewed as in a mirror. Scenes and situations long gone by, and associates who had not been seen for years, and perhaps buried, came rushing in upon the field of intellectual vision, in all the activity and distinctness of real existence. In a moment of time, when the soul was on the point of starting away from the body forever, millions of actions, millions of thoughts and feelings have been recollected and made to pass in review. In how many instances, compared with the whole number of persons thus revived after having been taken out of the waters, this peculiar state of mind may have existed, it is not in our power to say. That it has existed in some cases is certain. I know of two persons, now living, both highly distinguished for mental vigor and coolness of judgment, who have related to me that they had, at the very point when they supposed themselves sinking into the arms of death, in a drowning state, a perfect recollection of every item of their past history, that the map of their life was spread out before them, and the whole was seen, as it were, by a single glance.

"Some years since, A held a bond of B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. At its maturity he had put it away so carefully that he was unable to find it. Every search was fruitless. He only knew it had not been paid, or traded away. In his dilemma he called on B, related the circumstances of its disappearance, and proposed giving him a receipt as an offset to the bond, or an indemnifying bond against its collection, if ever found. To his great surprise, B not only refused to accept the terms of meeting the difficulty, but positively denied owing him anything, and strongly intimated the presence of a fraudulent design on the part of A. Without legal proof, and, therefore, without redress, he had to endure both the loss of his money and the suspicion of a dishonorable intention in urging the claim. Several years passed away without any change in the nature of the case, or its facts as above given, when one afternoon, while bathing in James River, A either from inability to swim, cramp, or some other cause, was discovered to be drowning. He had sunk and risen several times, and was floating away under the water, when he was seized and drawn to the shore. The usual remedies were applied to resuscitate him, and though there were signs of life, there was no appearance of consciousness. He was taken home in a state of complete exhaustion, and remained so for some days. On the first return of strength to walk, he left his bed, went to his book-case, took a book, opened it, and handed his long lost bond to a friend who was present. He then informed him that when drowning and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, in a moment there stood out distinctly before his mind as a picture, every act of his life, from early childhood to the hour of sinking beneath the water; and among them the circumstances of his putting the bond in a book,

the book itself, and the place in which he had put it in the book case. It is needless to say he recovered his own with usury."

The same effects are often produced by other injuries and diseases that affect the brain. Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received into St. Thomas's Hospital, in a state of stupor, which had continued some months, resulting from an injury in the head. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his language. A Welsh milk-woman happened to come into the ward, who answered him in Welsh, which was his native language. He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke it fluently, and recollected not a single word of any other tongue. On his perfect recovery he again completely forgot his Welsh, and recovered his English. An Italian gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Rush, in the beginning of an illness, spoke English; in the middle of it French; but, on the day of his death, spoke only Italian.

Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a state of profound stupor from a fracture of the skull. After his recovery, he retained no recollection either of the operation or the accident; yet, at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, of the persons present, their dress, and many other minute particulars. Dr. Prichard mentions a man who had been employed with a beetle and wedges splitting wood. At night he put these implements in the hollow of an old tree, and directed his sons to accompany him the next morning in making a fence. In the night, however, he became mad. After several years his reason returned, and the first question he asked was whether his sons had brought home the beetle and wedges. They being afraid to enter into an explanation, said they could not find them, on which he arose, went to the field where he had been accustomed to work so many years before, and found, in the place where he had left them, the wedges and the iron rings of the beetle, the wooden part having mouldered away.

Now, the laws of association cannot of themselves, create thought; neither can the influence of sickness make any approximation to it; but can only operate as an excitement, or a quickener of the intellectual principle. These facts, therefore, render it highly probable, that the human mind has power to regain every item of its forgotten thoughts, and hold in clear and eternal view all its vast variety of knowledge.—*American Phonetic Journal*.

BE PATIENT with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding, nor their occasional perversity, offend you. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grapple with their unripened intellects the mass of facts that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength through years of experience, and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thoughts.

THE MIND AWAKENED.

DR. ADAM CLARKE, in his autobiography, gives the following account of his earliest mental efforts. He speaks of himself in the third person.

He employed two days and a part of the third in fruitless endeavors to commit to memory two lines, with their construction, of what appeared to him useless and incomprehensible jargon. His distress was indescribable, and he watered his book with his tears: at last he laid it by, with a broken heart, and in despair of ever being able to make any progress. He took up an English Testament, sneaked into an English class, and rose with them to say a lesson. The master perceiving it, said, in a terrific tone, "Sir, what brought you here? where is your Latin grammar?" He burst into tears and said, "I cannot learn it." He had now reason to expect all the severity of the rod: but the master, getting a little moderate, perhaps moved by his tears, contented himself with saying, "Go, sirrah, and take up your grammar; if you do not speedily get that lesson, I shall pull your ears as long as Jowler's, (a great dog belonging to the premises,) and you shall be a beggar to the day of your death." These were terrible words, and seemed to express the sentence of a ruthless and unavoidable destiny. He retired, and sat down by the side of a gentleman with whom he had been in class, but who, unable to lag behind with his dulness, requested to be separated, that he might advance by himself. Here he was received with the most bitter taunts, and poignant insults. "What, have you not learned that lesson yet? O, what a stupid ass! You and I began together; you are now only in (As in presenti), and I am in Syntax!" and then, with cruel mockings, began to repeat the last lesson he had learned. The effect of this was astonishing—young Clarke was roused as from a lethargy; he felt, as he expressed himself, as if something had broken within him: his mind in a moment was all light. Though he felt indescribably mortified, he did not feel indignant: what, said he in himself, shall I ever be a dunce, and the butt of these fellows' insults! He snatched up his book, in a few moments committed the lesson to memory, got the construction speedily, went up and said it without missing a word!—took up another lesson, acquired it almost immediately, said this also without a blemish, and in the course of that day wearied the master with his so often repeated returns to say lessons; and committed to memory all the Latin verses, with their English construction, in which heavy and tedious Lilly has described the four conjunctions, with their rules, exceptions, &c. &c. Nothing like this had ever appeared in the school before—the boys were astonished—admiration took the place of mockings and insults, and from that hour, it may be said from that moment, he found his memory at least capable of embracing every subject that was brought before it, and his own long sorrow was turned into instant joy.

For such a revolution in the mind of a child, it will not be easy to account. He was not idle; and though playful, never wished to indulge his disposition at the expense of instruction—his own felt incapacity was a most oppressive burden; and

the anguish of his heart was evidenced by the tears which often flowed from his eyes. Reproof and punishment produced neither change nor good, for there was nothing to be corrected to which they could apply. Threatenings were equally unavailing, because there was no wilful indisposition to study and application; and the fruitless desire to learn showed at least the regret of the want of ability, for the acquisition of which he would have been willing to have made any kind of sacrifice.

At last this ability was strangely acquired, but not by slow degrees; there was no conquest over inaptitude and dulness by persevering and gradual conflict; the power seemed generated in a moment, and in a moment there was a transition from darkness to light, from mental imbecility to intellectual vigor, and no means or excitement were brought into operation but those mentioned above. The reproaches of his schoolfellows were the sparks which fell on the gunpowder and inflamed it instantly. The inflammable matter was there before, but the spark was wanting. This would be a proper subject for the discussion of those who write on the philosophy of the human mind.

This detail has been made the more particular because he ever considered it as one of the most important circumstances in his life; and he has often mentioned it as a singular Providence, which gave a strong characteristic coloring to his subsequent life.—*American Phonetic Journal*.

TENDENCY OF MIND.

It gives us pleasure to note any special disposition in the public to study man. Pope has said it was the *proper* study of mankind, and every year adds evidence that the world is beginning to appreciate it. There are not a few editors, and occasionally a clergyman, who avail themselves of Phrenology to illustrate human character, and to enforce upon it a just system of training and restraint.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle* discourses as follows under the above title:

"According to Phrenology our mental bias is marked on the exterior of the skull, and whether we have a penchant for homicide or a predilection for charity and almsgiving, depends on the relative size of the organs of Destructiveness and Benevolence; one located over the ear, and the other where Uncle Ned's hair didn't grow—"on the top of the head." As Cuvier could tell what class, genera and species an animal belongs to from the examination of a tooth—whether it was herbivorous, graminivorous, carnivorous or allivorous; so the phrenologist can tell by the inequalities of the skull the operation of the faculties that lie within. Not only is a cue thus obtained to our moral nature, but our mental capacity and tendency are also understood; and a knowledge of the sphere of life and field of enterprise for which we are fitted and intended by nature, is arrived at. One half the world waste their energies unsuccessfully, and inflict injury on the rest of mankind from mistaking their vocation.

"It is a fact which parents ought to bear in mind, in selecting professions for their children,

that success in any profession depends chiefly on the talents of the individual entering upon the business more than the nature of the trade itself. Many parents think they are doing an exemplary duty in curbing and breaking the spirit of some fiery youth and binding him down to a dull humdrum profession, when they are merely waging war against nature. A young scapegrace, who is never out of a quarrel with his associates, unless while breaking windows, or laming kittens, or returning saucy answers to well-meant advice, is probably sent to college and made a minister of the gospel of peace; regardless of inherent pugnacity and weakness for powder and shot. Had he been sent to West Point he might have won laurels in his country's behalf; but by mistaking his calling he has earned notoriety, and is often censured for exhibiting a disposition which he cannot control, and for which he is no more responsible than for the color of his hair. On the other hand, a retiring youth, full of moonshiny sentiment, who scrawls his copy-book with sonnets while he should embellish it with problems in the rule-of-three; who takes no thought for the morrow and cares not what a day may bring forth, is started in life as a man of business to battle with competition, engage in shrewd money-making operations, and having no heart nor capacity for the business fails as soon as possible.

"Had he took to the pulpit he might have converted more sinners than St. Peter, and established more Societies for whipping Lucifer than all those whose anniversaries are now being celebrated in New York. A boy addicted to the use of a jack knife and a desperate foe to mahogany, is probably diverted from mechanics, for which he has a natural bent, and sent to study Blackstone and bother his brains among revised and unrevised statutes. He never gets above pettyfoggerly as a lawyer; is sorely puzzled by laws and precedents; but had he studied pulleys and levers, and the other mechanical powers, he might have been another Fulton or Arkwright. Occasionally inherent genius bursts these artificial barriers, and a Cincinnatus may be transferred from the plough to the head of an army; a Franklin may leave the printer's case to assume the highest duties of State; a Roger Sherman may sign the greatest document ever framed by mankind with the hand trained to the use of pegging-awl and pincers; but two many pine on through life, useless members of society, and discontented with their calling, when the fault lies in themselves. Nature should be the guide; for to make any man attain eminence in a profession for which nature has not fitted him, all the appliances of art and training are vain. You might as well teach a cat the delights of bathing, or bring up fish in a bird cage. Let every mind seek its own occupation, provided it be honorable.

"Genius does not mistake its mission. Its aim generally accords with its capacity—its direction harmonizes with its native predilections. When we read the oft-written regret that some poet distinguished by a rainbow-sway of fancy and feeling, did not concentrate his energies in an epic,—that a brilliant essayist did not leave some enduring whole, an obelisk of thought, to mark

his position in a world of letters,—or that some statesman played false to himself, and "gave up to party what was meant for mankind,"—we do not give an unquestioning adhesion to the opinion. Nature seldom mistakes itself. The bias of a man's nature gives the bias to his life. The powers of the mind ever tend to make straight to their goal, and embody themselves in a congenial line of action. External circumstances, indeed, may cramp, and shortness of life, in some paths of renown, mars all. To provide for the present—that first duty of life and necessity of existence—at times compels genius to sacrifice the future, and employ its powers in hasty efforts or on ephemeral objects,—or, in the world of action, may confine its energies to a too limited field. Yet this happens, we suspect, much more rarely than is commonly supposed. Many of the most distinguished men in every branch of renown have risen in the teeth of circumstances—in war, or action, cleaving their way upward with lightning-stroke; and, in the fields of thought, gradually dawning, it may be from an attic, on the world, though perhaps inadequately appreciated in their own lifetime.

"Let this be borne in mind, and it appears probable that the world loses little of the high genius born into it. In ordinary circumstances it never does. True genius, we repeat, never errs as to its mission. MOZART, with that passionate heart of his, rushes to music almost ere he can speak—HAYDN heard his finest passage in a dream—the grand BEETHOVEN composes even after he is deaf. BACON and MILTON, the poet and the thinker, the positivist and the idealist, flourish in the same age. Great men rise into their true sphere of action without an effort; their course is steady as that of water rising to its level; if they never miss an opening, it is simply because they are ever ready for its occurrence. In truth, genius not only instinctively falls into its true track, but frequently has a mysterious presentiment of its actual destiny. CLIVE dreamt of high achievement and success while yet a school-boy in England; LOUIS NAPOLEON adhered to his presentiment of empire even in the prison of Ham.

"Give it but life, and genius will mould all things else to its will. As the coarsest food upon which beauty fares becomes forthwith sublimated into the fairest forms, while food the most delicate only adds grossness to the gross—even so does the spirit of man influence and permeate his external circumstances; and so does genius make for itself favoring gales and golden treasures where ordinary natures see but storm and sterility. Give it but life! And for each variety of genius the needful length of days varies. In music, in poetry, in art generally, youth often reaches a point of excellence to which years add nothing. Experience, reflection, study, are not indispensable to the poet, whose greatest success may be but a flashing out, by one bright impulse of his own rich nature, with all its dreams and passions and raptured imaginings, for which the rosy exuberance of youth may do more than all the intellectual gleanings of advancing years. But in science, in philosophy, in history, the case is far otherwise. There genius finds no "royal road:" you must begin early

and work long. But in all cases there must be that mental relish and love of the pursuit which arise from a fitness of mind; otherwise it is a chase as vain as that of the boy in search of the golden treasure at the foot of the rainbow."

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The action of the Naval Board has formed the subject of repeated discussions in the Senate. The reform which that body attempted to carry into effect, has been strenuously resisted by certain partisans of the late incumbents; and thus far the nominations of the officers promoted by the decision of the Board, have failed to be confirmed. An able speech was made by Mr. Weller in favor of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line, presenting a lucid and powerful view of the importance of that enterprise to the development of our possessions on the Pacific. The Minister of Nicaragua from the Walker Government has been fully recognized by the President, and admitted to an audience at the White House. The measure was made the subject of an animated debate in Congress, and the apprehension is widely felt that it may complicate our relations with Great Britain.

MORE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—New troubles have sprung up in Kansas, which threaten to complicate the questions already at issue. It appears that about the 20th April, the bogus Sheriff Jones made an attempt to arrest one of the members of the Territorial Legislature, under the authority of the bogus Legislature. He arrested S. N. Wood, who had just returned from Ohio. Jones found him a rather hard customer. He resisted, when Jones drew his pistol on him, whereupon Wood wrenched it out of his hand, and carried it home. Jones went off, swearing he would have Wood, if he had to take the lives of all the men in Lawrence. The next day, Sunday, Jones came back, and went at it again, trying to make arrests, and succeeded in making so much disturbance as nearly to break up the religious meeting. He summoned men to help him, but no one obeyed the demand, and he made no arrests, but left town again under a salute of three hearty groans from the crowd. The last account is, that Jones was shot and dangerously wounded, while sitting in a tent with a company of U. S. dragoons, by whose aid he had made twelve arrests of Free State men during the day. His life was despaired of, and much excitement prevailed. It was not known who fired the shot.

The examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the legality of the election of the bogus Legislature of Kansas, commenced at Lawrence on the 24th of April. The first witness examined confessed, on cross-examination, that there exists in Missouri a secret society, the object of which is to extend slavery into Kansas. It is called by various names, such as the "Blue Lodge" and "Social Band." It had branches in Kentucky, Tennessee, and in other States, and it was used as a means to concentrate a party of men in Kansas at the election on the 30th of March. Several witnesses also proved that the Judges elected at that time in Douglas County, were compelled to resign by threats of instant death. The Missourians then proceeded to elect their own Judges.

It is known that many more persons voted than had a legal right to do so, and very few of the names on the census lists could be found on the poll lists.

THE NEW MORMON STATE.—On the 18th of January a District Convention was held at Cove, in Beaver County, Utah, to take into consideration the propriety of a General Convention some time during the Spring, to form a Constitution and plan of State Government for the Territory. Delegates were present from several counties, some of them having come one hundred and fifty miles. No roof in the place was large enough to shelter the crowd, and they met in a grove near by. Col. W. H. Danc presided. The Hon. G. A. Smith spoke strongly in favor of the proposed Convention. He alluded to the immense change which had been effected in the condition of the country since its colonization, and said that Judge W. W. Drummond estimated the population of the territory at one hundred thousand. Nowhere else was there to be found a

population who understood so well the principles of self-government, who made better laws, or who were so united in carrying them into execution. They gloried in the extent and power of their country, and they admired and would sustain to the last its Constitution, which was formed by the inspiration of God. [Cries of "Long live the Constitution."] The Hon. Jesse N. Smith, of Parowan City, coincided in the remarks of Mr. Smith. The estimate of population he thought nearly correct. Their election returns did not make a very imposing appearance, but he attributed this to the fact that their political arena was always quiet and undisturbed by the squabbles which agitate parties in other States. Judge Lee, of Washington County, as one of the pioneers of civilization in the Southern portion of the Territory, was deeply sensible of their present position. Many cases were continually arising from their intercourse with the Savages which required the speedy and effective arm of a State Government. They had earned the right to make their own laws and choose their own rulers.

FATAL AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.—On the morning of May 8th, Mr. Herbert a member of the House of Representatives from California, shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, killing him instantly. Herbert has been arrested, and has undergone examination. The witnesses brought forward give very varying testimony as to the circumstances of the occurrence; but it would appear on the whole that the conduct of the member of Congress had been culpable in the extreme, since no amount of provocation from the insolence of a waiter, could have justified the course pursued. On the 10th inst., Justices Smith and Birch delivered their decisions in the case of Herbert. They say, "After a careful examination of the evidence, we feel it to be a duty we owe alike to the defendant and to government—that the ends of justice may be fully met—to send this matter to the criminal court of this district, that tribunal being, as we conceive, the proper one to grant or refuse the application of the defendant for discharge. As to the application for bail we are divided in opinion, and we therefore commit the defendant to the care of the Marshal, until he be discharged by due course of law." He was released on bail on the 12th inst., the following decision being given: "The order of the court is, that the prisoner enter into recognizances in the sum of \$10,000, as security for his appearance at the June term of the criminal court, to answer to the charge of manslaughter, in the killing of Thomas Keating."

FLORIDA.—We are in possession of intelligence from Fort Myers to April 27th. No more outrages had been committed by the savages, although the troops both at Malco River and in the Big Cypress Swamp, were actively engaged in scouting. The men suffer much from sickness and heat. Much surprise was manifested at Fort Myers, that the Indians should have hazarded a general engagement with Major Arnold's troops; for by continuing in ambush, and only venturing to attack stragglers, they could have done a greater amount of mischief. Moreover, had they followed their usual mode of warfare, they would not have laid themselves open to the chance of having their villages and families discovered.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The ground has been broken in the open space at the junction of the Bowery and Fourth Avenue for a bronze equestrian statue of Washington—the first of that description ever erected in this country—moulded by Mr. H. K. Brown, an American Artist of great skill, and cast at Springfield by the Chicopee Company. The immense blocks of Quincy granite which are to constitute its base, weighing sixty-five tons, are in the city, on the ground, or at the foot of 23d street. In the course of the month of June, our citizens will be gratified with the view of an elegant work of art in this conspicuous spot.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.—A lawsuit occurred at North Danville, Vt. recently, in which a justice, two lawyers, a constable, a dozen witnesses, and two sets of jurymen, to say nothing of a score or two of others who were present from curiosity, spent two days in a case of trespass for sundry articles of second hand iron ware. After all, only one cent damage was awarded, when the plaintiff found that the defendant was a minor and could avoid the payment of that and the costs. Great is the majesty of law!

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. Henry Grinnell has just received a letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. Kane should visit England for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic Expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir John Franklin's party may be found living among the Esquimaux, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propeller at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. Kane.

THE VINTAGE OF THE WEST.—The Ohio Valley Farmer estimates from statistics of the Horticultural Society, that there are two thousand acres of Catawba Vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which sixteen hundred acres are in full bearing. By the average production of the last few years, this area of vines will yield five hundred thousand gallons of wine, which yield must, in a short time, be doubled.

TIMELY ENACTMENT.—A bill just reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives enacts, that if any person shall be guilty of adulterating milk, by water or otherwise, he shall, on conviction, be fined \$50 for the first offence, one half of which shall be paid to complainant, and for the second offence, shall be imprisoned in the House of Correction not less than two nor more than six months.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Ogden Hoffman, late Attorney-General in our State, and for a quarter of a century a brilliant and successful advocate, died very suddenly at two o'clock, on Thursday, May 1st. Though for the last three days suffering from congestion of the lungs, he was not supposed to be in any danger till just before his death. He was out on the Sunday previous, apparently in his usual health. At noon on the Thursday he was attacked with a suffusion of blood from the stomach, and died two hours afterwards. We publish in this number a portrait and Biographical sketch of this eminent man.

DR. JOHN COLLINS WARREN died in Boston, on Sunday morning, May 4, in the 78th year of his age. He was widely known, both in this country and Europe, as one of the most skillful surgeons of the day. Dr. Warren was the son of Dr. John Warren, no less distinguished as a surgeon, and was nephew of that martyr of the Revolution, Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was born in Boston, on the 1st of August, 1778. He graduated, with distinction, at Harvard College, in 1797. After going through a regular course of medical studies under the instruction of his father, he went to Europe and spent several years in the Hospitals of London and Paris, and thus acquired a thorough medical education. On his return he established himself as a physician in Boston, and soon attained to an eminent rank in his profession. On the death of his father in 1815, he was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College, and was inaugurated on the 1st of November in that year. The duties of this office he discharged with singular ability and fidelity until the year 1847, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted so far as relieving him from the active duties of the professorship, but he was retained as Emeritus Professor until his death. On the 7th of June, 1832, he was elected President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as successor of Dr. James Jackson. This office he held until the 25th of May, 1835, when he declined a re-election. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Academy of Naples, and the Medical Society of Florence; an honorary member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris. He contributed a large number of valuable papers in the Massachusetts Medical Society's publications. He had a very perfect skeleton of a mastodon giganteus of North America, of which he published a description in a splendid quarto volume.

JAMES G. PERCIVAL, the poet, died at Hazel-green, Ill., on the 2d ult. Mr. Percival was born in Berlin, Ct., in the year 1795, and graduated at Yale College. His first appearance as an author was in 1821, when he published his

Prometheus and other poems. He published another volume of poems the following year, and at that period he was the most popular of American poets; the tenderness and melancholy sweetness of his verses being in accord with the prevalent taste of the day. Dr. Percival was a man of purely scholarly tastes and eccentric habits, and he united a remarkable love of scientific pursuits with his taste for poetry. He possessed great linguistic acquirements, and assisted Noah Webster in the compilation of his great Dictionary. He had made a geological survey of the State of Connecticut, and, at the time of his death, he held the office of State Geologist of Illinois.

THE HON. ROBERT B. GILCHRIST, Judge of the United States District Court of South Carolina, died at his residence in Charleston on Thursday, May 1.

CAPTAIN DE WITT CLINTON, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Walker, who was killed at the battle of Rivas, was born in Newburg, Orange county, in this State, and was the only child of the late Hon. James G. Clinton, formerly a member of Congress from Orange county, and grandson of General James Clinton, of the Revolutionary army.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia stating that Charles Bocsha, the distinguished harpist, died at Australia, Jan. 7. He was travelling with Madame Anna Bishop.

GEORGE M. TROUP, formerly Governor of Georgia, died on Saturday, May 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Troup was elected to Congress as a Representative from Georgia, in 1807, and remained in the House until 1815. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1846, but resigned two years afterward. In 1823 he was elected Governor by the Legislature, and in 1825 reelected by the people. He went out of office in 1827, but in 1829 he was sent again to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1834. Gov. Troup was ardently devoted to the interests of his State, and was for many years the most popular man within her borders. Since 1834 he had altogether abstained from any prominent position in public life.

On Sunday night, May 4, after an illness of over ten days' duration, ROBERT KELLY departed this life at his residence in West Sixteenth street. In Mr. Kelly the city of New York has lost one of her most honorable and public-spirited sons, and a very extended circle of acquaintance a well-beloved friend. For many years past Mr. Kelly has occupied a prominent position in most of the beneficent and philanthropic movements in this metropolis. As a friend of education, none was more ardent; as a business man, he was thorough and reliable. In all his undertakings, his maxim was: "That which is worth doing, is worth doing, well." Favorite among his many public duties was the reformation of the outcast children of the city, and to his untiring devotion to this noble work may be attributed his untimely death. On the recent organization of the Alumni of Columbia College, he was unanimously elected their president, and the Legislature at its last session bestowed upon him the office of Regent of the State University. Being a diligent student, Mr. Kelly had collected a library which ranks as one of the best private collections of books in the city. From the cares of business and the toils of public life he delighted to retire and commune with his books. As a husband and a father he was most exemplary, and his loss must fall keenly upon his beloved wife and her three tender nurslings. He was a writer of no mean ability; and but for his sudden decease, might have left some enduring evidence of his literary talent. A member of the Baptist Church, a sincere Christian, a self-sacrificing philanthropist, and a man of the most sterling integrity, the death of Robert Kelly will be a public deprivation, and his place will long remain unfilled.

Col. Horace Bradley, lumber dealer, in Boston, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. It is supposed that pecuniary difficulties prompted the melancholy act.

Mr. Elisha Mason, of Litchfield, Conn., now in his ninety-eighth year, walked, on the first Monday in April, through the mud, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, to deposit his vote.

It is stated that Jenny Lind has written a letter to a lady in Philadelphia, in which she deeply sympathizes with Barnum in his financial troubles, ascribes to him noble qualities, and expresses her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal. But Mr. Barnum thinks the letter a forgery.

FOREIGN.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—On the 11th of April the Costa Rican army made an attack upon the city of Rivas with a force of from 1,500 to 2,000 men. It was supposed by them that Walker had gone a long distance into their territory, and supposed in his absence the capital would fall an easy prey to their forces; but they had scarcely begun their operations, when Walker's army were seen approaching to the number of about seven hundred men. With his usual promptitude he lost no time in commencing the attack. The conflict was fierce and bloody. The Costa Ricans disputed every inch; but the Americans broke through their barricades, and with great slaughter drove them from their defences. The Costa Ricans had with them a heavy piece of ordnance, to obtain which, the Americans made a desperate attack, and succeeded. The Costa Ricans made two or three very courageous efforts to recover their lost arm; finding this impracticable, a body of three hundred of them were observed to fall back. This was construed by Walker's officers into a retreat, and redoubling their efforts, they were put to a total rout. Almost simultaneously with this about two hundred and fifty fresh Costa Ricans were observed to approach the scene of conflict. They were promptly met by the Americans, now flushed with the prospects of a complete and brilliant victory, and after a terrible struggle they were routed with much loss.

Walker could not have had in the field a force exceeding six or seven hundred men. He acted during the entire action with the greatest coolness—exhibiting no fears as to the result. The event justified his anticipations. Six hundred Costa Ricans were killed, while the Americans had only thirty killed and about an equal number wounded.

THE PEACE.—The following is a specification of the articles comprising the Treaty of Peace:

The First restores perpetual friendship between Great Britain, Sardinia, Turkey, France, and Russia.

Second: All territories conquered or occupied during the war, shall be reciprocally evacuated as soon as possible.

Third: Russia restores to Turkey Kars, and all other parts of the Ottoman territory.

Fourth: The Allies restore to Russia the towns and ports of Sevastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertsch.

Fifth: The powers grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favor of the cause of the enemy. It is expressly understood that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties, who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of one of the other belligerents.

Sixth: Provides that prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

Seventh: The powers declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe, and engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; guaranty in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Eighth: If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

Ninth: The Sultan communicates to the powers his firm, granting approval to Christians, which the contracting powers must approve of, but divest themselves of all right thereby to interfere in the internal administration of the Government of the Ottoman Empire.

Tenth: The Convention of 18th July, 1841, closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is reaffirmed.

Eleventh: The Black Sea is neutralized and forever forbidden to all ships of war of every power, adjoining or distant, with the exceptions specified in articles 14th and 19th.

Twelfth: Trade shall be free in the Black Sea waters and ports, subject only to police regulations, Russia and Turkey admitting Consuls to all ports on its shores.

Thirteenth: The Black Sea being neutralized, strongholds become useless; consequently Turkey and Russia agree neither to construct nor preserve any military maritime arsenals on the coast.

Fourteenth: The Convention regulating the force of ships for coast service is concluded individually between Turkey and Russia, but is appended to this treaty, and cannot be altered without general assent.

Fifteenth: The act of the Congress of Vienna relative to river navigation is applied to the Danube and its mouths, and its freedom becomes a part of the law of Empire.

Sixteenth: To carry article fifteenth into effect France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, appoint each a delegate to put the river in a navigable state from Isatcha to Tza.

Seventeenth: Austria, Bavaria, Turkey and Wurtemberg, add each a delegate to the Principalities commission, to form a permanent commission to keep the river navigable and superintend its police.

Eighteenth: The named general commission will be dissolved in two years, and the permanent commission take its place.

Nineteenth: Each of the contracting powers may station two small ships at the mouth of the Danube.

Twentieth: Russia assents to the rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. The new frontier starts from the Black Sea, one mile east of Lake Bonona Sola, to the Ackerman Road, along which it extends to the Valley of Trajan, passing south of Belgrade, and reascends to the river Yalpack to Savatsika, and terminates at Kamari on the river Pruth. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

Twenty-first: This ceded territory is annexed to Moldavia.

Twenty-second: Moldavia and Wallachia continue under the sovereignty of Turkey, with the guaranty of all the contracting Powers that no Power shall claim the individual right of interference.

Twenty-third: The Porte guaranties to the said Principalities the continuance of the freedom of religion and commerce. The contracting Powers appoint a commission to meet immediately at Bucharest, to report on the present condition and wants of the Principalities.

Twenty-fourth: The Porte will immediately convoke a Divan in each Principality, to learn the wishes of the people as to their definite organization.

Twenty-fifth: Minutes thereof shall be sent to Paris, where the Constitution shall be framed, which the Porte shall promulgate.

Twenty-sixth: The Principalities shall maintain a militia, and may construct works of defence approved by the Porte.

Twenty-seventh: If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities be disturbed, the Porte must consult the contracting Powers, and cannot employ armed intervention without their consent.

Twenty-eighth: Servia continues a dependency of the Porte, under the guaranty of the Powers, and retains its national administration and freedom of religion and trade.

Nineteenth: The right of garrison in Servia is reserved to the Porte, but no armed intervention is permitted without the consent of the Powers.

Thirtieth: Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia, precisely as before the war; but their frontiers are to be marked out by survey.

Thirty-first: The evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces shall take place as soon as convenient. The time and manner of such evacuation shall be the subject of private arrangement between each of the powers and Turkey.

Thirty-second: Until new arrangements shall be made trade shall go on as before the war.

Thirty-third: A convention (contents secret) concluded between France, England and Russia, respecting the Aland Isles, shall be appended to this treaty.

Thirty-fourth: The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within four weeks.

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These Lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile Prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago on the north-east to Cairo at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the north-west extreme of the State; and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this Road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the land to any of those points, and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, &c., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing Cattle and Sheep, or the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating the new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian Corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly turned soil is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. By judicious management the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, Grain, Cattle, &c. will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at \$1.50 to \$4 per ton. Wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there of any value, along the water-courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of; that for those located in the interior there are no convenience for transporting the produce to market—railroads not having been introduced there; that to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them, and hence Government lands thus situated, at \$1.25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands of Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands are carried, either in wagons or interrupted water communications, increases the expenses of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from the farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from \$5 to \$25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for Deeds may be made during the year 1856 stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth years from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

Ready framed Farm Buildings, which can be set up in a few days, can be obtained from responsible persons. They will be twelve feet by twenty feet, divided into one living and three bed rooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road; \$150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers, living in the neighborhood of the Railroad land, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of Illinois Central R. R. Co.,

No. 53 Michigan Av., Chicago, Illinois.

Office up to the 1st of May, No. 52 Michigan Avenue. After that date, in the New Stone Passenger Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

UNDER-GARMENTS,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

AN EXTENSIVE and Superior Variety of the above goods, at the Lowest Prices for which they can be purchased in this Country, will be found at the well-known Importing and Manufacturing Establishment of

UNION ADAMS,

No. 59 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel), NEW YORK.

BURNET'S PATENT IMPROVED SELF-SEALING FRUIT CAN.

This is the ONLY Fruit Can in market made entirely of TIN. All others are sealed by means of Lead Screws, which discolor the Fruit.

By means of a Rubber Ring, the sealing is made so perfectly Air-Tight that the most careless person cannot make a failure in sealing this Can.

A channel being arranged around the top, Wax can be used (if desired), in addition to the Rubber Ring.

No funnels are necessary in filling these Cans.

The opening is so large that a full-sized Peach can be admitted; or the hand inserted to wash out the Can.

Every can is perfectly tested, when made.

This Can is the CHEAPEST in market, considering the advantages it has over ALL OTHER Cans.

Orders filled promptly, by J. & C. BERRIAN,

AGENTS FOR THE PATENTEE,

601 Broadway, New York.

PRICE LIST.

Quart Cans . . . per doz., . . .	\$2 50
Half-Gallon Cans . . . " . . .	3 50
Gallon Cans . . . " . . .	4 50
Wrenches . . . " . . .	75

Tops, complete, for sale by the Dozen or Gross.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

CRANBERRY PLANTS, of the Bell or

Egg shaped variety, the kind most suitable for general culture. They can be grown on poor, swampy, unproductive land. Also, on land that will retain moisture through the season, often producing 150 to 300 bushels per acre. Fine bearing plants are offered at 50c. per 100, or \$4 per 1000, under 10,000 plants.

UPLAND CRANBERRY

Which grows on poor, cold, sterile, hillside, and poor lands. They are raised in great abundance in Canada and the Northern Provinces. Smaller fruit and more productive than the lowland kinds—Also—

NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWSON BLACKBERRY.

Circulars relating to Culture, Soil, Price, &c., will be forwarded by enclosing a postage stamp.

F. TROWBRIDGE, Dealer in Trees, Plants, &c. May-1f New Haven, Conn.

AID TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN

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Accompanied by fac-similes of his series of ten

Large Philosophical Charts on a reduced scale, forming

the most valuable aid to teachers of this branch of study

ever published. These charts have received the

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MITCHELL'S NEW NATIONAL MAP.—

Is of later publication, more finely executed

and on a larger scale than any other map of

United States and Territories extant. It is

the ONLY LARGE METALLIC PLATE MAP exhibiting the

UNITED STATES, MEXICO, and CENTRAL AMERICA, in

their proper connection ever published in this country.

It also embraces the WEST INDIA ISLANDS and

NORTH AMERICAN BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the same sheet are two MAPS of the WORLD, one on Mercator's and one on the globular projection.

Also a map of the Sandwich Islands.

Being colored in C. UNIFORM, FROM OCEAN to OCEAN, and giving the POPULATION of all countries according

to the census of 1850, besides much other valuable

statistical matter, distance tables, &c., it is very

much the finest map of the United States and adjacent

countries extant. SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED.

Apr 1f S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL.

A. LONGETT, 34 Cliff Street, corner

of Fulton, Agent for Sale of Peruvian and

Ichaboe Guano, Improved Super-phosphate of Lime

and Bone Dust. Dec. 6

PROF. M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

The Professor having made arrangements with Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, their undivided attention will be given to patients in the administration of the Bath. Every addition has been made to his establishment (710 Broadway) calculated to benefit their patients. His experience warrants him in guaranteeing a cure to all who suffer from the imprudent use of mercury, lead, or other metallic substances. Painters' colic can be immediately cured. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles, Paralysis, Uterine Diseases, and all who suffer from Debility, are assured of speedy relief. Special department for ladies.

A few students received and batteries supplied. May

PROF. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, with all the improvements of E. E. Marcy, M. D., the most scientific operator in New York city, are given by

DRS. COLBY AND BLODGET, rear of Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, where, by an ingenious improvement of their own, in the manner of application, they are able to reach many cases, that the ordinary method utterly fails to benefit.

These baths extract MINERAL POISONS, and remove diseases occasioned by them; they also cure Rheumatism, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Affections, Scrofula, &c. &c. They also administer

THE MEDICATED ELECTRO-CHEMICAL VAPOR BATHS. A most agreeable and effectual mode of applying the Electro-Chemical principle (entirely their own invention), and which affords the most complete relief in Gout, Sluggish Circulation, Sudden Colds, Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Dropsy, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. &c. They have lately added more rooms to their extensive bath establishment, and are now enabled to give these baths at **TWO DOLLARS EACH**, or six tickets for \$10.

Iodine Vapor, Sulphur Fume, Plain Vapor, Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths administered every day, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. May-31



PROFESSOR VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Professor Vergnes, of New York city, who first discovered the process of extracting Minerals from the human body, would respectfully give notice that he is duly instructed and authorized Dr. E. G. CUTLER, of Boston, to use the above-named Baths.

Witnessed by
SAM'L HANSEN, M. D. } M. VERGNES.
Sept. 29, 1855.

These Baths are for Plumbers, Painters, Looking-Glass Platers, Gliders, White Lead and Paris Green Manufacturers, Bird-Staffers, Chemists, Electrotypers, Brass-Founders, and for persons who have been drugged by Mercury, in any of its forms, viz.: Blue Pills, Calomel, &c. &c.

It is a fact well known to the medical world, that persons employed in the above-named trades, or those who have been victims to malpractice, are, after a short time afflicted with hitherto considered incurable diseases—known as mineral poisons—among which are Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Tic Doloré, Neuralgia, Stiff and Enlarged Joints, Pain in the Joints and Limbs, &c. &c.

The above-named Baths, by the INDUCTIVE CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY, will extract, without pain, all Metallic Poisons from the system, in the short space of three-quarters of an hour.

For Scrofula and Humors in general, these Baths are of great value.

TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR VERGNES has authorized Dr. E. G. CUTLER, at No 222 Washington street, to administer the above-named Baths.

A. G. BADGER, 181 Broadway, N.Y., the most thoroughly practical Plute Maker in this country, has lately published a second edition of his "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE PLUTE." Any one, by reading this little work, can make himself familiar with the peculiarities in the construction of this hitherto imperfect, but now most perfect and beautiful of musical instruments. Price 12½ cents.

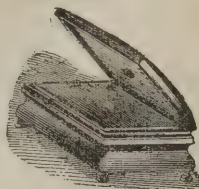
Sent free of postage to any part of the U. S. Address as above. Jan 61

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW SERIES OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. MORE AGENTS WANTED.—The first number of the third volume of this popular monthly, in its new form, will be issued early in JUNE of the month of JULY, and specimen copies mailed to each of our Agents in the United States. It will contain 95 pages, beautifully printed on the finest calculated paper, and from fifty to one hundred elegant original engravings, and we believe will be, without exception, the most magnificent ILLUSTRATED SERIAL on this continent. An Agent is wanted in every county, not already supplied, for this MAGAZINE and our other Publications. An energetic person adopting our plans for canvassing may, in almost any county, secure a patronage that will bring him a regular income of from \$500 to \$1,500 per year. Energy and reliability are the only capital required.

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WATERMAN'S PATENT WARM FOOT STOOL.—Since the commencement of my career as a caterer for the public in the Kitchen and House Furnishing Line, at least a dozen different Foot Warmers have been sent me for my approval, but their defects were so palpable I have never made the slightest effort to introduce them; the principal defects being danger from those heated by coals or lamps and too rapid radiation of heat from those to be filled with hot water, rendering them highly injurious to those using them, and requiring to be filled every two hours. In my patent warm foot stool the above defects are entirely obviated, as the heat can escape only through the top, very slowly; they require filling but once in eight hours, the heat passing through the metal plate and cushion at the same temperature the whole time, thus keeping the feet pleasantly warm, and never overheating them. When not wanted as a foot warmer it can be used as a foot stool, being sufficiently strong and beautiful for that purpose. My bed foot warmer, on the same principle, will retain its heat twenty-four hours. There is a mistaken notion that foot warmers are required only in the winter season and in cold climates. It is not so. The season for them is the most comfortable, the winter season in the house, and for those chilly days that will come in all climates. To the ladies, when they sit down to their sewing or reading, on such days, my patent warm foot stool will prove itself a blessing indeed.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Original Kitchen and House Furnishing Rooms, 53 and 55 Cornhill, Boston. May-21 tr

BRIDGEWATER PAINT,

For Wood, Brick, and Iron Buildings, Steam and Canal Boats, Railroad Cars, &c. &c. Or, for all kinds of Work above and under water. Perfectly Spark and Cinder Proof on Roofs of Houses, Decks of Steamers, Railroad and other Bridges.

New York, December 24th, 1855.
We have examined this Paint chemically, and pronounce it to be one of those pigments that form a chemical unity with Linseed Oil; that is, the oil and the pigment unite and form a durable compound. This is not the case with many paints now in use; hence their short duration, when exposed to moisture, light and heat.

For example, paints manufactured from metallic basis (the direct oxide of copper excepted) are not durable, because they only mix mechanically with oil. But all mineral paints constructed chemically as the Bridgewater pigment, are permanent, because there is an affinity between them and the oil in which they are mixed.

The durability of a paint, therefore, depends upon the nature and nicety of its parts, in being so related to each other, that they have an affinity in themselves, and of being negative to the oil in which they are mixed.

The analysis of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT is proof of such a condition; then, as we have said above, it is a paint to be depended upon for its durability.

These facts are based upon experiment and practical experience, not of a few days only, but upon the experience of hard study and hard labor for the past thirty-six years.

Lastly, the universal satisfaction given by the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, to those who use it is good proof of what we have herein stated. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) QUARTERMAN & SON, Painters and Chemists, 114 John street, New York

The paint is put up dry in barrels of 200 and 400 pounds. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 90 Water street, New York.

THE GALESBURG WATER-CURE will open the 10th of March.

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T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

BEAUMONT'S PHYSIOLOGY; OR THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION, with Experiments on the Gastric Juice. By WILLIAM BEAUMONT, M.D., Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

This work is a record of experiments on digestion, made through an artificial opening in the stomach of A. St. Martin, where everything that took place during the process of healthy digestion could be closely observed. Such an opportunity was never presented before or since, and it is to these experiments that we owe nearly all we know of the action of the digestive organs. The record is made full and explicit, free from technical terms, and cannot fail to be useful to all who read it.

Price, prepaid by mail, \$1. Address,
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AN ESSAY ON PARTY; SHOWING ITS USES, ITS ABUSES, AND ITS NATURAL DISSOLUTION; also, some results of its past action in the United States, and some questions which invite its action to the near future, by PHILIP C. FRANKS. The author is no politician in the popular sense of the word, but from a point far above the field of the present party warfare, observes errors, and the causes of those errors. Men of all parties, and of no party, can find in the Essay much to approve. Price 35 cents. Address,
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THE SHEW MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The object of this Association is to erect a suitable Monument to the memory of Dr. Joel Shew: to be located in Greenwood Cemetery, near New York.

The benefit conferred upon our race by the very distinguished labors and successful practice of this pioneer in Medical Reform entitled him to the grateful remembrances of his fellow-citizens. The officers of the Association feel rejoiced in presenting an opportunity to the Friends of Hydropathy to testify their acknowledgments to the merits of the deceased.

No. 3 of the articles of association provides that "all persons contributing a sum of money or other valuable donation shall, upon request, become a member of this association, and be entitled to the rights and privileges of members of other similar associations."

Subscription books are now open and contributions may be forwarded to

S. R. WELLS, Treasurer,
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* * * Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor by noticing the above.

JUST PUBLISHED, MADAME OSSOLI'S NEW VOLUME, AT HOME AND ABROAD; or Things and Thoughts in America and Europe. By MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, Author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," "Papers on Literature and Art," &c. &c. Edited by her brother, ARTHUR B. FULLER.

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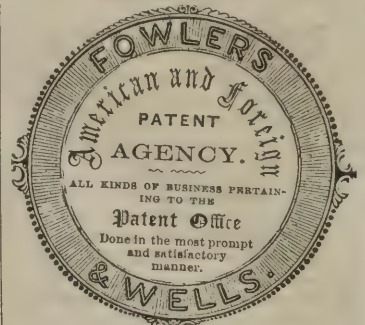
In a set of 8 Books. Price \$2 per set. One set can be used by a dozen learners. Sent by mail, pre-paid, to any part of the Union, on receipt of the price. Schools and Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

This perfectly novel series comprises 96 pages 8½ inches, of beautifully electrotyped models, with the application of the patented device for overrunning them. The sure means are here, for the first time offered, to enable every one, without regard to years or special talents to acquire in his own room, without a teacher, and in a fortnight's time, the very highest degree of skill and rapidity in current writing. The system can be used with the same advantage by children. The books are accompanied by a pamphlet with full directions, and the amplest testimony of the perfection of the system and its results. There is no longer a necessity for any one but being an elegant and very rapid writer.

Published by W. S. MAC LAURIN & CO., 345 Broadway New York.

To Teachers.—The Author will attend personally without charge to the introduction of the system into schools wishing to adopt it.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers street station as follows:—Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; mail, 9 A. M.; through way train 12 M.; emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Thirty first streets. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. and East Albany at 5, 7:30 and 11:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Sup't.



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We have established, in connection with our already extensive business, a department for transacting all kinds of business pertaining to PATENTS, or PATENTED INVENTIONS, either in the United States or Foreign Countries.

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Those trusting their Business with this Office are assured that it will be conducted with CARE and PROMPTNESS, upon the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Inventors who wish to know if their inventions are patentable, should enclose a stamp to prepay the answer.

Models for this Office should be forwarded by Express (or other safe conveyance), carefully directed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Letters and freight must be prepaid, in order to ensure attention. Nov.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.

The oldest Establishment in the United States—employing two hundred men, and finishing eighty Instruments per week.

About eighteen thousand of our Melodeons have been finished, and are now in use.

Our latest improvement consists of the

PATENT DIVIDED SWELL,

and all our Melodeons heretofore will be furnished with this attachment WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. We shall dispose of no rights to other makers to use this swell; hence, it can only be obtained by purchasing instruments of our manufacture.

We have on file a large number of letters from the best judges of music in the country, which speak in flattering terms of the excellence of our Melodeons, and which we shall be happy to show on application.

LIST OF PRICES.
4 octave Melodeon, portable, - - - \$45
4½ - - - - - 60
5 - - - - - 75
5 - - - - - 100
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6 - - - - - 130
5 - - - - - Double Reed, Piano case, - - - 150
Organ Melodeon for Churches, 5 octave, 8 stops, and 4 sets of reeds, - - - 350
Orders promptly filled.
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ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF

RURAL AFFAIRS for 1856 is now ready. It is embellished with One Hundred and Fifty Engravings, and contains, among other valuable matter, six designs for Farm Houses, five plans for Barns, three designs for Carriage and Poultry Houses, four for School Houses; descriptive lists of all the best varieties of different kinds of Fruits, with general rules for planting and managing Fruit Trees; an article on Grapes, with designs for Grape Houses; a chapter on Ornamental Planting. The Dairy Farm Machinery, Domestic Animals, &c., together with a collection of interesting facts for farmers and housewives. The price of the Register is only Twenty-five cents. The trade supplied. Address
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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

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One door below Thirteenth Street.

June 11

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Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and a letter to his friends by Frederika Bremer. In one volume octavo, price \$3.

Of Mr. Downing's reputation as a writer it is almost superfluous to speak. He is, by universal consent, the best and most interesting among those who have chosen the same line. This volume contains all his editorial papers in the "Horticulturist." The memoir will be read with great interest, on account of the excellent and amiable character of Mr. Downing as well as his well-earned literary fame. Miss Bremer's testimonial to his merit is an eulogium equally worthy of him and of herself. The volume closes with a series of interesting letters from French and

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June 21

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Miscellany.

[ONE writer labored to prove, and did prove, to his own satisfaction, that the ideal was more and better than the real. Where there is shadow, substance must exist as its cause. The viewless wind uproots trees, and buries navies of oak and iron beneath the mountain waves which it has roused from the bosom of the sleeping sea. A shadow symbolizes substance, and quite as often raises one's thoughts to the pure, the good, and the beautiful, as the grosser substance which gave it form. The following "Shadows" sent us by a friend for publication, will give pleasure to many readers.]

SHADOWS.

THERE are shadows on the ceiling, and I watch them come and go,
Forming in a sad procession, moving solemnly and slow;
Haunting shadows, mocking shadows, fading with the dying light
Of the gold and purple sunset of this blessed April night.

I shall miss those mystic shadows when the golden glory dies;
I shall miss them, and grow tearful, as they vanish from my eyes;
They are silent soul-companions, coming up from shadow-land—
Fragments of a bow of promise shattered by a ruthless hand.

Now they glow like angel foot-prints, on the ceiling—on the wall,—
Do I dream? or do I hear that well-remembered footstep fall—

Softly on the floor beside me? Do I see an angel form?
Do I feel the gentle pressure of a loving hand and warm?

Lawless fancy, hie thee soul-ward—there with bitterness commune;
For the shadows all have faded, and my heart is out of tune:

Let me go and sit in exile, underneath the jewelled skies,
Longing ever, praying ever for a glimpse of Paradise.

M. H. COBB.

THE Sacramento Tribune says "that the contest which has been carried on during two sessions of the California Legislature, for the U. S. Senatorship, has cost that State two millions of dollars—and no election yet."

If politicians in California are no better than they are in these parts, the amount spent in trying, but failing to elect, may have cost the State much less than if an election had taken place. A single vote of some politicians may cost a State many millions, beside rolling back the tide of reform and civilization for a century, and corrupting the morals, depraving the habits, or crushing the liberties of millions of men. Triumph is not always success, nor is failure always a misfortune.

GRAVEL WALL BUILDERS.—In answer to numerous correspondents, we are happy to be able to refer them to Mr. WHIPPLE, of Pautucket, R. I., who has had experience in this new mode.

A number of Houses have been erected on this plan in Pautucket, and, so far as we know, are highly approved. Messrs. R. BLISS & Co., of that city, will give further information to those who may desire it.

WE HAVE to acknowledge the continued kindness of Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS, of New York, in forwarding "The American Phrenological Journal," and the "Water-Cure Journal," both beautiful quarto journals, in their 23d volume, at a dollar a year each. They may be procured in this country for five shillings sterling per annum. The number for February contains a highly favorable notice of the *American Phonetic Dictionary*.—*London Phonographic Review*.

Gen. Wool has written a letter, in which he replies to the accusations made against him, as commander of the military forces engaged in the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories, by Governors Curry and Stevens, and other parties. The epistle furnishes a valuable historical sketch of the Indian troubles in that remote section.

PHRENOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Among the many clubs for the JOURNAL sent us from this State, our friend J. H. Randolph has sent one from Greenville Court House. He speaks of that place as one of importance, it being the location of the Furman University with from two to three hundred students, and the Female College. It is a place of mental activity and a resort of families wishing to educate their sons and daughters, and also of those who seek health and pleasure—so that any scientific subject is regarded as a treat. Our friend says if some competent person were to visit the place as a Phrenological lecturer he would be well patronized.

J. C. B. of Wyoming Co., N. Y. writes us:—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which please send me the *Phrenological Journal* for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as I feel completely lost without it; it having been my constant companion for more than six years. I regard it as one of the first periodicals of the day, as being No. 1 among those whose mission is to enlighten humanity."

Dr. Orville Dewey has donated the earnings of his last Winter's Lectures in his native village, to be expended in planting shade trees along the streets.

The lost hand of Mrs. Jewett was buried with the son, killed by the Railroad accident at Nashau, N. H. It is a simple thing, but very touching, that the *hand* of that mother which was not near to soothe his pain during the terrible hours he lived after the accident, was placed beside him in his last narrow house.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Exeter Hall, London, and bestowed the entire proceeds, £1,572, toward the fund for Florence Nightingale.

Sinclair, formerly wife of Edwin Forrest, is about to return from California to attend the Forrest divorce case.

The friends of Coburn and Dalton, convicted of assault and battery in Boston, in the case of Sumner, are now vigorously besieging the Governor and Council for their pardon.

The President and Managers of the New Jersey Ferry Company, the two United States' Boiler Inspectors, the Captain and crew of the ill-fated steamer *New Jersey*, and the Superintendent, have been arrested at the instigation of P. H. Mulford, Esq., Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Camden, N. J., on the charge of manslaughter, and held to bail in the sum of \$3,000 each.

Mr. John M. Barnard, a large distiller in Boston, offers a premium of one thousand dollars for the "best essay on the subject of legislative enactments designed to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, to be accompanied by an outline of a law for consideration."

THE ALLIES.—The conditions of the treaty of Peace requires that the Allies shall evacuate both the Russian and Ottoman territories forthwith. It is understood that Omar Pacha's army will be formed into movable columns, who would scour the country, and enforce the execution of the new law, appointed by the treaty. The commission for the organization of the Principalities will commence its labors in the course of this month. Despatches from the Crimea state that the preparations for the departure of the army continued active. A despatch from General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, relates that he had reviewed the entire army of the Crimea, by general orders. A considerable number of Russian officers, Generals Codrington and De La Marmora, were present at this military fête. The armistice was established in Asia. The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte in Arabia have suffered so much from cholera as to almost put down the insurrection. Reports affirm that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000.

Charles Wheelock, by trade a plasterer, was tarred and feathered in Canton, Miss., on the night of the 19th ult., and then ordered to *vamosé the ranche*. It appears his offense was tampering with slaves, and propagating Abolition sentiments.

A beautiful gold medal has been received from Holland, at the State Department at Washington. It was struck by order of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in honor of Lieut. Maury. On its face is the image and superscription of the King, William III.; on the reverse, an inscription in the Dutch language, of which the following is a translation: "To M. F. Maury, the Investigator of Nature, the Guide of the Ocean, and the Benefactor of Seamen. The King. 1856."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The grand naval review, by the Queen, at Spithead, on the 23d ult., appears to have excited some interest. More than a hundred thousand spectators were present, on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers, with the exception of two; comprised 84,000 horse power; carried 3,000 guns, and 33,000 men, included sixteen gunboats and three floating batteries, and extended twelve miles along the water, east and west, across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons, and performed a number of naval manoeuvres for the edification of the Queen. Afterwards the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all the ships with colored lights.

The Queen held a drawing room on the 29th ult., at which were presented, by Mrs. Dallas, Miss Rebecca Derby Smith, a young lady of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Susan Dallas, daughter of the minister of the United States.

Her Majesty appointed Sunday, the 4th of May, as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, in England.

Both Houses of Parliament were to adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess from the 9th to the 16th ult.

The British Government lately presented to Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, a silver vase, a silver tea service and salver, for his public spirit in fitting out the expedition under Dr. Kane; gold medals for Dr. Kane and the other officers, and silver medals for the crew: the whole of the articles bearing suitable inscriptions.

On the 29th ult. peace was formally proclaimed in London with all the pomp and circumstance of the ancient ceremonial used on such occasions.

It is now stated that the British government refuses to concede anything to our administration on the Central American Dispute, but agrees to refer the whole subject to an arbitrator, and submits to be bound absolutely by such decision, the choice of reference being left to the United States.

FRANCE.—An Imperial decree orders a further reduction of the army.

Count Moray goes as Ambassador to Russia to attend the Czar's coronation.

There are accounts of serious inundations in many parts of the country, caused by the late heavy rains.

By a decree lately passed, iron knees and pieces of bent iron, for ship building, were admitted duty free.

At a recent sitting of the Corps Legislatif, M. de Montalembert made a remarkable speech on the freedom of the elective franchise. He denounced the Court of Cassation as an accomplice with the Government to render universal suffrage a mockery, and called for an alteration of the law on the subject.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged at Paris on the 27th ult.

Great alarm prevails in France lest the return of the allied armies from the Crimea should import some of the Asiatic plagues. The French Government have taken precautions to guard against such contingencies by assigning camps to the troops in desert localities. Half Paris is lying ill of the quinsy.

By order of the Emperor Napoleon, the Prince Imperial has been put on the muster roll of the 1st regiment of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, as *enfant de troupe*.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Alexander has written a letter to Count Orloff, complimenting him upon the successful accomplishment of his mission, and elevating him, in token of his satisfaction, to the Presidency of the Council of the Empire, as well as to several other high offices.

The Government has authorized the exportation from Russia and Poland of sheep skins, meat, oxen, horses, hogs, brandy, spirits, ropes, and hay. The object is to replenish the pecuniary resources of which the landed interest has been drained by the war.

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A Repository of Science, Literature, General Intelligence.

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To EDITORS.—Our brethren of the quill, who have sent us their welcome publications in exchange for the JOURNAL, and so frequently and so cordially given it "a note of introduction to their friends," will please accept, not only our best thanks, but assurance of renewed exertions to make the JOURNAL better every month, and more worthy of their favorable regard.

Brethren, how do you like our looks this month? Please scan our table of contents, and note our "illustrious" illustrations. What an amount of *character* for a single month! BUCHANAN, BLANCHARD and BEECHER, SUMNER and WARREN, and other interesting engravings, with descriptive letter-press to match.

We come to you, brethren, on this glorious month of "Independence," fully trusting that you will regard us as "a self-evident" "institution," worthy to be cherished as one of the useful and abiding facts of the times. Our mission is to MAN; the soil we have to till, the HUMAN MIND;—our reward, the elevation and happiness of the race.

With your kind approval and assistance, our toil shall be light, and our success greatly augmented and hastened.

Phrenology.

WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS, FROM DAGUERREOTYPES.

MANY of our friends who reside at a considerable distance from us, desire to obtain, for themselves or friends, full Written Descriptions of Character. They cannot afford to come to the city to procure at our hands a professional examination, yet they are very anxious to obtain a true analysis of their characters. To do this, they send us their Daguerreotype likenesses; but sometimes these are so taken that it is very difficult for us to deduce the character. We introduce several portraits, with suggestions as to the proper positions requisite for purposes of phrenological examination.



REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

This, the best wood-cut of the distinguished preacher that has ever been made, is from a Photograph by Lawrence. In this we get the spirit and expression of the man; an index of that bold enthusiasm, that clearness and power

of thought, that insight of character, that playful humor, power of illustration and exuberance of language, for which he is so much noted.

The position of this engraving presents the entire sidehead, forehead, and tophead, but it should be turned a little more, to bring into view more perfectly the top and back parts of the head. Persons procuring Daguerreotypes to submit to us for examination, should have them taken in a *three-quarter* view, as follows:



FANNY FORRESTER.

This engraving is in the right position, not only for the purposes of phrenological examination, but also as a portrait to keep. That position which shows all the forms of head and face most perfectly should be regarded as the best likeness to satisfy affection as well as science.



Some send us a direct front view. If they do this, it would be well to have, also, a profile, or

side view taken, and send both in a single case. The three quarter view, however, if properly taken, will answer all purposes. The side of the head at which the hair is parted, should be presented to the instrument, unlike that of Mr. Beecher, and the hair should be laid as smoothly to the head as may be. We refer the reader to the portrait of Mr. Blanchard, page 5, and, with the exception that the hair is parted on the wrong side, the position is good.

Likenesses may be sent to our address by mail, from any post-office, and returned with the written description to the owner, by the same mode of conveyance, in a short time. Our terms for a full written character, including pre-payment of postage on the return package, is FOUR DOLLARS, which may be transmitted with the likeness.

MISTAKES OF PARENTS; OR, NATURE STRONGER THAN AUTHORITY.

A good start is half the race, and a proper occupation the guarantee of success and happiness. There are few persons who have not talent enough of some sort to earn a respectable living, if it were properly directed. Many a boy is set apart for a profession who has

"Neither wit nor words nor worth,
Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood;"

and the consequence is, he is an infliction on the public, until he is cast off to starve and be forgotten. Still the unfortunate boy could have shod horses, attended machinery, or built houses successfully, if he could not make acceptable sermons or speeches; or he could have herded sheep and cattle, however ill qualified he might have been to feed the flock of God. Another is compelled to pursue a mechanical trade whose tastes are wholly literary and scientific. Phrenology gives parents the advantage of knowing to what business their children are best adapted before they have wasted the entire seed-time, or apprenticeship season of life, in finding out that they have mistaken their vocations and must begin again with perhaps no better success, or blunder on to the grave. The following, which we copy from an exchange, will illustrate this subject:

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain old farmer—an austere, precise man, who did everything by established rule, and could see no reason why people should grasp at things beyond what had been reached by their great-grandfathers. He had three children—two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old, Samuel, fifteen, and Fanny, thirteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen, reading a book; so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jeremiah was in the opposite corner, engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in his arithmetic.

"Sam," said the father to his youngest son, "have you worked out that sum yet?"

"No sir," returned the boy in a hesitating manner.

"Didn't I tell you to stick to your arithmetic

till you had done it?" uttered Mr. Winthrop in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head, and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I can't do it," tremblingly returned the boy.

"Can't do it! And why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and arithmetic. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you."

"Jerry was always fond of mathematical problems, sir, but I cannot fasten my mind on them. They have no interest to me."

"That's because you don't try to feel an interest in your studies. What book is that you are reading?"

"It's a work on philosophy, sir."

"A work on fiddle-sticks! Go, put it away this instant, and then get your slate, and don't let me see you away from your arithmetic again until you can work out these roots. Do you understand me?"

Samuel made no reply, but silently he put away his philosophy, and then he got his slate and sat down in the chimney-corner. His nether lip trembled, and his eyes moistened, for he was unhappy. His father had been harsh towards him, and he felt that it was without cause.

"Sam," said Jerry, as soon as the old man had gone, "I will do that sum for you."

"No, Jerry," returned the younger brother, but with a grateful look, "that would be deceiving father. I will try to do the sum, though I fear I shall not succeed."

Samuel worked very hard, but all to no purpose. His mind was not on the subject before him. The roots and squares, the bases, hypotenuses and perpendiculars, though comparatively simple in themselves, were to him a mingled mass of incomprehensible things, and the more he tried the more did he become perplexed and bothered.

The truth was, his father did not understand him.

Samuel was a bright boy, and uncommonly intelligent for one of his age. Mr. Winthrop was a thorough mathematician—he never yet came across the problem he could not solve, and he desired that his boys should be like him, for he conceived that the acme of educational perfection lay in the power of conquering Euclid, and he often expressed his opinion that, were Euclid living then, he could "give the old geometrician a hard tussle." He seemed not to comprehend that different minds were made with different capacities, that what one mind grasped with ease, another of equal power would fail to comprehend. Hence, because Jeremiah progressed rapidly with his mathematical studies, and could already survey a piece of land of many angles, he imagined that because Samuel made no progress in the same branch he was idle and careless, and treated him accordingly. He never candidly conversed with his younger son, with a view to ascertain the true bent of his mind, but he had his own standard of the power of all minds, and he pertinaciously adhered to it.

There was another thing that Mr. Winthrop could not see, and that was, that Samuel was

continually pondering upon such profitable matters as interested him, and that he was scarcely ever idle; nor did his father see, either, that if he even wished his boy to become a mathematician, he was pursuing the very course to prevent such a result. Instead of endeavoring to make the study interesting to the child, he was making it obnoxious.

The dinner hour came, and Samuel had not worked out the sum. His father was angry, and obliged the boy to go without his dinner, at the same time telling him that he was an idle, lazy child.

Poor Samuel left the kitchen and went up to his chamber, and there he sat and cried. At length his mind seemed to pass from the wrong he had suffered at the hand of his parent, and took another turn, and the grief-marks left his face. There was a large fire in the room below his chamber, so that he was not very cold; and getting up, he went to a small closet, and from beneath a lot of old clothes he dragged forth some long strips of wood, and commenced whittling. It was not for a mere pastime that he whittled, for he was fashioning some curious affair from those pieces of wood. He had bits of wire, little scraps of tin plate, pieces of twine, and dozens of small wheels that he had made himself, and he seemed to be working to get them together after some peculiar fashion of his own.

Half the afternoon had thus passed away, when his sister entered the chamber. She had her apron gathered up in her hand, and after closing the door softly behind her, she approached the spot where her brother sat.

"Here, Sammy—see, I have brought you something to eat. I know you must be hungry."

As she spoke, she opened her apron and took out four cakes and a piece of pie and cheese. The boy was hungry, and he hesitated not to avail himself of his sister's kind offer. He kissed her as he took the cake, and thanked her.

"Oh, what a pretty thing that is you are making!" uttered Fanny, as she gazed upon the result of her brother's labors. "Won't you give it to me after it is done?"

"Not this one, sister, returned the boy, with a smile; "but as soon as I get time I will make you one equally as pretty."

Fanny thanked her brother, and shortly afterwards left the room, and the boy resumed his work.

At the end of a week, the various materials that had been subjected to Samuel's jackknife and pincers had assumed form and comeliness, and they were jointed and grooved together in a curious combination.

The embryo philosopher set the machine—for it looked much like a machine—upon the floor, and then stood off and gazed upon it. His eyes gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction, and he looked proud and happy. While he yet stood and gazed upon the child of his labors, the door of his chamber opened and his father entered.

"What! are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed the boy standing in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled when he heard his father's voice, and he turned pale with fear.

"Ha! what is this?" said Mr. Winthrop, as he

caught sight of the curious construction on the floor. "This is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is that you cannot master your studies. You spend your time in making play-houses and fly-pens. I'll see whether you'll learn to attend to your lessons or not. There!"

As the father uttered that common injunction, he placed his foot upon the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry, and sprang forward, but too late, the curious construction was crushed to atoms—the labor of long weeks was gone. The lad gazed for a moment upon the mass of ruins, and then, covering his face with his hands, he burst into tears.

"Ain't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop; "a great boy like you to spend your time on such clap-traps, and then cry about it, because I choose that you should attend to your studies. Now go out to the barn and help Jerry shell corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanations, and without a word he left his chamber; but for long days afterwards he was sad and down-hearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop, one day after the spring had opened, "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along on the farm, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to measure it or lay it out. Jerry will now soon be able to take my place as a surveyor, and I have already made arrangements for having him sworn, and obtaining his commission. But your trade is a good one, however, and I have no doubt you will be able to make a living at it."

Mr. Young was a blacksmith in a neighboring town, and he carried on quite an extensive business, and, moreover, he had the reputation of being a fine man. Samuel was delighted with his father's proposals, and when he learned that Mr. Young also carried on quite a large machine shop, he was in ecstasies. His trunk was packed—a good supply of clothes having been provided, and after kissing his mother and sister, and shaking hands with his father and brother, he mounted the stage and set off for his new destination.

He found Mr. Young all he could wish, and went into his business with an assiduity that surprised his master. One evening, after Samuel Winthrop had been with his new master six months, the latter came into the shop after all the journeymen had quit work and gone home, and found the youth busily engaged in filing a piece of iron. There was quite a number of pieces lying on the bench by his side, and some were curiously riveted together and fixed with springs and slides, while others appeared not yet ready for its destined use. Mr. Young ascertained what the young workman was up to, and he not only encouraged him in his undertaking, but he stood for half an hour and watched him at his work. Next day Samuel Winthrop was removed from the blacksmith's shop to the machine shop.

Samuel often visited his parents. At the end of two years his father was not a little surprised when Mr. Young informed him that Samuel was

the most useful hand in his employ. Time flew fast. Samuel was twenty-one. Jeremiah had been free almost two years, and he was one of the most accurate and trustworthy surveyors in the country.

Mr. Winthrop looked upon his eldest son with pride, and often expressed a wish that his other son could have been like him. Samuel had come home to visit his parents, and Mr. Young had come with him.

"Mr. Young," said Mr. Winthrop, after the tea things had been cleared away, "that is a fine factory they have erected in your town."

"Yes," returned Mr. Young, "there are three of them, and they are doing a heavy business."

"I understand they have an extensive machine shop connected with the factories. Now, if my boy Sam is as good a workman as you say he is, perhaps he might get a first rate situation there."

Mr. Young looked at Samuel and smiled.

"By the way," continued the old farmer, "what is all this noise I hear and see in the newspapers about those patent Winthrop looms? They tell me they go ahead of anything that ever was got up before."

"You must ask your son about that," returned Mr. Young. "That's some of Samuel's business."

"Eh! What? My son? Some of Sam—"

The old man stopped short and gazed at his son. He was bewildered. It could not be that his son—his idle son—was the inventor of the great power loom that had taken all the manufacturers by surprise.

"What do you mean?" he at length asked.

"It is simply this, father, that this loom is mine," returned Samuel, with a look of conscious pride. "I have invented it, and have taken a patent right, and have lately been offered ten thousand dollars for the patent right in two adjoining States. Don't you remember that clap-trap you crushed with your feet six years ago?"

"Yes," answered the old man, whose eyes were bent on the floor, and over whose mind a new light seemed to be breaking.

"Well," continued Samuel, "that was almost a pattern of the very loom I have set up in the factories, though of course I have made much alteration and improvement, and there is room for improvement yet."

"And that was what you was studying when you used to fumble about my loom so much?" said Mrs. Winthrop.

"You are right, mother. Even then I had conceived the idea I have since carried out."

"And that is why you could not understand my mathematical problems," uttered Mr. Winthrop, as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand.

"Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you; I have been blind, and now see how I misunderstood you. While I thought you idle and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem that I could never have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel—I meant well enough, but lacked judgment and discrimination."

Of course the old man had long before been forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was

open to a new lesson in human nature. It was simply this:—

Different minds have different capacities; man's mind can never be driven to love that for which it has no taste. First, seek to understand the natural abilities and dispositions of children, and then in your management of their education for after life, govern yourself accordingly. George Combe, the greatest moral philosopher of his day, could hardly reckon in simple addition, and Colburn, the arithmetician, could not write out a commonplace address. Mozart was a genius in music, and perhaps could have become a good weaver; but the music of the loom would have been more pleasant to the ear of Cartwright than to his, and more profitable to the world.

THE OLD CITY HOUSE:

OR, MEDITATIONS OF MAY DAY.

EVERYBODY who has been much in New York, will remember a little old wooden house of two low stories, which has stood at the corner of Broadway and Pearl street, just opposite the City Hospital, up to the first day of May, 1856.

When it was built, no "oldest inhabitant" lives who can tell us. It was once, we suppose, a nice, smiling structure, of which its owner and occupant was proud. In its day, too, it had this distinction, that it was "up town," and the peerless queen of its neighborhood. Low as it appeared, in comparison with its neighbors, when the Vandal destroyer, with his *posse*, approached it on the first of May, it once looked down on plebeian, one-story domiciles, and felt, if houses feel, all the importance of its elevated position.

The buried history of this house, if we could "charm it forth," how pathetic, how instructive! Under this roof, infancy has drawn its first breath, wreathed its first smile, and heaved its last sigh. Here the gentle, trusting maiden has first felt the impulse of love, and plighted her vows. Here, too, mothers have smiled and sang, have faded and died. Here has been heard the voice of merriment and of wailing, the song of hope, and the voice of prayer. Wealth has rejoiced in its accumulations, and proudly walked in the mellow light of luxury—poverty has also pined and shivered in loneliness within its cheerless walls.

After this house had served as an uptown mansion, we know not how many generations, it was converted, we are informed, into a dissecting room for the then infant "New York College of Physicians and Surgeons;" and that Dr. Valentine Mott, so celebrated as a surgeon, was the demonstrator of anatomy.

It was finally abandoned to purposes of traffic, and ultimately became a sixpenny grocery and liquor shop: until, leaning with age and decay, it ceased to be useful as a structure, and closed its career with the month of April. To-day its fragments are eagerly seized upon and appropriated by the poor of the "Five Points," and these venerable panells, with the shattered cornice, frieze and architrave, will to-night shed a glare on squalid walls, or to-morrow serve to cook a scanty dinner for poverty and her children.



PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. WARREN, M. D.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE portrait of the late Dr. Warren, indicates great physical stamina, as well as fineness of texture and elasticity. The distance from the ear to the forehead, shows length of fibre, which accompanies intensity of thought and clearness of judgment. The great height of his head shows that his moral organs were large, giving elevation and integrity of character. He was firm, dignified, and forcible; frank and direct in word and action; a practical thinker and a clear reasoner. He gathered facts with patient assiduity, and had enough of the philosophical in his composition to weave them into the great web of human knowledge. Such an intellect never wears in the pursuit of knowledge, nor does it get behind the times, or become conservative.

The organs in the side head do not appear to have been more than medium, hence those faculties which give selfishness, animal passion, artifice, and severity of disposition, were not strong. His force of character was considerable, though it did not take the direction of mere animal will. He was impelled more by a sense of duty, and by the calm deductions of reason, than by mere impulse. With such a man, truth and principle are first, humanity next, and self afterwards.

He was fond of the applause of his cotempo-

raries; but if he received approval without deserving it, he regarded it as a mockery.

We see a strong resemblance between this portrait and that of his distinguished uncle, General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. In the year 1842, we examined in Greenfield, Mass., an original portrait of the daughter of General Warren, at the house of Judge Newcombe, who, we believe, married his grand-daughter. The portrait, we remarked, bore a very strong resemblance to the paternal, and that the subject of it must be mentally a *fac simile* of her father. The Judge requested us to describe the character of the original, and we proposed to give the character of such a person if she were a man, or of her father, whom she evidently resembled most strongly. The Judge accepted this suggestion, and we proceeded under the exhilarating influence of the noble organization which seemed to look out upon us from a former generation, yet without the slightest idea whose portrait was before us. On seeing the Judge in tears, we inquired the cause, when he said, "You seem, by your graphic description, to be bringing into our very presence the venerated dead." The Judge, at the time, held by the hand a little girl, his own grand-daughter, who, we think, he said, was the only lineal descendant of General Warren.

BIOGRAPHY.

"The eminent surgeon and physician, who for so long a period has stood at the head of his profession, was born in the City of Boston, in 1778.

His family was among the earliest settlers of Boston, and embraced a large number of men eminent in the use of the scalpel. He is also the nephew of Dr. Joseph Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill. Having received his preliminary education, he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1797. After going through a regular course of medical study in Boston, he visited Europe, and became a student at Guy's Hospital, under the tutelage of the Coopers, and where, also, he had the advantage of listening to Clive, Abernethy, Horne, and other eminent men in England. He also had the pleasure of listening to Gregory, the Monroes, Duncan, and the Bells, in Edinborough, as well as Chapier, Dubois, Cuvier and Desfontaine, in Paris.

"In 1802, Dr. Warren returned to his native city, and entered at once into a full and successful practice of surgery and materia medica. In 1806, he was chosen Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the same year was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy as colleague with his father, Dr. John Warren.

"In 1809, the first regular course of anatomical lectures was delivered in Boston, and Dr. Warren presided at the first public dissection in a small room in Marlborough, now Washington street. In 1821, the "Massachusetts General Hospital" was opened on Allen street, Boston, and Dr. Warren was appointed as surgeon.

"In 1815, occurred the death of Dr. John Warren, then president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and Dr. J. C. Warren was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery, lecturing at the same time on midwifery and physiology. In the same year, 1815, was erected in Boston, the Massachusetts Medical College, a substantial brick edifice belonging to Harvard University, the funds for which were chiefly procured by the appeals of Doctors Jackson and Warren.

"In 1827, Dr. Warren was chosen president of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, a situation which he continued to hold twenty-seven years. In 1832, he was chosen president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and resigned his office in 1834.

"In 1846, Dr. Warren performed the first surgical operation with ether. In 1847, he was chosen president of the Boston Society of Natural History, an office which he continues to fill with unabated interest. In the same year, being then nearly seventy years old, he resigned the office of professor of anatomy and surgery, and soon after presented his Anatomical Museum (the acquisition of half a century, and supposed to be worth at least ten thousand dollars) to Harvard University, for the benefit of the Medical School, with the sum of five thousand dollars to keep it in order.

"In January, 1853, he resigned the office of surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History, which office he held at the time of his death. He has also given to the world many valuable papers, pamphlets, and books, upon the various subjects which have occupied his enlarged mind for more than half a century.

"His death, which took place in Boston, May 4th, produced a profound sensation in that city, and will be felt throughout the country."

THOMAS BLANCHARD.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Blanchard possesses all the constitutional elements of power and endurance. He has a large brain, which indicates a strong mental temperament; at the same time the motive or muscular system is sufficiently well developed to sustain his large brain in intense and protracted mental efforts. Intensity of thought and feeling in conjunction with patience and endurance, are the two prominent qualities of his organization. Such a man can think and labor day after day, and half the night year after year, and still be fresh and vigorous, and live to a great age—provided, like him, he be regular in his habits.

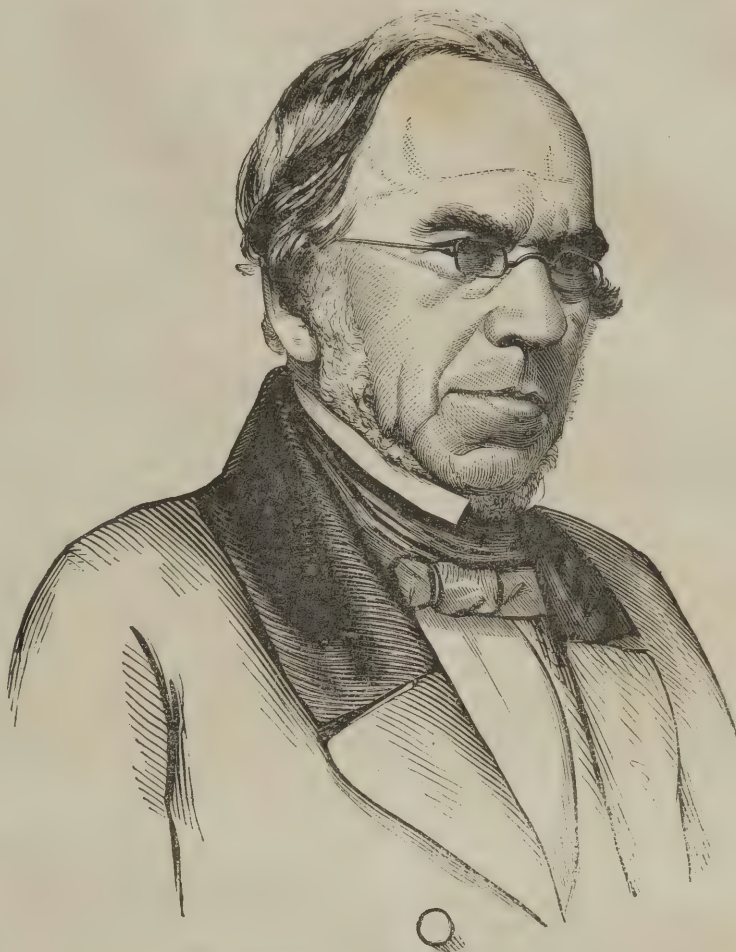
What strikes the observer most distinctly in this portrait is the very large development of the organ which gives perceptive intellect. Great length from the opening of the ear to the centre of the forehead indicates large intellectuality; and few men in this respect are more conspicuous than he. He is by nature pre-eminently a man of science. He acquires facts readily, almost by intuition, and has excellent talent for combining them into practical forms of usefulness. Comparison is very large, indicating unusual power of analysis and criticism. He has very large Locality, Form, Size and Weight; organs highly essential to the engineer, inventor, and mechanist. Order and Calculation appear to be prominent. These serve to regulate and systematize, to demonstrate and employ the knowledge which the other faculties obtain, and help to induce general harmony of intellect and feeling. Constructiveness is also large, hence he is able to build machinery for the realization of his inventive projects. The organs which suggested the great want in the mechanical world which his inventive talent has supplied; namely, machinery for turning irregular forms, originated in those organs situated above and about the eyes, namely, Form, Size, Weight, and Locality. The head does not appear to be very broad, hence his selfish faculties and animal propensities are not prominent.

He is a man of perseverance rather than of force; rarely shows anything like noise and bluster in his character; is not haughty, proud, or supercilious, but deferential to superiors, and modest in general demeanor.

He has large moral organs; particularly Benevolence and Veneration. He has respect for things sacred, for venerable men, for such institutions as are beneficent in their character; more especially does he venerate men of ideas, and sciences of absolute truth.

He has a full development of the social organs, which give friendship, domestic attachment, power to enjoy home, and to render himself friendly and affectionate to others.

He is not a man of many words, but always speaks to the purpose, and is, consequently, very instructive and entertaining when conversing on subjects to which his mind has been long addressed, and in which his feelings are interested. We rarely see as much engineering and mechanical talent, in combination with a temperament so active and yet so strong; and we cannot better ex-



PORTRAIT OF THOMAS BLANCHARD.

press our opinion of the man and the value of his invention, than by repeating a remark we heard Daniel Webster make in the U. S. Court in Boston, while pleading a great patent case, and while the subject of our sketch was seated at his left hand, he having been summoned to the court to testify as an expert.

Said Mr. Webster: "Mechanical inventors are our most useful men; and could the people fully appreciate the debt of gratitude due to them, there would be none more honored than those who have, by their inventive talent, multiplied the comforts and elegancies of life, and aided in creating wealth and saving labor; and among this band of worthies none is more conspicuous than Thomas Blanchard, who is now in Court."

The following excellent Biographical sketch, together with the likeness, we copy from *Bal-lou's Pictorial*.

BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS BLANCHARD, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has achieved fame and fortune by a series of useful inventions which fairly entitle him to take rank among the benefactors of mankind. Though Mr. Blanchard is a modest and retiring man, quite content to let his works speak for him, we have deemed it a duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, to present our readers with a slight sketch of his career. Thomas Blanchard was

born in Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., June 24, 1788. The origin of the family is French; an ancestor of Mr. Blanchard, having left Normandy, removed to England, and thence to Massachusetts, where he settled in Charlestown, in the year 1639. The father of the subject of our sketch was a farmer, and the father of a large family.

At an early age, Thomas exhibited a fondness for mechanical pursuits, and was noted among his companions for his ingenuity and dexterity in contriving mechanical toys, such as water-wheels, windmills, etc., with no other tools than a knife and gimlet. His occasional visits to the blacksmith's shop, fired him with the desire of constructing a little establishment of his own, and with the kitchen bellows, an iron wedge for an anvil, and such other substitutes as his ingenuity suggested, he contrived a miniature forge, which actually performed his work respectably. His first practical invention was a machine for paring apples, which he contrived and put in operation when only thirteen years of age. By this machine, still in extensive use, he could accomplish more work than half a dozen girls by their unaided labor. His next undertaking, commenced when he was eighteen, though the idea had occupied his mind long before that, was a machine for making tacks—the process then being performed by hand, and tedious, and not entirely satisfactory. He encountered various obstacles and

discouragements, the want of means being the most serious, but finally he triumphed. His success was so complete that he was able to manufacture five hundred tacks per minute, with more finished heads and points than manual labor had ever succeeded in making. He sold the patent for this invention to a company for five thousand dollars—a sum far below its value, but which enabled the inventor not only to relieve himself from all pecuniary embarrassments, but gave him a small capital which enabled him to study the science of mechanics more thoroughly and to devote himself to the development of his inventive genius. His next great invention was a machine for turning musket barrels with an external finish. The lathe which he produced not only turned the cylindrical part of the barrel, but the flat and oval sides of the breech, by the combination of one single, self-directing operation. He almost immediately secured a contract for erecting one of his machines at the Springfield Armory. "While the workmen," says Mr. Howe, "were gathered around to witness its operation, an incident occurred which finally led to the truly wonderful invention for turning irregular forms. One of the men, addressing himself to a companion, says, 'Well, John, he has spoiled your job.' 'I care not for that,' was the reply, 'as long as I can get a better.' One of the musket-stockers, with a confident shake of his head, then boastfully exclaimed, 'that he (Blanchard) could not spoil his, for he could not turn a gun-stock.' This remark struck Blanchard very forcibly, and in answer he observed, 'I am not so sure of that, but will think of it awhile.' The idea of turning by machinery such a long, irregular form as the stock of a musket seemed absurd, but he could not banish the subject from his mind. After remaining a few days longer at Springfield, he left for his residence in Millbury, Worcester County. While passing in a one-horse vehicle, in a state of deep meditation, through the old town of Brimfield, the whole principle of turning irregular forms from a pattern at once burst upon his mind. The idea was so pleasing and forcible that, like Archimedes of old, he exclaimed aloud, 'I have got it! I have got it!' Two countrymen overhearing this, suddenly started up from the wayside with countenances expressive of wonder; when one of them addressing his companion said, 'I guess that man's crazy.' In a short time Blanchard built a model of this machine, and so exact were its operations that it would perfectly turn a miniature stock. The date of this great invention is 1818. One of its most useful and universal applications is in the turning of boot and shoe lasts. The application of the principle to making copies of busts and statues and to cutting cameos was subsequently made by Mr. Blanchard, and it was these applications which excited such admiration at the recent Paris Exposition, and obtained for the inventor a first class medal. It would be impossible, without diagrams and drawings, to convey an intelligible idea of Mr. Blanchard's machine for cutting busts of equal dimensions to the model, or on an enlarged or reduced scale. Suffice it to say that its operation is perfect, and that the copy, whether equal in size, reduced or enlarged, is mathemat-

ically accurate, and requires for its finish only a little polishing of the surface. We have seen a reduced bust in marble of Napoleon III. and one of the Empress Eugenie, executed in Paris, in the presence of their majesties, most elaborately finished in the minutest and most delicate details. The importance of this application of Mr. Blanchard's invention must be obvious to every amateur of the arts. "By means of these admirable machines," says M. Boquillon, "a reproduction may now have the value of an original. With them will disappear the mere approximations executed by doubtful artists, or those copies which true talent reluctantly undertakes, because, after all, it can only make a fatally inaccurate translation. They reconcile industry with art, which they place henceforth beyond the reach of the attacks of the spirit of traffic, by giving to commerce its finest creation, by popularizing them, and placing within the reach of all those master-pieces which have hitherto been the possession of the smallest number. By these machines, the modern artist feels himself relieved of the irksome task of copying himself; under his hands, unfatigued by the labor of marble, stone, or steel, the clay will yield more readily and oftener. The distinction between the bronzes of art and the bronzes of commerce will disappear, for one will be no dearer than the other. The masses will be brought back to the admiration of the beautiful and true, and the general taste will be purified." But we are anticipating somewhat.

Mr. Blanchard's turning machines were introduced into the national armories at Harper's Ferry and at Springfield, and in 1833 his patent, having expired, was renewed by Congress, on the ground that it was "an original machine, standing among the first American inventions, for which the inventor had not been compensated according to its utility." In 1825, when public attention was engaged on the subject of railroads and locomotive power, Mr. Blanchard built a steam-carriage for travelling on common roads, which is believed to have been the first locomotive ever put in operation in this country. It performed to the satisfaction of the inventor, turned corners, went backward and forward, and ascended grades. He also built models of railroad turnouts, and other improvements, now in general use. He submitted to Gov. Clinton of New York a plan for building a railroad from Albany to Schenectady, which had received the approval of heavy capitalists, but yielding to the opinion that the time had not arrived for their adoption, abandoned his project. In 1826, he built a light draft steamer, with the wheel astern, which ascended the falls between Hartford and Springfield with perfect ease, thus commencing a new era in the history of Springfield, steam navigation having previously ended at Hartford. In 1828, the inventor, with a party of friends, made an excursion up the river to a distance of 150 miles. He was everywhere received by the inhabitants with enthusiasm. His boat, the "Vermont," was succeeded by another, the "Massachusetts," of larger tonnage, but drawing only eighteen inches of water. In 1830, he was employed to build a boat to ply between Pittsburg and Olean Point, on the

Alleghany, a distance 300 miles, the fall amounting in the whole to 600 feet, and the river in many places having a very rapid current. The boat was named the "Alleghany," and made her trip with 30 passengers and 25 tons of freight on board, penetrating solitudes in which the smoke of a steamer had never before been seen. Mr. Blanchard was on board, and by his invitation the celebrated Indian chief, Cornplanter, came on board, when the boat reached his village, with his whole family, and made an excursion up the river to his infinite delight, exclaiming, "Great! great! great! great power!" The success of the "Alleghany" demonstrated the practicability of navigating small and rapid rivers by steam, and this kind of boat is now in general use. But the most important of Mr. Blanchard's inventions is now to be noticed, viz., his machine for bending wood.

By the operation of this machine, ship timber of the largest size can be bent into any desired curve, without breaking its longitudinal fibres, while the pressure to which it is subjected increases its solidity. The timber is first steamed or softened in a chemical bath. It was this machine which had received the unqualified approbation of the United States government inspectors, which created an unparalleled sensation at Paris, obtained the unanimous approval of the jury, the first-class silver medal and the sale of the patent right for France for a very large sum. It was particularly appreciated in France, because there the natural ship-knees furnished by the forest had become entirely exhausted. The machine also has its important uses in manufacturing felloes of wheels, plough handles, picture frames, curved furniture, etc. It has been truly said that the advantages of this invention are beyond the powers of conception, and that it inaugurates a new era in shipbuilding. We have thus rapidly passed in review Mr. Blanchard's principal claims to honor and emolument, reserving no room for noting the various honorable testimonials he has received, or the various trials in the way of violation of his patents and plagiarisms from his inventions to which, in common with all distinguished inventors, he has been subjected. He is now in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, secured by his own genius.

MEN ARE WORTH SAVING.

"Who will show us any good?" is a question as old as human want, and there are few persons so lost to their own interest as not to desire good, if they can obtain it without too much sacrifice of ease, or too much self-denial. Prejudice and bigotry are so strong in some persons, that they would rather suffer severely than to be benefited by some system of treatment which they have not been taught to respect.

Men blunder, sometimes fatally, in the selection of pursuits for themselves or their sons; some are too proud to adopt such as are not particularly genteel; others would be glad to adopt just the right one, whatever sacrifice of pride or false ambition may be required.

Persons unite in marriage who are not con-

genial, and whose very mental natures make it impossible for them to agree. Many grope their way in darkness and error, slaves to habits which are sapping their very life, yet they do not *know* the cause of the decay which they are aware is going on within them. All these persons would be glad to amend, or be guided to the true way, if they knew "who would show them any good."

A fact will illustrate the subject :

In 1851, a gentleman from Baltimore called at our office for an examination, and took a full written description of character. We found him remarkable for nervous excitability, enthusiasm, intellectual activity, and a strong disposition to overwork the brain.

As a part of our physiological advice we told him he must hold up in his extraordinary mental labor, and above all quit the use of tobacco, which he indulged in an excessive degree, and to which he was slavishly addicted. He said his tobacco and coffee were his life, and that he could not think nor work without them. We assured him that he was deceived, and that like the cups of the drunkard, the very thing which he regarded as his antidote, was really his bane—that his nervous excitability was mainly caused by the tobacco; and that, although to abandon tobacco might cause him a very severe struggle for a week or two, yet, if he wished to live five years, and be good for anything, he must make the effort to throw off his vassalage to the habit. He left us, as many a hundred other men have done, with a full determination to put in practice the advice given.

We neither heard from nor saw the gentleman until April 21st, 1856, when he called at our office, as he said, to report to us his conversion from the habit of using tobacco, and his complete restoration to health.

He remarked, "I deem it due to you and your science to say that you found me at death's door, and by your earnest advice saved me from an untimely grave. I am now rugged, strong and happy, and was never more able to prosecute my business. My friends are really amazed at my improved health and appearance, yet they are hardly willing to concede such almost miraculous results to the mere refraining from the use of tobacco, and reforming in respect to excessive mental labor."

This gentleman occupies a very influential position in society, and also as a man of science. As an inventor, moreover, he is widely known. Feeling rejoiced at his own salvation, and anxious for the redemption of others from the thralldom of evil habit, he proclaims to all his friends the incalculable value of our Nathan-like preaching to him in our examination and description of character.

It is not every man who puts in practice the counsel he hears from the pulpit, or from a good mother's lips—nor do all who apply to us for examination, become reclaimed from their errors by means of our advice; yet the many hundreds that do reform are an encouragement to us to toil on for the human race, bearing with patience the sneers and reproaches of bigots and antiquated conservatives, who gravely affect to doubt

the utility of Phrenology, even though it be proved true as a science.

Many come to us "out of mere curiosity," to hear what we will say of them, who become converted to the truth of Phrenology and reformed by it, and ever after are its ardent advocates and firm supporters.

Phrenology is neither dead nor drooping, but is quietly, but surely, finding its way into pulpits, school-rooms and nurseries; not only in the palaces of learning, wealth and fashion, but in the log cabin of the hardy pioneer, towards the setting sun.

Thousands of facts relative to the value of Phrenological examinations, exist all over the country, which would be of great interest to our readers, and serve the cause of truth if we could gather them up. Will not our friends write out their experiences, and give us a brief history of the advantages which they have derived from these professional examinations and advice. Please send us the facts in a condensed form, and we will give them to our readers. The name and residence of contributors we wish to obtain, but these will not be published without the special consent of the writer. Nothing now is more wanted than *facts*, and we hope to receive thousands of communications with which to enrich the Journal. It is not *opinions*, but *FACTS* which we want.

ANNIVERSARY OF A WEDDING.

MARRIAGE is an institution which, more than all others, constitutes the foundation of society and of the church. It creates the true home, and sanctifies parentage. It exalts love from a mere animal impulse to connubial felicity—it is, in short, in the system of the affections what the sun is in the solar, the attracting power as well as the source of geniality and illumination. We may celebrate the anniversary of battles, of the evacuation by the enemy of conquered cities, yet with more than equal propriety and pleasure, may celebrate that more important epoch of life the marriage day. If this anniversary of marriage were remembered and celebrated by numbering the joys and trials of the past, and by renewed determinations to fulfil with new integrity the mutual duties arising from it, would not the sum of domestic joy be increased, by making us more appreciative of its blessings, and more aspiring for higher attainments for the future? We copy the following account of the anniversary of the wedding of the Rev. Dr. Cooley, from the *West-field News Letter*; and we do it with the greater pleasure, because we have been favored with the Doctor's acquaintance; have often listened to his preaching; have lectured in his parish, and feel acquainted with many of his parishioners, who have enjoyed his ministry for forty, fifty, and even sixty years. He was born and settled in the ministry where he now preaches, and the relation has existed without interruption or dissatisfaction, sixty-one years. He has buried nearly every man of his own generation, has welcomed at the baptismal font, to the school, and the church, an entirely new one; and he, and

his venerable companion, now stand alone as monuments of the past, ripe in good deeds, and rich in the love and reverence of all who know them.

Possessed of the most gentle disposition, Dr. Cooley has been for more than half a century the peace-maker of his parish. With none of the impulsiveness of Peter, which led him to supersede his duty, or run too fast, or too presumptuously, he has patiently obeyed the most endearing injunction ever given to that apostle, viz., "Feed my lambs."

When his calm and benevolent features shall be composed for his final resting place, and no longer beam with cordial encouragement for the poor and the doubting; when that fatherly voice has uttered its last kindly admonition, thousands who are unused to weep, will mingle their tears with those of the poor and the fatherless, whose best friend will have been garnered with the good. His proper epitaph would be,

"The good Minister of Jesus Christ."

"On Wednesday the 14th of May, the friends of Rev. T. M. Cooley, D.D., of East Granville, Mass., visited him at his own house, to congratulate him and his companion on being spared to each other for threescore years. It was remarked by a neighboring pastor, who briefly addressed the aged pair, and their children and children's children, that it was neither a wedding nor a funeral; that while in form and appearance it bore a striking resemblance to the former, it was admonitory of the latter. To have lived sixty years in one's native place, with the same wife, the pastor of the same church, gives us new ideas of permanent ministry.

"In reply, the Dr. remarked that though he and his wife were both born and brought up in the same town, it so happened they saw each other for the first time only a year and a half previous to their marriage. He had labored hard sixty years, and had accumulated sixty cents, though he had preserved the patrimony which they received from their parents. They have had ten children, five of whom are living.

"The following hymn, written by Mrs. Sigourney, was sung on the occasion :

'Three times twenty! Three times twenty!

How the years have passed away,
Since the wreath of young affection
Brighten'd on our bridal-day;
Like a shadow o'er the mountain,
Like a billow of the main;
Like a dream when one awaketh,
Tinted both with joy and pain.

Three times twenty! Three times twenty!

While the months their circle wave,
Smiling infants sprang around us,
Scions from our Tree of Love;
And with patriarchal pleasure
Still another race we view,
And in their unfulfilling promise
Seem to live and lives anew.

Three times twenty! Three times twenty!

Many a friend of earlier days,
To a higher sphere translated,
Swells the angel song of praise;
And the glorious hope we treasure,
Side by side with them to stand,
Whenso'er our Father's wisdom
Calls us to that Happy Land."

THE ART OF RISING IN LIFE.

BY AMOS DEAN, ESQ.

NUMBER I.

THE ART of rising in life; what are we to understand by it? It is the wise and judicious employment of all the elements of success in any particular profession, department or pursuit, subject to the performance of duties, and the occasional prosecution of other and higher aims.

The first great point which I wish to present for consideration is the choice of that profession, business, trade or calling, to the prosecution of which the principal energies of life are to be devoted.

This, it will readily be perceived, is a matter of no little consequence. On its proper selection depends much of the weal or woe of the individual through life.

Most young men in this country are compelled by the mandate of stern necessity to resort to some branch of industry to procure the means of subsistence. But, aside from that necessity, there are few inducements for remaining drones in the national hive, when everything around bears the impress of active and untiring movement. There is nothing pleasant in remaining idle amid the haunts of industry.

In this age and country everything is achieved by individual activity. No legal restraints fetter the transfers of property; and liberty of speaking, writing, and acting, is pushed to such extent as almost to degenerate into unbridled license. It requires but a single additional step to render the American citizen independent even of law.

This country differs from most others in three remarkable particulars: These are, 1. The removal of all restraints from the alienation of property; 2. The extension universally of the means and facilities for rising in life; and 3. The equal diffusion of knowledge in reference to the wise and judicious employment of such means and facilities. There is here at the commencement a perfect equality. The fact of birth confers no special privileges. No titles, honors, distinctions, cluster around the infant to erect between it and the race to which it belongs utterly impassable barriers. But although equality exists at birth, yet it does not long continue. Death finds the conditions of men extremely unequal. It is rather a misfortune than a privilege to have wealthy or illustrious parents. The parent in such cases is usually too much engrossed with business or a multiplicity of pursuits to admit of his superintending the education of his children, or the instilling into their young minds correct notions of things. Hence they are suffered to come up with whatever impressions or ideas they may chance to acquire, and these are often derived through such imperfect or false media, and are based upon such erroneous views of life and of things, as to render them of little value, in fact frequently worse than useless. The consequence is that they are but little prepared to act upon the stern realities that may present themselves at every step in life. They are generally objects of envy to those who have been born under less prosper-

ous circumstances; although in truth and in fact there is little in their condition to envy.

From the fact that they are never thrown upon their own resources, they have little opportunity of learning the necessity of directing their powers and energies into any department of effort; and are often but ill acquainted with the powers and energies actually possessed by them.

The condition annexed even to the knowledge of the functions of our corporeal powers is that we should use them. We must open the eye before we can know that we possess the sense of seeing, expand the nostril before we attain a like knowledge of that of smelling, and move the muscle before we are aware that we are in possession of the powers necessary to stir it from a state of repose. The same condition attaches to the knowledge of our mental powers and energies, and without actually using them we run the hazard of dying in ignorance of their possession.

There are also dangers attending the gratification of desires arising early in life. Where the object of every wish is supplied, and every want satisfied, the individual comes at last to regard as his inherent right what circumstances purely accidental had placed within his power. Hence he demands concessions which others are unwilling to make, and requires that to be performed upon principles of duty and right, which if conceded at all is claimed by others to be placed upon the ground of favor. He is thus preparing himself for collision with his fellow men, at every important step which he takes in life.

Habits of idleness which such are too apt to contract are never without their dangers. The internal promptings to some species of effort can never be suppressed by destroying all the motives that conduce to laudable exertion. The place of amusement will then become a substitute for the place of business, and the intoxicating cup for that mild and constant excitement which grows out of variety of pursuit and rivalries of life. Idleness in youth is laying almost a certain foundation for a dissipated manhood, a dishonored old age, an unregretted death, and a memory to which the highest privilege we can accord is the mercy of forgetfulness. Do the lessons of experience verify in this particular the deductions of reason?

With what kind of stuff was that vessel freighted that first neared the shores of New England? It was with a little band of Puritans who, from suffering all the hardships and persecutions of the Old World, were prepared to subdue the New. The sound of whose axe first disturbed the hitherto unbroken silence of the western wilderness, and whose ploughshare first upturned the deep soil of the far-distant prairie? Who have seen the earliest pioneers in the paths of improvement? Who have originated the new discovery, struck out the new invention, first carried life, activity and enterprise into every department of industry? Who carry with them a determination that difficulties cannot daunt, a resolution that dangers cannot lessen, an inflexibility of purpose that reverses cannot shake?

Whose voice is heard in the pulpit, at the bar, in the halls of legislation? The counting-houses and work-shops, and labor fields of the Bay State, and of the land of steady habits, and of the granite hills of New Hampshire, and of the green mountains of Vermont, must claim to be large stockholders in that raw material out of which man is made.

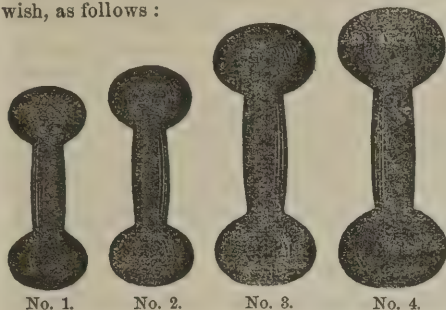
The success of the poverty-stricken, the hardy, and the persevering, should never furnish matter of surprise. It is in strict subjection to that same empire of cause and effect that embraces as well the phenomena of the intellectual and moral, as the physical world. It is those whose young spirits have grappled with adversity in its various forms; whose first efforts have been summoned forth at the call of want; with whom the plough, the spade, the hoe, the scythe, the implements of mechanic art, have been early familiars; whose frames have been knit together by the effect of labor; who have come up alone; whose habit has been to eat because they were hungry and to drink because they were thirsty; who have never stimulated their palled appetite by delicacies, or sought in the drunken revel the excitement craved by a morbid feeling, or the refuge from themselves which some are so desirous of finding; it is these who are and ever will continue to be, destined to become the master spirits of this world of ours. And it is right they should become so. The supremacy of that law which assigns to labor its unfailling reward is thus powerfully vindicated. Those fearful adversities that call forth all the energies of the youth to surmount them, become the mere sport of his manhood. And they prepare that manhood for great exploits. Had not Juno dispatched her serpents to destroy the infant Hercules in his cradle, we never should have seen the muscle of his manhood dealing the blow to the Nemean Lion.

One inference, I regret to perceive, from all this, too powerfully forces itself upon us. It is that one great difference between the sons of the poor and those of the rich and illustrious is, that the first learn and practice the art of rising, the last that of sinking, in life. This, however, is not a matter of necessity. The sons of the rich enjoy superior advantages if they would but profit by them. Occasionally instances are found of their doing so, and then they are very likely to become distinguished. They, therefore, as well as the poor, are interested in the inquiry as to the choice of a business, profession or calling to be followed through life, for they ought by no means to attempt living without one.

The laws and customs of civilized nations have always favored the early designation by individuals of particular pursuits, and the persevering adherence to them through life. The Athenians had a law that excused the son from the obligation of maintaining his parents in their old age, if they had neglected to have him brought up to an apprenticeship in some useful trade or occupation. In making choice of the profession or kind of business to be pursued through life, reference should be had to the qualities or powers, mental or corporeal, which that pursuit requires, and also to those possessed by the individual.

DUMB BELLS: INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEIR USE.

IN OUR May number we gave an article entitled "A word to Clerks and Merchants," in which we suggested the use of dumb bells as a means of exercise and development. We have obtained outline engravings of four sizes which we have on hand to supply to those who may wish, as follows :



It is a lamentable fact that thousands of students, artists, and clerks and tens of thousands of our women and girls, and nearly all the boys in cities, except rowdies, are dwarfed in size, and are becoming a prey to dyspepsia and nervous diseases, in consequence of a want of energetic, healthful exercise.

An erroneous public sentiment exists that work is disreputable; hence boys select light trades, clerkships, or one of the learned professions, which will enable them to avoid work with the muscles, and give them brain labor instead.

• Women, influenced by the same spirit, incline to seek sedentary employments if they must do anything as a means of support; but the wealthy and fashionable classes, and those who wish to be so regarded, feel that all labor that requires strength is ungentle, and of course they hire others to do the very things that would give them health to enjoy the luxuries which their wealth enables them to command. Besides, not a few think that stoutness, color in the face, and healthiness of appearance, indicate a lack of refinement as well as plebeian origin and habits, so they seek to be thin, pale, delicate and slender.

The result of all this is a diminution of vitality, and an almost universal prostration of physical health and vigor. To obviate consequences so destructive of health and life, it is of the first importance that something be done to arrest this alarming and increasing evil.

The vigorous use of dumb bells will be of vast service to those who have no other method of exercise.

No. 1, is the smallest pair in use, and is designed especially for children generally, and slender girls from twelve to fifteen years old.

No. 2, can be used by boys from twelve to fifteen; by robust girls of similar age; and by full-grown girls and women, who are not particularly strong.

No. 3, should be used by women who have in turn used the lighter ones, and become strong and muscular. They are, however, especially designed for young men from sixteen to twenty-five, or those whose weight is from one hundred

and ten to one hundred and forty pounds, and who are not very strong.

No. 4. This size is designed for robust men, from twenty years of age and upwards, and for those who, by using the lighter ones, have obtained hardness of muscle and power to endure a vigorous and laborious effort.

As our object is to furnish a cheap and healthful means of exercise to those who have narrow chests, feeble muscles, dyspeptic habits and general weakness, and who are dying by thousands every year for want of such exercise, we give our special attention to the lighter kinds of dumb bells, such as children, youth, women and men of slender organization and sedentary habits can use with profit.

Hitherto, dumb bells have been used mainly by the athletic, as a means of giving Herculean strength to already strong constitutions, and also as a test of strength among the strong; hence they have been made to weigh from twenty-five to fifty pounds to the pair. Some light, delicate, yet ambitious young men, feeling their own want of development, and seeing how strong and brawny some of their friends are, who use the very large dumb bells, have procured a heavy pair for themselves, and by using them energetically have overstrained and injured themselves, and finally quit using them in disgust.

Most persons think they must use heavy ones because strong men do; but in our view, comparatively light ones are decidedly the best. Then the motion can be free, rapid and spirited, and the mind can the more readily become interested and sympathize with the body in its exercise. A sprightly horse, if used in a light vehicle, at a high rate of speed, seems to

"Share with his lord the pleasure and the pride;"

but if the same horse were attached to a loaded dray and worked for a few weeks, he would look jaded and become heavy and spiritless in his motions and disposition. Let light and slender people use small dumb bells that they can wield with ease and rapidity, and then the exercise will not exhaust; but, while it furnishes an agreeable stimulus to the mind, will invite to healthy activity all the vital and muscular forces of the body.

No. 1, we sell at our offices for 50 cts. per pair; No. 2, at 62 cts. per pair, No. 3, at 75 cts.; and No. 4, at one dollar; and they can be sent by express to any part of the country. Persons ordering dumb bells will please specify the kind they wish by the numbers attached to the engravings.

In another article we intend to give some illustrations, showing different modes of using dumb bells, together with facts relating to the advantages derived from it.

MECHANICAL.—We have several subjects of a mechanical character on hand, some of which, with the illustrative engravings to accompany them, will, we think, command very general attention. Mechanism has come to be the great industrial interest of the world. We were hardly aware of its extent until we opened our Patent Agency, which has become a point of great attraction to inventors, and, we trust, a source of good to all.

GRAVEL, GROUT, OR CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

[*The Wisconsin Farmer* for May, published at Madison in that State, gives an interesting article on house building which we transfer to our columns. Anything which will aid, in any locality, the procuring of good and cheap homes should be hailed with pleasure by every lover of humanity.]

In relation to the above-mentioned kind of building, we would say that we have had considerable experience in it ourselves—having put up some half a dozen such buildings, of different dimensions, first and last, among which was a barn—34 by 40, and 18 feet high above the floor—built late last season.

We dug our sand and gravel out of the cellar, in abundance, notwithstanding we did not strike gravel until we had dug four feet deep—and the cellar was only a little wider than the barn floor. It took about 150 bushels of lime for the gravel portion of the wall; which, by the way, we set on a good stone foundation, sunk below the frost and laid up in lime mortar. We used the floor plank for curbing, and found them very stiff and good. We also made it a point to work our gravel mortar pretty thin, and in putting it in the moulds, spread it in layers of about three inches deep, into which we bedded thin quarry stones, as close and snug together as possible, making it thereby an almost entire solid stone wall. We were careful to have the mortar cover the stone, on the outsides so as to leave a smooth, even surface to the wall. To tie it lengthwise, and at the corners, we put in an occasional small fence rail; these we locked, or nailed together at the corners. That prevented cracks, which are a little apt to open over the windows and doors, or at the corners, if there is the least give to the foundation. It is an indispensable safeguard, as experience has fully taught us. Good bridge timbers must be put over all the windows and doors, as much as in brick or stone building; as the least give in any such place will make a crack. It is also important in making the mortar, to strain the lime through a box as carefully as in making plaster mortar; as any lumps that go into the wall will slake and crumble out a piece, if near the outside.

It is also a nice, particular job to place the curbing or moulds, and make them fast, so that they will not move when the mortar and stone are packed in. We have done it, and have seen it done in different ways; but, on the whole, prefer to set up temporary standards, outside and in, using the rafter or scantling timber for the purpose. These standards can be stay-lathed to their proper places, and strips nailed across occasionally, to stiffen them. Inside of these the plank can be slipped up and down at pleasure, and all the time kept in their proper places. It is well to put bits of shingle between the planks and the standards, which can be taken out and leave the planks loose, when necessary to raise them up.

We have said thus much in the way of items of our own experience and observations, in gravel or concrete building. They may appear

trifling to the new beginner, and hardly worth notice; but their value will be better appreciated before one gets a great way in a job of the kind. We will conclude by adding further, that our own experience has taught us to think well of this kind of building, when materials are convenient. We consider the great objection that has been raised against it in many quarters, has almost wholly arisen from the promulgation of the common error—that it was a kind of building that any common farmer could carry on and manage as well as a mason or an experienced builder. Now, this is a great mistake, and any body of common sense can see it. To build even a log house fit to be occupied, requires considerable practical skill and experience. How can a common farmer square the foundation of a building, or level it?—how can he carry up a corner true and plumb, without first learning how, and having tools to do it with? No more than an unpracticed hand can make a good boot or bureau, the first time. We repeat emphatically, that what is wanting in this kind of building, is a good skilful foreman. Common laborers can do all the work of compounding and putting up the wall, when shown how and constantly watched over, but not otherwise.

The fact that inexperienced, ignorant men have often been induced by the advice of mere theorists, or their own over-confidence, to undertake this kind of building, resulting, as might naturally be expected, in ungainly, crooked, whopper-jawed, and cracked walls, is no evidence whatever against the system, but only an evidence of the folly of men, in undertaking what they don't understand. We do not hesitate to say, and we believe we understand the subject pretty well, that under ordinary circumstances, and at the present prices of lumber, we can construct the walls of a building in this way, for about one-half the cost of common brick or stone work, and about two-thirds the cost of wooden walls.

The barn of which we speak has proved very warm and good during the past cold winter—the cellar not having frozen at all, whilst almost every house cellar in the State has frozen more or less. It will be equally cool and pleasant in the summer. Thus far there is not a crack in it, rather to our surprise, as some of it was put up so late in the fall as to have frozen before it was half dry. It is important to put up such walls early in the season, that they may get as dry and solid as possible before frost.

Our barn wall, above the foundation, of the size before stated, cost us from \$200 to \$250, including lime. To all appearance it is a great deal better than wood—needing no painting. We doubt not that it will grow harder and better from year to year, and long outlast its builder. It is a little rough in spots, owing to want of experience in the man who attended to a part of the work; but on the whole it is a creditable enough job, and a good *standing* argument in favor of gravel building. Anybody curious to inspect it, can do so by calling at our farm, four miles north-east of Madison, on the Portage and Columbus road, at the well-known and time-honored sign of '76.

Any one wishing to make further inquiries on the subject, is at liberty to do so, and we will answer in the next number of the FARMER.

IMPURITY OF SOCIETY.

THE REV. MR. MILBURN.

OUR Reporter has furnished an extract from his photographic notes of a discourse delivered by this popular speaker, a week ago, in the Central Methodist Church of this city. His subject was—"Purity." It was not what would be termed an "evangelical methodistic sermon," but a unique "*talk*," one, we opine, which will not soon be forgotten; for the principal topic of his discourse was one which is seldom, if ever, discussed from the sacred desk, owing, in a great degree, we think, to squeamish fastidiousness on the part of our clerical brethren, which is not a characteristic of a pure mind. It is well known that Mr. Milburn is more distinguished for intellectual and moral power, than for ranting enthusiasm or animality. He talks to his hearers as if they were MEN, not condemned criminals—recognizing the Divinity of manhood, and the latent power of virtuous principles, he appeals to the judgment and conscience of his hearers, rather than to the animal and baser elements. His success and popularity is the result of appealing to MIND in its higher development, rather than to perverted and diseased physical organisms.

Mr. Milburn's style is peculiarly his own. Endowed by nature with boldness and originality of thought, and owing to the calamity which befel him in early youth, necessarily compelled to commune with the inner world, he strangely blends the metaphysical with the practical,—the experiences and privations of wilderness life with the cultivation and discipline which an intimate acquaintance with literature and civilized society has afforded.

But we are digressing. The gentleman, in his remarks, deprecated the spread of obscene books, and the sickly condition of society. Speaking of gossip, and the morbid anxiety of our female friends to peruse reports of divorce suits, etcetera,—members of churches included—he said: "Suppose every man and woman before me, to consent verbally, and after a formal fashion, accepts the dicta, that Christianity does require holiness of heart and life, yet it is a dicta which we seem hardly to believe, if we take our life and conversation as the test and standard of our belief. I find upon every hand the presence of corruption, contamination, and pollution. I find it not only in the 'world,' as it is called; among the fashionable and unfashionable; among the high and low; among the illiterate and obscure; but among the illustrious and renowned. I find it entering the church, and characterizing the membership of Christian churches, and also the sanctity and privacy of domestic life. Take as an illustration in the matter of words, and words may be taken as a test of the character of the heart. Selden has said, 'that the libels and pasquinades which are floating in all seasons of tumult and commotion, are as straws which indicate the direction in which the wind sets.' And so is it with our light and

trifling words—they indicate the currents of the atmosphere in which the heart is moving. *Double entendre* is considered a brilliant specimen of wit in good society. It is tolerable by the usages of conventionalism for a woman to say a vulgar and indecent thing by implication; to give the hint, excite the thought, awaken the imagination, and kindle the fancy with this sort of taint, with this kind of marsh fire. In the midst of the darkness of conventional society to kindle the brilliancy of these fire-flies, is accepted as a token of brilliancy of wit, and the woman and her words are laughed at, and she is admired as a brilliant ornament of society. Is my charge true that impurity is accepted and fraternized with in what is called the best circles of society? But I made a stronger charge than this, namely, that you find this to be the case not only in what is called 'good worldly society,' but in the circles of church membership, and in the membership not of any one church, but in *all* of the churches, whether its creed be denounced as latitudinarianism, or whether it be at the utmost bounds of orthodoxy.

When I think of the amount of gossip and of scandal, the retail business which is transacted in personal and domestic news, in nominal and really religious society, *I shudder and quake with exceeding fear!* What is for the most part the staple of this gossip? what is the chief material of this scandal? what is the carrion which collects these vultures of evil in crowds and factions, and whereupon they feast as upon richest dainties? If there be anything ugly, dirty, or filthy in the neighborhood, how is it brooded, whispered, and tattled by mothers of children, wives of husbands, and the sisters of men. You call this purity! Is this chastity of thought? Is this virginity of imagination? Is this delicacy of taste? Is this the hallowed employment of the tongue? Does this indicate a clean and single eye, a holy and devoted heart? No, no; but the clearest exhibition of the pruriency of the curiosity of community, the fearful aggravated itch, (almost taint it might be called without vulgarity,) the terrible desire to get at all sorts of personal and family details, and all matters of misunderstanding, dislocations, separations, and divorce trials. See in the newspapers which come into our families, and which lie upon the breakfast tables around which your wife and daughters assemble; see in the prints which are called respectable in this city, and that have the largest family circulation, (I believe there are a few honorable exceptions, but they are the exceptions and not the rule); see if there be a foul and unholy case in one of our judicial tribunals; see how the reporters are there early and late, and word for word of the disgusting disclosure is put down. This is the table meat upon which your families are to grow. Is it because the editors and reporters would voluntarily, and of their own free will, pander to these depraved appetites and desires? If there were no demand there would be no supply. If our heads of families protested, a stop would be put to the thing; if men and women came out and uttered a protest firmly, vehemently, and uncompromisingly, against each publication of such miserably worse than trash, I fancy there would be a revolution in that matter of reporting before long.

PHRENOLOGY FOR THE MILLION.

NO. II.

ANOTHER leading doctrine of Phrenology is, that the size of the brain in general, as well as that of each of the organs, is the measure of mental strength. Of course other conditions must be equal, such as age, state of health, quality of organization or temperament, exercise and education.

This law holds in respect to all things in the material universe. We always measure the strength of iron, wood, rope, or other material, by its size. It would not do, however, to compare hickory with chestnut wood, nor wood with iron, nor a silk thread with one made of wool. If we were to make a cart-wheel, and put in alternate pieces of oak and chestnut timber of equal size, we know that every piece made of chestnut timber would break down the very first time it was heavily loaded.

This principle applies with equal force in respect to muscle. Horses of similar breed we match according to size, and men are estimated as to their strength by the same rule. If we select, indiscriminately, fifty men of large size, and fifty who are of medium size, the large men will possess the greater amount of physical power. Size of brain, as a measure of strength, is no exception to this rule. If the health be good, the quality of the organization fine, the body large enough to supply all needed vital support, and the brain large, we look for strength, clearness, and force of mind. This being true of the whole brain, is true also of each of the organs: hence, when we find one organ large and another small, we infer their relative strength by the size of the organs respectively.

A large and healthy body is very important to the support of the brain; nor can we expect as much from a large brain connected with a small and slender body, as from a head of medium size, when well sustained and supplied with nourishment by a large body. A man may do a vast amount of mental labor with a brain of average size, provided he has the bulk, health and vigor of body sufficient to keep his brain hard at work without exhaustion.

Thomas H. Benton was thirty years in the Senate, and among strong and laborious men he was one of the most laborious and successful; yet so strong and healthy was he in body, that he was able to keep his brain, which is not very large, in such vigorous action that few men could surpass him in the amount of labor accomplished. Other men could make a single effort beyond his power to reach; but he could delve on in his practical track, gathering facts and classifying his knowledge for application to every-day life, and thus do an amount of labor far beyond the capacity of most men, even of those who were his superiors in an occasional effort of logic, of imagination, or originality. He was, therefore, a great man on account of his strength, endurance, memory, knowledge, and common sense—not for invention, originality, or logical ability. He was more like a stream fed by springs, which never fails, though never swelling highly, than like a stream which sometimes overflows its banks, and at other times almost disappears.

When we compare the brains of different birds and quadrupeds we find mental sagacity in proportion to the size of the brain, and its relation to the size of the body. The fox has four times as much brain as the woodchuck or ground hog, while their bodies are nearly of equal size; and all know the vast difference between their respective mental capacity. The brain of the turkey is one-third less in absolute size than that of the crow, whose body is not one-fourth as large, and the stupidity of the former and the sagacity of the latter are proverbial. We have the skull of a bald eagle, the cerebral capacity of which is more than double that of the goose, which is twice as large in body as the eagle. We have measured the cerebral cavity of the skull of a horse, which weighed fourteen hundred pounds, and found it to contain one pint. The skull of a common-sized man contains about four pints, while his body weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, which fact indicates that man has more than thirty-seven times as much brain as the horse, in proportion to the weight of the body.

Those men who have gained distinction in the learned professions, in

great civil or moral reformations, or taken the lead of their cotemporaries in mechanism, art, trade or war, have had heads of larger size than most others.

If we look into a legislative body, into a convention of clergymen, teachers, or politicians, we find larger heads than the average of persons who have not made sufficient mark in society to indicate their capacity to be representative and leading men. If we turn our attention to mechanics, we find the leaders and superintendents more largely endowed with brain than those who occupy subordinate positions. The same is true in respect to men who rise from obscurity, overcoming obstructions of all sorts, and finally standing forth in victory in various fields of enterprise. Perhaps in no relation in life is this doctrine more clearly apparent than among those who take rank as vigorous thinkers and effective public speakers. Among these, as eminent examples, may be named Webster, Clay, Silas Wright, Preston, Bascom, and Sumner.

This fact is of such universal recognition, that whenever a person of active temperament and a large-sized head appears in a community as a stranger, he is at once regarded as a man of mental power, and the doctrine in question is thus practically endorsed by the observation and intuition of mankind.

This truth is still further elucidated by a reference to the heads of the different nations of the earth. The European or Caucasian head is much larger than those of the Hindoo, the Chinese, the New Hollander, the African, or the Peruvian Indian. The subjugation of millions of Hindoos by fifty thousand Englishmen, the British conquests in China, and that of a handful of Spaniards over a whole nation of Peruvians, and similar triumphs in Mexico, the enslavement of the African by the English, French, and Spanish in the West Indies and America, are facts pointing significantly to the great principle that large heads are more powerful than small ones, and that those nations which have comparatively small heads are easily conquered and governed by those having a more favorable endowment of brain.

If we inquire relative to the Indian tribes of North America we find that those which were easily conquered by the colonists had heads of moderate size, with diminutive intellectual developments, while those who have struggled to the death to protect their homes and hunting-grounds, had large heads, and vigorous, well-developed bodies to support them.

In the civilized state, especially under aristocratic governments, education, family, succession, and other circumstances, often place third-rate persons in power, and elevate them to conspicuous positions; but when a Hampden, a Cromwell, a Milton, a Skakspere, or a Napoleon start from obscurity, and entrance the world by their muse, or startle it by their genius and power, such men will be found to have not only large heads, but those fine and powerful elements of body that favor greatness.

In the savage state, particularly among the Aborigines of North America, personal prowess and success in war are necessary to distinction; hence, the chiefs have much larger heads than the people of their tribes generally. Osceola, Red Jacket, Black Hawk, and Big Thunder, are examples. And we have observed, by an examination of their skulls or busts taken from life, that these chiefs had not only larger heads, as a whole, but they were much more favorably developed in the forehead, or intellectual region, which gave them superior planning talent. This, joined with their force of character, raised them above their fellows.

Nations having no system of legislation, no constitutions, and no legal aristocracy, primordial classes, or other artificial distinction, but where all stand on a level at the start, and each rises only according to his native energy and talent—with such a people there is developed a true, a natural aristocracy, viz., "government by the best." Thus, the wild Indian tribes have for rulers MEN, in the full sense of the word, with bone, and brawn, and brain. With them no third-rate lawyer or knavish politician slips into elevated stations through the alembic of "regular nominations," and base wire-pulling and party drill; nor do they succeed to power, with neither brains nor ability, from some imbecile, half-demented royal family.



PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE Democratic candidate for the Presidency, whose portrait we present above, is a man of tall and portly dimensions, and robust constitution. He is quiet and unobtrusive in manners, mild and conservative in disposition, and in all the relations of life, gentlemanly.

He is said to be sixty-five years of age, and though his head is of snowy whiteness he seems to bear his age remarkably well. He has never been married. His vital temperament is predominant, and all the elements of health and longevity are very apparent. He is not a man of intensity and enthusiasm like Jackson and Clay, but is cool, self-possessed, careful, non-committal, and prudent, like Van Buren; more disposed to go with circumstances than to step forth and control and mould them on the basis of his own will. Hence he acts in concert with his partisans rather than assumes a bold, dicta-

torial position, and is more popular as a friend and associate than looked up to as a leader.

He was born in the county of Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, of comparatively humble, but honest and industrious parents. Though his parents were able to give him a good classical and academical education, he may be called the architect of his own fortunes. After completing his school education he studied law in Lancaster County, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1814 and 1815, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in succeeding years rose to a high rank among the eminent lawyers which Pennsylvania could boast.

In early times Mr. Buchanan acted with what was called the Federal party, was twice elected to his State Legislature, and three times to Congress as such, and continued to adhere to that party until 1826. After 1828, old party lines having been somewhat effaced, he was ranked as a Jacksonian, and from that time to

the present has adhered steadily to the Democratic party. He was first elected to Congress in 1820, and was continued a member for ten years successively, and retired in 1831. General Jackson soon after tendered him the mission to Russia, which he accepted and filled with ability. Among other services, he negotiated the first important commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, which secured to our commerce the Russian ports in the Baltic and Black Seas.

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature made him their candidate for United States Senator, and elected him. He was twice re-elected to the Senate, and remained in that body until his resignation in March, 1845, when he accepted from President Polk the first seat in his cabinet as Secretary of State.

At the close of the Polk administration he retired again to his home in Pennsylvania, but continued to take an active interest in the political events and questions of the times.

On the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan was selected to fill the leading foreign mission—that to the Court of St. James.

His name for several years has been spoken of in connection with the Presidency; indeed, he had been a prominent candidate before two national conventions. These circumstances made it probable he would be put in nomination at the next canvass, and accordingly he returned to the United States about the first of May last, and at the Cincinnati Convention received the nomination.

The partisans of Mr. Buchanan will be likely to magnify his virtues and talents, while his opponents will incline to depreciate both. It is no part of our business to do either in respect to any of the candidates who are or may be nominated. In our next number we intend to publish portraits and biographies of the other Presidential Candidates, as it is expected the nominations will have been made.

The brain of Mr. Buchanan is massive, but principally developed in the frontal and upper parts. Hence, he is thoughtful, reflective and logical in intellect; elevated, dignified and respectful in feelings. He appears not to be very strongly developed in the organs which give severity, energy and courage—hence he is inclined to live peaceably, and perhaps too anxious to avoid strife. Thus he will show, under ordinary circumstances, too much conservatism, considering the amount of intellect he has to plan a course of action. If he had more Combativeness and Destructiveness to give him Executiveness, and less of Cautiousness, Secretiveness, and Approbativeness, which makes him wary, doubtful, and reserved, we think it would improve his character, and render him a more effective orator, and a bolder and more influential statesman.

His Self-esteem is not large enough to give him a bold and commanding disposition; a tendency to lead off and control the public will. In his intercourse with the world he is too conciliatory, and disposed to move with rather than stem the current.

THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

ITS OBJECTS.

THIS JOURNAL aims to explain man's nature, MENTALLY and PHYSICALLY; to point out the true mode of educating, harmoniously, ALL HIS FACULTIES; thus opening to his aspirations the broadest field of action and the highest aims for good.

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TEACHERS will learn a new, but simple method of drawing out and cultivating the intellect and regulating the dispositions of their pupils.

THE MOTHER will find in this JOURNAL words of hope and wisdom, to lighten her cares, and guide to the best means of forming the character and preserving the morals of her children.

MERCHANTS will be taught how to select wisely, manage judiciously, and educate properly, their clerks.

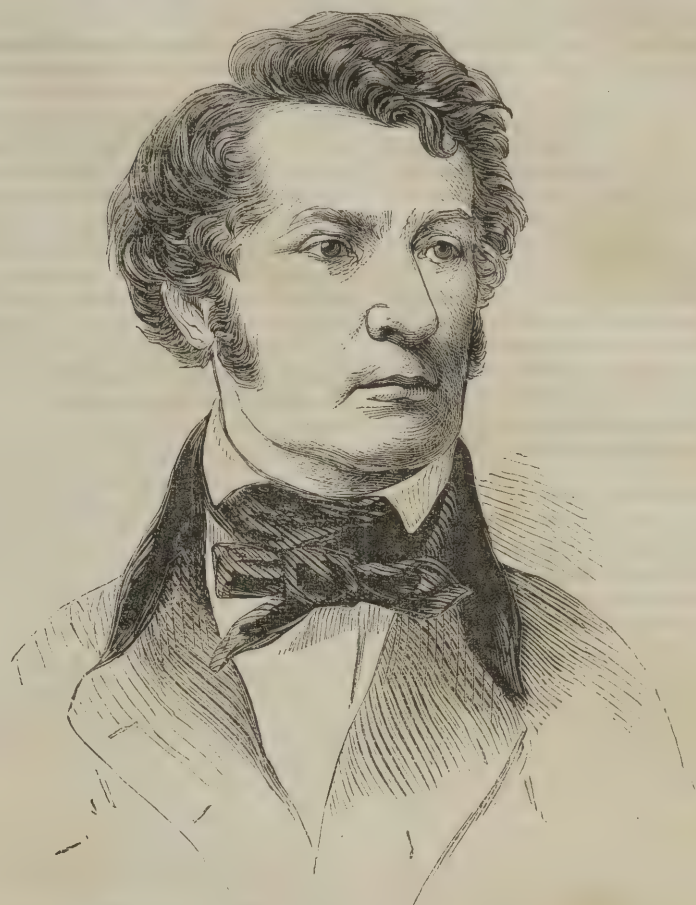
MECHANICS may herein learn how to choose and train Apprentices for their own particular trades;

CLERGYMEN how to address HUMAN NATURE *as it is*—so as best to awaken its sympathies and guide its forces to virtue and happiness; and,

EVERY ONE, how to STUDY CHARACTER, select friends, business partners, connubial companions, and general associates; but, above all, HOW TO TRAIN ONE'S OWN CAPABILITIES, in the BEST POSSIBLE WAY to secure personal development, the highest degree of SELF-IMPROVEMENT, and to diffuse these great blessings among others.

THE JOURNAL will be *profusely illustrated* with PORTRAITS of the great, the good and the vicious; engravings of useful inventions; specimens from the animal kingdom; illustrations of Natural Science, Architecture, Fruits, &c., so that the FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, MINISTER, PARENT, TEACHER and SCHOLAR, shall find in the JOURNAL not only substantial knowledge, but useful information and rich intellectual entertainment.

FOR TERMS, see Prospectus.



PORTRAIT OF CHARLES SUMNER.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. SUMNER.

CHARLES SUMNER, the distinguished Massachusetts Senator, was born in Boston, January 6th, 1811, and is now forty-five years of age, and in the full vigor of ripened manhood. He is a man of commanding presence, with a tall, athletic figure and dignified bearing, which would awaken attention and command respect in any assembly of distinguished men anywhere.

With all his dignity and firmness, he blends a frankness and urbanity of manner which inspires admiration and wins the affections.

The qualities of the man are indicated by those of his ancestry, some account of whom we compile from various sources. The grandfather of Senator Sumner, Major Job Sumner, was a native of Milton, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard College in 1774, but when, after the battle of Lexington, the students were dispersed and the college edifice was converted into barracks, he joined the Continental army, in which he continued until peace was declared. He was second in command of the American troops who took possession of New York on its evacuation by the British, November 25, 1783, and was also second in command of the battalion of light infantry which rendered to General Washington the last respects of the Revolutionary army, when, on the 4th of December, 1783, at Francis's Tavern, New

York city, he took leave of his brother-officers and comrades in arms.

Major Sumner died on the 16th of September, 1789, and was buried, with military honors, in St. Paul's churchyard, New York city. Alexander Hamilton was one of the pall-bearers at his funeral. Major Sumner's tomb is inscribed as follows:

"This tomb contains the remains of Major Job Sumner, of the Massachusetts line of the army of the Revolution: who, having supported an unblemished character through life, as the soldier, citizen and friend, died in this city, after a short illness, universally regretted by his acquaintance, on the 18th day of September, 1787, aged 35 years.

Charles Pinckney Sumner was the only son of the foregoing, and the father of the present Senator from Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard College with distinguished honor in 1796, and studied law under the guidance of the Hon. Josiah Quincy; and though he never rose to extensive practice, he acquired a reputation for the accuracy and extent of his legal lore. He early attached himself to the democratic party, and was, throughout, a firm and consistent advocate of its principles,

He served for many years as sheriff of the county of Suffolk. Through life he was characterized by the ripeness of his scholarship, his integrity, and the ease and grace of his deport-

ment. He was often styled the 'best-mannered man in Boston.' His memory will be venerated in his descendants as long as eloquence, literature, science and moral purity are esteemed among men.

Charles Sumner received his early education at the Boston Latin School, was graduated with brilliant reputation at Harvard University in the year 1830, and soon after commenced his professional studies at the Law School in Cambridge. He was a favorite pupil of the late Justice Story, and, at his instance, was appointed editor of *The American Jurist*. Admitted to the Boston bar in 1834, he was at once recognized as a young man of rare legal erudition, of singular devotion to study, and of elegant classical attainments. He became reporter to the United States Circuit Court soon after commencing practice, and three volumes of reports attest his assiduity and legal acumen in that office. During the absence of Professors Greenleaf and Story he lectured, at the request of the Faculty, for three successive winters, to the classes in the Cambridge Law School. He won golden opinions from the students who enjoyed his instructions, and enlarged the basis of his professional reputation.

Deciding to devote some years to the study of European institutions, he sailed for England in 1837. He was speedily introduced to the best circles of society, was received with marked distinction by the members of the bar and the bench, and was admitted to a degree of familiar intercourse with the highest intellectual classes, at that time rarely enjoyed by private gentlemen from this country. While residing in Paris, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Gen. Cass, then United States Minister at the French Court, and, at his request, prepared a defence of the American claim to the north-eastern boundary. This able argument was republished in the American journals. He remained abroad for three years, and, upon his return, again occupied the chair as lecturer at the Cambridge Law School, and after the death of Justice Story in 1845, was unanimously pointed out by public opinion as his successor. He was disinclined, however, to the office, and accordingly the appointment was not made.

Though decided in his political opinions, Mr. Sumner abstained from all active participation in the politics of the day, until the movement for the annexation of Texas. Although his tastes and habits were averse to public office, he consented to become a candidate for the United States Senate as successor to Daniel Webster, and was elected to that post by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851.

Since that time his career has been well known to the country, and it has been as honorable as it is conspicuous. Distinguished for the soundness and moderation of his political doctrines, for the fervor and brilliancy of his eloquence, for his varied accomplishments in literature, for the sunny warmth and kindness of his disposition, and the genial courtesy of his manners, he has won the friendship and admiration even of his political antagonists; and as his private life is without spot or blemish, in his personal relations he is probably without an enemy.

PREMONITIONS OF DEATH.

THE first symptom of approaching death with some, is the strong presentiment that they are about to die.

Ozanam, the mathematician, while in apparent health, rejected pupils from the feeling that he was on the eve of resting from his labors; and he expired soon after of an apoplectic stroke.

Fletcher, the divine, had a dream which shadowed out his impending dissolution, and believing it to be the merciful warning of Heaven, he sent for a sculptor and ordered his tomb. "Begin your work forthwith," he said, at parting, "there is no time to lose." And unless the artist had obeyed the admonition, death would have proved the quicker workman of the two.

Mozart wrote his requiem under the conviction that the monument he was raising to his genius would, by the power of association, prove a universal monument to his remains. When life was fleeting very fast he called for the score, and musing over it, said, "Did I not tell you truly, that it was for myself that I composed this death chant?"

Another great artist, in a different department, convinced that his hand was about to lose its cunning, chose a subject emblematical of the coming event. His friends inquired the nature of his next design, and Hogarth replied, "The end of all things." "In that case," rejoined one of the number, "there will be an end of the painter." What was uttered in jest, he answered in earnest, with a solemn look and a heavy sigh: "There will," he said, "and the sooner my work is done the better." He commenced next day, labored upon it with unremitting diligence, and when he had given it the last touch, seized his pallet, broke it in pieces, and said, "I have finished." The print was published in March, under the title of "Finis;" and in October the curious eyes which saw the manners in the face, were closed in the dust. Our ancestors, who were prone to look in the air for causes which were to be found upon earth, attributed these intimations to various supernatural agencies.

John Hunter has solved the mystery, if mystery it can be called, in a single sentence. "We sometimes," he says, "feel within ourselves that we shall not live, for the living powers become weak, and the nerves communicate the intelligence to the brain."

His own case has often been quoted among the marvels of which he afforded the rational explanation. He intimated, on leaving home, that if a discussion which awaited him at the hospital took an angry turn, it would prove his death. A colleague gave him the lie; the coarse word verified the prophecy, and he expired almost immediately in an adjoining room. There was everything to lament in the circumstance, but nothing at which to wonder, except that any individual could show such disrespect to the great genius, a single year of whose existence was worth the united lives of his opponents. Hunter, in uttering the prediction, had only to take counsel in his own experience, without the intervention of invisible spirits. He had long labored under a disease of the heart, and he felt the dis-

order had reached the point at which any sharp agitation would bring on the crisis.

A memorable instance of the weakness which accompanies the greatness of man, when an abusive appellation could extinguish one of the brightest lights that ever illumined science. No discoverer has left more varied titles to fame, and none has given more abundant evidence that he would have added to the number the longer he lived; for his mind teemed with original ideas, and as fast as one crop was cleared away another sprang up.

Circumstances which at another time would excite no attention, are accepted for an omen when health is failing. The order for the requiem with Mozart, the dream with Fletcher, turned the current of their thoughts to the grave. The death of a cotemporary, which raises no fears in the young and vigorous, is often regarded by the old and feeble as a summons to themselves.

Foote, prior to his departure for the continent, stood contemplating the picture of a brother author, and exclaimed, his eyes full of tears, "Poor Weston!" In the same dejected tone he added, after a pause, "Soon others shall say, 'Poor Foote!'" and, to the surprise of his friends, a few days proved the justice of his prognostication. The expectation of the event has a share in producing it; for a slight shock completes the destruction of prostrate energies. Many an idle belief, in superstitious times, lent a stimulus to disease, and pushed into the grave those who happened to be trembling on the brink.

The case of Wolsey was singular. The morning before he died he asked Cavendish the hour, and was answered, past eight. "Eight of the clock!" replied Wolsey, "that cannot be—eight of the clock—nay, nay, it cannot be eight of the clock, for by eight of the clock shall you lose your master." The day he miscalculated; the hour came true. On the following morning, as the clock struck eight, his troubled spirit passed from life. Cavendish and the bystanders thought he must have had a revelation of the time of his death; and from the way in which the fact had taken possession of his mind, we suspect that he relied on astrological prediction, which had the credit of a revelation in his own esteem.

Persons in health have died from the expectation of dying. It was once common for those who perished by violence, to summon their destroyers to appear within a stated time before the tribunal of their God; and we have many perfectly-attested instances in which, through fear and remorse, the perpetrators withered under the curse, and died. Pestilence does not kill with the rapidity of terror.

The profligate abbess of a convent, the Princess Gonzaga of Cleves, and Guise, the profligate archbishop of Rheims, took it into their heads, for a jest, to visit one of the nuns by night, and exhort her as a person who was visibly dying. While in the performance of their heartless scheme, they whispered to each other, "She is just departing!" She departed in earnest. Her vigor instead of detecting the trick, sank beneath the alarm; and the profane pair discovered in the midst of their sport, that they were making merry with a corpse.

A condemned criminal was handed over to some French physicians, who, to try the effects of imagination, told him it was intended to despatch him by bleeding, the easiest method known to their art. Covering his face with a cloth, they pinched him to counterfeit the prick of a lancet, placing his feet in a bath, as if to encourage the stream, and conversed together on the tragic symptoms supposed to arise. Without the loss of a drop of blood, his spirit died within him from the mental impression; and when the veil was raised, he had ceased to live.

The brave and chivalrous General De Kalb, who fell in the battle at Camden, at the eve of that memorable engagement, told his brother officers that he felt, for the first time, that his hour was come; and making his last request, rode into the battle, and soon received the fatal bullet that brought his towering form to the earth.

The gallant General Pike, the night before the storming of the British fortress at York, Canada, in the war of 1812, made his preparations for death, and wrote a letter, giving directions for the future education, &c., of his beloved daughter; under the avowed impression that he would not survive the expected battle: though, as commanding officer, he was not necessarily exposed to danger. The battle came, the fortress was blown up by the threatening foe, and a small stone, thrown to the distance of a quarter of a mile, struck Pike, who was sitting on a stump, apparently out of the way of all harm, and caused his immediate death.

Our lamented Ransom, as we are informed by an officer of his regiment who fought by his side, the night previous to the battle of Chapultepec, talked of home and family, and the melancholy thought of falling so far away from them in a strange land, in a manner which convinced all that he had been seized with an overpowering presentiment of his approaching fall.—*Phrenetic Journal*.

INFLUENCE OF BUSINESS ON CHARACTER.

It is a true proverb that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and it might be said, with almost equal truth, that he may be known by the *business he follows*. In some sense a man partakes of the quality of that by which he is surrounded.

He who lives among the dizzy crags where eagles build their nests, and the raging elements do battle, becomes almost as wild, imperious and free as that brave mountain bird, or as the howling storms that rock his cabin. But while he becomes strong and liberty-loving, he acquires a sternness and severity of character which is intolerant, and often bigoted, and lacking in geniality, and those amiable social qualities which give sweetness and polish to life.

On the broad, rich Savannahs of the mighty West, character is "let out a link." A few years residence there by one of our hardy mountaineers serves to change the tone of thought and feeling, and he becomes, not less strong in purpose, vehemence in will and bold in action, but he is warmer

in his sympathies, more generous in his spirit, more tolerant of others, more disposed to indulge in genial hospitality, and more given to the pleasures of sense. On the cold, rock-ribbed mountains he was obliged to grin at storms and contend with the wintry blasts seven months in the twelve, and during his short summer he was compelled to struggle with a sterile soil, in order to coax, or force from it a straightened maintenance. Now calmer skies smile upon him; a generous soil bursts forth with such opulence of products as to make him feel that Plenty has chosen him for a favorite, and emptied her horn in his lap. Under such influences how the rugged nature becomes malleable; the spirit of largeness and liberality unlocks his affections and sympathies; his imagination begins to glow, and he feels rich, loving and generous. He can afford to be liberal. Once he could not; and when he was called penurious and stingy, his noble nature was wronged. The charge should have been preferred against the surly skies, the bony, barren-soil, and the Siberian winters.

But the hardy mountaineer when transplanted upon a level surface, and a mellow soil where little labor is needed, and where the streams so lazily creep as scarce to indicate their course, is apt to lose his vigor and decline towards a dreamy sensuality.

A man who follows a business that is large and hazardous, and which requires force and courage, soon becomes stiffened in his disposition, and mandatory in his manners. He who makes or deals in small and delicate articles, is apt to become comparatively effeminate, soft in manner, narrow in his views, and inefficient in spirit.

The reason of all this is very plain. To struggle with the surging ocean; to cultivate the rugged mountain; to quarry rocks; to fell the gigantic forest; requires the earnest and continued exercise of the sterner elements of man's nature, both mental and physical; while, on the other hand, to follow a light and ornamental avocation, does not call out these qualities, but awakens and employs those which give taste, method, polish and refinement.

He who looks to nature for his support, is likely to be more frank and honest than he who trusts to the treacherous chances of trade. He who bears himself above the temptations and turmoils of life, and maintains his integrity through the sharpest conflicts of selfishness, evinces a courage and a loyalty to truth, duty and real manliness, that is above all praise. A cotemporary well observes:—

The life of a man of business gives his character a pretty hard trial. Not only does it exercise his sagacity and prudence, but it puts his integrity to the severest test. He is surrounded by the selfishness of trade; he sees men profit by cunning and fraud, and he is tempted to try his skill in artifice and deception. Every day his honesty is tried in some way. He is thrown back upon his inward principle, and if his heart is hollow and deceitful, he will be sure to show it. And that man has reason to thank God who has gone through a long course of business, through times of wild speculation and general bankruptcy, and goes down to the grave with the

never-shaken consciousness of being an honest man. He who can see others making money by false representations, and never stoop to these tricks of trade, is fitting his own pure mind for a world that is more worthy of him.

And yet a man cannot wholly escape these temptations. To do that he must needs go out of the world, or retire into solitude. He might indeed avoid all danger by shutting himself up within the walls of a convent, to pass a life of outward sanctity and lazy contemplation. But the piety that is nursed in cloisters is of a sickly growth, compared with that which maintains integrity amid strong inducements to evil. It is not the will of God that we should retire apart to keep from contamination. Not in deserts, but in cities; not in the hermit's cell, but among men, sharing the common lot, meeting temptation as it comes, are we to form our character for eternity.

Men ought to rejoice in rigid discipline, whenever assailed by temptation, as opportunity is given to conquer themselves, and so to become noble beings. The most heroic virtues of the human character are brought out in this struggle with inborn selfishness, and with the cowardly example of the world. Men of brave hearts ought to welcome the conflicts and buffetings of life. Every victory they gain will make them stronger, as the tempest which rocks and tears the mountain oak causes it to strike its roots down deeper in the earth, and to lift higher its majestic arms towards heaven.

SKEPTICISM.

THE skepticism of many persons relative to the truth of Phrenology, in the face of the most convincing evidence, is frequently as amusing as it is absurd.

One is often tempted to turn away with disgust from a person who will condemn a subject of which he has no knowledge; yet it is often the case that very intelligent and candid persons are led away by the sophistry of some bigot who fears to admit new scientific truth, lest it should conflict with his long-cherished views.

A few years since, a phrenological friend called on me at a time when an unbeliever, of rough manners, was present; the phrenologist being attacked by him, replied in the following equally abrupt manner:

"I will tell you one thing, and I will not put my hand on your head. Your wife is always scolding you because you leave your hat in the closet and your boots in the middle of the room; your cane, and everything else, just where it should not be!"

The skeptic replied, "Well, I know I am naturally careless!"

My skeptical friend was a philosopher, and knowing that it was so natural for him to be careless, he felt that it was no proof of the truth of phrenology to discover it in him!

A lady came to the office of Fowlers, Wells & Co., in Boston, for an examination, in company with several other persons. The professor remarked that her Combateness was large and very active; that she had a sharp, quick temper,

and was prone to disputation, &c. Here he was interrupted by the lady herself, who turned round and declared he was mistaken, that she was not at all disposed to dispute, and that she only wished she had more combativeness that she might give people their due!

The sudden explosion among her friends which followed this retort, showed how much easier it is to judge correctly the character of others than of ourselves.

A man called at this office a few days since, and asked for an examination, but said he had not much faith in the science. During the examination he often interrupted me by acknowledging the truth of what was said of him, and by relating anecdotes in illustrations of it, and although the examination was long and minute, he disputed no one point, and yet he went away without being convinced of the truth of phrenology.

A gentleman of intelligence on many subjects, but who is deplorably ignorant on this, said to me the other day that — is not much of a place for phrenology, for the inhabitants know too much! Know too much!! Is it then the tendency of knowledge to make its possessor feel that he knows enough already? Is it not usual with men of the most extensive information to feel their ignorance most? It was a characteristic remark of the great astronomer, after having spent his life in the pursuit of knowledge, that he had merely picked up here a pebble, and there a pretty shell, on the vast shore of infinite expanse, while the great ocean of knowledge was spread out before him unexplored. Whoever feels that he has so much information, or so good a judgment, that he has no need of studying phrenology, is as complete an illustration of pride and ignorance, as was the former of learning and modesty. That there is great need of teachers who have more light upon the nature of the human mind, and the best method of governing children, is evident to all who have ever observed the severe trial to which those who are dull are subjected; and also by the great number who are every year placed beneath the sod, the life having been sacrificed to excessive ambition, joined with parental fondness and ignorance.

Why does this science advance so slowly, since it has been so long taught in the country? The general truths are so obvious as to have attracted the attention of all observing men of every age. Pollok expresses the connection between the size of the forehead and the range of thought with great beauty and truth in the following lines:

"On yonder hill, behold another band,
Of piercing, steady, intellectual eye,
And spacious forehead of sublimest thought;
They reason deep of present, future, past;
And trace effect to cause; and meditate
On the eternal laws of God, which bind
Circumference to centre; and survey
With optic tubes that fetch remotest stars
Near them, the system circling round immense,
Innumerable."

Shakspeare, who "read much, and was a great observer, and looked quite through the deeds of men," had observed that those who most nearly resembled apes in character had, like them, "foreheads villanously low."

It is not then because phrenology is not important to a complete education, nor because it

is of a doubtful or uncertain nature, that it does not command universal respect, but simply because it is not appreciated. And it is not appreciated because the great mass of men, whether they are teachers, clergymen, lawyers, or physicians, are intent only on promoting their own interests, according to prescribed formularies of their own order. This is, to some extent, excusable on the part of those who are poor, and have families to support; but reveals the hypocrisy of those who profess to act from higher motives than mere pecuniary interests, or who have a competency, and might well labor a portion of their time in the cause of humanity and Christianity, rather than to build up this or that party, or enterprise, in opposition to every other interest.—*Phrenological Cabinet*, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia.

GRAVEL BRICKS AND GRAVEL WALLS.

PROFESSOR COOK, in his Geological Report of the Southern District of New Jersey, furnishes the following valuable information in relation to the use of gravel brick for walls of houses, &c.:

A new building material has been introduced in Cumberland, and some of the adjoining counties, which promises to be both cheap and durable. The common clean gravel and coarse sand of the country is mixed with one-twelfth its measure of stone lime, and made into bricks. These bricks are sun-dried, and then laid up into walls. They are cheap, durable, and but little affected by the changes of the seasons.

In making, the gravel is laid on a common mortar bed; and the lime which is slacked and made into a thin putty in a lime trough, is then run on the gravel, and the whole worked up into mortar. The bricks are usually made as large as is convenient for handling, and of dimensions to suit the work for which they are intended. The moulds are made, several in the same frame, as deep as the thickness of the brick, and without any bottom. They are set on smooth ground, and filled with mortar; this worked in a little with the shovel, and struck off at the top. In ten or fifteen minutes the mortar will have set so that the moulds can be taken off. The bricks are soon dry enough to handle, when they can be piled up, and allowed to dry thoroughly. They are laid in mortar similar to that from which the bricks are made, and the outside of the building is rough-cast with the same material.

The method was introduced at Bridgeton by Robert C. Nichols, Esq., manager of the Cumberland Iron Works. Several buildings of this kind have been erected in Bridgeton, and its vicinity, within the last eight or ten years; and in Norristown, Pennsylvania, it has been in use for seventeen years past. It has stood well, growing harder and more solid every year. The bricks have come to be a regular article of manufacture in several places. Those of 12 by 9 by 6 inches were selling in Bridgeton, last summer, for \$20 a thousand, and they could be laid, and mortar found, for \$10 a thousand; which is less than half the cost of the same measure of

red brick walls. The material of which these bricks are made being found almost everywhere, and the labor of making and laying them up very simple, farmers and others who have control of labor, can make and lay them at times when the expense of the work would not be felt, and thus a saving much greater than that mentioned could be made. When first laid up they are not quite as strong as other bricks, and greater care is necessary in making a solid foundation; otherwise unequal setting, and cracks in the walls, will result. Care must be taken to make them so early in the season as to be entirely dry before the winter's frost.

Mr. Fowler, of New York, in his work entitled, "Gravel Wall Cottages, or Homes for all," has described a method of forming the wall directly from the mortar. It is done by setting up boards on their edges, where the wall is to be built, and as far apart as the thickness of the walls. The mortar is filled in between these, and allowed to remain till it has set, when the boards are raised to the top of this wall, and again filled, and so on till the wall is completed. This method, in the hands of experienced workmen, is undoubtedly cheaper than the other; but to unpracticed laborers would, as I believe, be attended with more difficulties. The material is used in the construction of houses, shops, stores, walls for gardens, yards, &c., for all of which purpose it gives entire satisfaction.

PROGRESSION.—WE live in an age at once important, eventful, and progressive; one which constitutes a great epoch in the cycle which time is now advancing. It casts its brightening glories before, and most significantly reveals to the ken of thinking man, the exalted destiny which will be his. It is the soil in which is planted the millennial tree, whose roots are striking deep, and whose branches are rising and expanding to shelter universal man.

There is one great principle which characterizes our times more decidedly than any period of the past. Mind is advancing in all that can promise glory and happiness. It is soaring high into the realms of the material universe, and unfolding its God-announcing wonders; it is piercing deep into the dark recesses of our little world, and reading power, and wisdom, and goodness in the handwriting traced by the finger of God upon the tablets of his own workmanship; it is dis severing matter, and displaying the magical properties of its component parts; it is subduing the long-established tyranny of the old elements, and compelling them to yield their power subservient to the good of man: mind is, in short, obtaining a glimpse of the true God through the media of His Word and His Works, and unravelling the mysteries of the nature of man, developing the transcendent powers with which he is endowed, unfolding the laws to which he is subject, physically and spiritually; and more than all, if anything can be more, is abandoning error—ay, breaking the thralldom of sin, and becoming free to take a high stand in the moral grades of the universe. Thus progress is onward. Heaven says, "come up higher;" and man would obey.—PATTERSON.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The regular proceedings in Congress since our last record has not been of sufficient importance to demand special notice. In reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, in the House, requesting the President to communicate whether United States soldiers have been employed in Kansas "to arrest persons charged with the violation of certain supposed laws enacted by the supposed Legislature assembled at Shawnee Mission, etc.," the Secretary of War responds that by instructions from his Department, dated February 13, Col. Sumner and Lieut.-Col. Cooke were directed to aid, by military force, the constituted authorities of Kansas, in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws; and in case the Government finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the United States Marshall inadequate for that purpose, he should make a requisition upon them for military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty. Under these instructions, and upon the requisition of Governor Shannon, a detachment of troops under a lieutenant was ordered to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The Secretary says, the instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized Government and constituted authorities of the Government, convey no authority to employ soldiers to aid by making arrests or otherwise in the enforcement of "supposed laws, enacted by a supposed Legislature." The Department therefore presumes and believes that United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the circumstances stated in the resolution.

ASSAULT ON CHARLES SUMNER.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, on the 19th of May, commenced an elaborate speech on the affairs of Kansas, but before concluding his remarks, gave way for a motion to adjourn. He resumed the subject the next day, and on the close of his speech, was briefly controverted by Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Mason, who severely criticized the statements and character of the speech,—the two last-named Senators indulging in severe personal reflections on the speaker. Mr. Sumner rejoined, in a spirited personal attack on his opponents; but neither party was called to order for violating the decorum of parliamentary debate. On the following day, Thursday, May 22, after the adjournment of the Senate, before Mr. Sumner had left his seat, he was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, Member of Congress from South Carolina, and severely beaten with a heavy gutta-percha cane. At the commencement of the outrage, Mr. Brooks approached the seat where Senator Sumner was writing, and told him that his speech was a libel on South Carolina, and on his absent and aged relative, Judge Butler. Without waiting for any reply or asking for any explanation, he immediately struck Mr. Sumner a violent blow over the head with his cane, while Mr. Sumner sat in his seat unable to extricate himself, cutting by the blow a gash four inches in length on his head. The cane was of gutta-percha an inch in diameter. Brooks followed this blow immediately with other blows, striking from twelve to twenty in all. Mr. Sumner had no distinct consciousness after the first blow. He involuntarily strove to rise from his seat, but being fastened by his position, tore up his desk from its fastening in the attempt to extricate himself. He staggered under the blows and fell senseless to the floor, being wholly stunned and blind from the first.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Murray, of the New York delegation, were in the front ante-room, and, hearing the noise, came in. Mr. Murray seized hold of Brooks, who had now broken his cane into several pieces, and Mr. Morgan went to the relief of Mr. Sumner, whom he found prostrate and nearly unconscious. The persons present in the Senate were Mr. Sutton, one of the reporters, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Senators Crittenden, Iverson, Bright, Toombs, Douglas, Pearce, and a few others. No one of the Senators seemed to offer to interfere but Mr. Crittenden, who pronounced it an inexcusable outrage. Mr. Wilson, the colleague of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, rushed into the Senate Chamber on hearing of the attack, but found Mr. Sumner had been removed to the Vice-President's rooms, and that

a surgeon was in attendance. He then helped to put his colleague into a carriage, and went with him to his lodgings.

During the perpetration of the outrage, two members of the House, from South Carolina, Mr. Keitt and Mr. Edmonson, stood near the scene of action, and endeavored to prevent the bystanders from interfering for the aid of Mr. Sumner.

Upon the opening of the Senate the next day, the circumstances of the assault were briefly stated by Mr. Wilson, and on motion of Mr. Seward, a committee of five persons, consisting of Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce, and Geyer, was appointed to inquire into the cause, and report a statement of facts, together with their opinions. A similar committee was appointed on the same day in the House, on the motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. The Senate Committee reported that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the premises, and recommended that a complaint should be made to the House. The committee of the House reported in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks from his seat in that body. This report had not been acted on at the time of our going to press.

Mr. Sumner was more severely injured than was supposed immediately after the assault. His life has since been in danger. The flesh wounds on his head were of formidable magnitude. Symptoms of brain fever and erysipelas supervened, and it was only by virtue of his strong constitution, and the assiduous care of his attendants, that the worst consequences were averted. Mr. Sumner, at the last advices was pronounced to be convalescent.

Indignation meetings have been held in many of the cities and towns at the North, expressive of the sense of the people on the tyrannical attempt of an individual to curtail freedom of speech in the highest councils of the nation. The meeting for this purpose, in New York, was in the highest degree imposing, both on account of the number of which it was composed, and the spirit by which it was pervaded. Two or three meetings have been held in Boston; one comprising all classes of citizens was held in Faneuil Hall, and another was also held comprising the masses of all denominations in that city. Others were held in Cambridgeport, Worcester, Salem, Lynn, Newburyport, Lowell, New Bedford, &c., in Massachusetts; Manchester, Concord, New Market, &c., in New Hampshire; Portland, Bangor, &c., in Maine; Burlington, Montpelier, &c., in Vermont; Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, &c., in Conn.; Brooklyn, Riverhead, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Union College, National Law School, Poughkeepsie, &c., in New York; Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c., in Ohio; Chicago, in Illinois, and other Western cities and towns.

BROOKS AND SENATOR WILSON.—General Wilson received a virtual challenge from Mr. Brooks, on account of what he said in the Senate in reference to the Sumner outrage. The following are the main features of the correspondence:

Mr. Brooks complains that Mr. Wilson spoke of his attack on Mr. Sumner as cowardly, and says, "Therefore I hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where and when, outside of this District, a further note will reach you."

General Wilson replied: "I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the assault on my colleague as brutal, murderous and cowardly. I thought so then; I think so now, and have no qualifications whatever to make with regard to those words. I have always regarded duelling as a relic of barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in the broadest sense of the law of my country, the convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."

KANSAS.—The scenes of violence and bloodshed which have made Kansas the theatre of civil war still continue. On the 21st of May, the city of Lawrence was attacked by an armed mob, and partially destroyed. On that morning, about 6 o'clock, a large body of men came from the camp, near Leecompton, and halted on Mount Oread, near the residence of Gov. Robinson. They were armed with United States rifles, shot guns, muskets, Sharp's rifles, broad swords, bayonets, revolvers, cutlasses and bowie-knives. They mustered about three hundred horsemen and two hundred footmen. They were headed by one I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshall of Kansas, who claimed that they were there as his posse, they having responded to

his late proclamation. They formed in line, facing the north-east, and planted two large cannon in range with the Free-State Hotel, and other large buildings in Massachusetts street. They carried banners over their heads. There was a white flag with black stripes; a red flag with a lone white star in the centre. On one side of the flag was "SOUTHERN RIGHTS," and on the reverse was "SOUTH CAROLINA," inscribed with black paint.

About 3 o'clock p. m., Sheriff Jones, accompanied by about twenty-five horsemen, armed to the teeth, rode up to the east door of the Free-State Hotel and stopped. Gen. Pomeroy went out to meet him, and several others followed. Jones looks thin and pale, but quite as bloodthirsty as ever. He demanded that all the arms be given up to him, and he said he would give them one hour to prepare for the consequences if they did not do so. Gen. Pomeroy said that he had no control over private property, but that if there were any public arms, they would be given up. After some consultation with the Committee, they handed over several pieces of artillery, which were immediately conveyed to their lines.

In the meantime, the United States Marshal dismissed his posse, and they had moved their two field pieces into Massachusetts street. Not an effort could now be made for defence; that was too late. Jones gave the people an hour to get themselves out of the hotel; they had been presented by the Grand Jury of Douglas County as a nuisance, together with *The Herald of Freedom* and *Free State*, and Judge Leocompt wanted them removed. The lone-star flag was placed on the offices of these papers, the presses destroyed, and the type thrown into the river. They then proceeded to cannonade the Free-State Hotel. This they tried, more than an hour, to raze to the ground by this means, but in vain, for it stood as firm as ever. They then attempted to blow it up with powder, but failed again. They then fired it, and it burned to the ground, amid the shrieks and howls of an infuriated mob.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The Democratic National Convention for nominating a President and Vice President, assembled at Cincinnati on Monday noon, June 1st, amid a roar of artillery. Col. Medary, of Ohio, was selected as temporary chairman. Committees on Credentials, Organization and Platform, were chosen, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock the next morning. During the preliminary proceedings the Benton delegates from Missouri, who had been excluded from the hall, knocked down the doorkeepers, and forcibly gained admittance. Bowie knives and revolvers were drawn, to the infinite terror of all the peacefully-disposed patriots present. No harm, however, resulted from this demonstration. The delegation afterwards withdrew peaceably.

JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, was elected President of the Convention.

After several days' preliminary discussion on the reception of delegates, especially on the conflicting claims of the New York delegates, the balloting for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States commenced. The votes were chiefly for Buchanan, Pierce, and Douglas, the former gentleman taking the lead until the seventeenth ballot, of which the result was a unanimous vote for Mr. Buchanan. The nomination has been received with enthusiasm by the democratic party throughout the country.

UTAH.—A Convention for forming a State Constitution for Utah, was organized on the 17th of March, by the election of Hon. J. M. Grant, President. Committees were appointed to draft a Constitution, which has since been ratified by the people in general convention at Salt Lake city, April 6th. It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about Slavery. It announces the free toleration of all religions, and does not refer to Polygamy. A memorial was adopted, asking admission into the Union, and George Smith and John Taylor were appointed delegates.

DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and the British Consuls implicated in the matter of enlisting troops in this country for the Crimea, during the late war, have been finally dismissed by the President, or, in diplomatic parlance, have received their passports. Mr. Marcy's dispatch to Mr. Dallas, dated May 27th, setting forth the reasons for this act, shows that, so far as the British Government is concerned, the disclaimers and apologies of Lord Clarendon are

accepted as satisfactory. All desire to interrupt the diplomatic intercourse and good understanding of the two Governments are disavowed. The dismissals are put exclusively on grounds personal to the parties dismissed. This affair has not additionally ruffled the surface of the political waters, already so disturbed with the Kansas storm. There is no belief that it will lead to difficulty with England, though it is possible, if not probable, that Mr. Dallas in turn may receive his passports from the British Government.

CONNECTICUT.—On Wednesday, June 4th, James Dixon was elected United States Senator from this State by the following vote: Dixon, American, 115, Toucey, Democrat, 101; scattering, 7. The Hon. Charles L. McCurdy was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, he having on the final ballot 121 out of 224 votes.

ASTOR LIBRARY.—At a complimentary dinner lately given to Dr. Cogswell, Librarian of the Astor Library, at the rooms of the Century Club in this city, elegant speeches were made by G. C. Verplank and W. C. Bryant, which were responded to by Dr. Cogswell, when he related the manner in which the subject was first introduced to Mr. Astor, and gave a short history of its origin and progress. Mr. Astor having determined upon doing something which would connect his name with the city in which he had lived so long, and which was the theatre of his great commercial operations, had at first thought of erecting a magnificent monument to the memory of Washington, but readily yielded to the suggestion of a library. It is a grateful reflection that Mr. Astor should have built for himself a monument so much more beneficent and enduring than one in stone.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John M. Niles, formerly a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster-General under President Van Buren, died in Hartford on Sunday, June 1st, in the 69th year of his age.—Dr. Graham, lately pardoned out of the State Prison at Sing Sing, has got back to New Orleans, and has resumed the practice of his profession.—A Mr. Ramsdell of Mercer County, Ky., being an exceedingly fleshy man, was troubled for weeks with an intolerable desire to sleep. He lately fell asleep, continuing so constantly for several days, and died in that condition.—Mrs. Washington French, of Atala County, Mississippi, recently presented at a single birth, to the astonished Mr. Washington French, two boys and two girls. The parties had been married one year only.—Bishop Hopkins has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in Burlington, Vt., intending to devote himself to the Episcopal Educational Institute, for whose establishment the subscription already exceeds \$22,000.—The remains of Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, were disinterred in Boston a few days since, for the purpose of burial at the Forest Hill Cemetery. The skull was quite perfect, and behind one of the ears was seen the aperture through which the ball had entered which ended his brief but glorious career.—Charles Mozart, son of the composer, and now an old man, is starving at Milan. An appeal in his behalf is made in a Pesth Journal.

SOUTHERN AMERICA.

NEW GRANADA.—A frightful accident occurred on the Panama Railroad on the 6th of May, resulting in the death of thirty or forty passengers, and wounding some fifty others. A baggage train preceded the passengers, and the engine ran off the track on Obispo bridge, some fifteen miles this side of Panama. Passage being impossible after this mishap, it was determined to send the passengers back to Aspinwall. At Metachin, two miles this side of Obispo, one of the two engines gave out and the other engine had to take both trains, consisting of some twenty cars. About half a mile the other side of Gatun Bridge, the second car from the locomotive ran off the track from some cause now inexplicable, and eight others followed. Some were piled up on top of others across the track, and others were rolled off on either side. But very few ladies and children were injured.

NICARAGUA.—The transit route through Nicaragua is again open, the Costa Ricans having left the country without another battle. The cholera made its appearance among the Costa Rican troops at Rivas, owing to

the dead being left unburied after the battle. President Mora with his staff left on the 26th of April, and the army followed immediately.

Gen. Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the morning of April 3^d, and found that the last detachment of the enemy had left only six hours previously. Gen. Canas, the commander-in-Chief of the Costa Ricans, after President Mora left, wrote to General Walker a letter commending to his care a number of sick and wounded Costa Ricans, whom he could not remove, and offered to exchange twenty-five Americans, whom he said he held as prisoners, for them when they recovered.

The elections are being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President.

"The Vanderbilt party," that is, those agents and others who remain in the interest of the old Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans during their invasion of Nicaragua. General Walker is in good health and spirits. There is no sickness in the army except at Granada, where the fever has been very severe; several Americans have died with it.

Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Eurydice, and steamer Hermes, were at San Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the passengers going up the river or on shore.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament not being in session, there is little of political import. Very little has been said or written regarding the battles in Costa Rica. One influential journal, in the Government interest, explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the two thousand rifles by saying that the British Government have quantities of old muskets on sale, and will be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

Lord Palmerston has prohibited the playing of the military band in Kensington Gardens on Sundays. Music on Sundays was granted some short time since by Sir Benjamin Hall, but it created so much public disturbance that the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to Lord Palmerston, personally, requesting him to prohibit the music as "Sabbath desecration." Lord Palmerston obeyed, although he stated that the prohibition is against his own convictions.

The trial of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, for the murder of his betting companion, Cook, has been going on during three days, before the Central Criminal Court, London. The evidence, thus far, had been altogether circumstantial, and had not elicited much additional to that made public after the coroner's inquest. The most eminent counsel at the English bar are engaged on both sides—the Attorney-General, and Messrs. James, Bodkin, Welsby, and Huddleston, for the Crown; Sergeant Shee and Messrs. Grove, Gray, and Kennedy, for the prisoner. Lords Campbell, Alderson, and Cresswell, were on the Bench. The defence is closed. The case turns mainly on the medical testimony, whether or not the symptoms of death accord with the symptoms of poison by strychnine. The most eminent physicians of Great Britain have given evidence which seems equally balanced for and against the prisoner. The case excites extraordinary interest. The testimony is valuable, as making public that vegetable poisons are readily detected long after death.

A Congress of "Reformers of all Nations," was convened by the aged Robert Owen, at St. Martin's Hall, London, on the 14th. Mr. Owen presided, and addressed the meeting at some length, enforcing his views with great earnestness. Petitions for Parliament and a memorial to the Queen were adopted.

FRANCE.—The Empress appeared in public for the first time since her accouchement, on Sunday, the 11th, and on one or two subsequent days rode in a carriage accompanied by the Emperor. She was everywhere cordially received by the crowd.

Baron Hubner has presented his credentials as Minister from Austria. No resident Minister has yet been appointed from Russia—Count Orloff at present performing the duties. The Princes Maximilian of Austria and Oscar of Sweden have attended a review and the balls given in their honor by the Emperor. The baptism of the Prince Imperial was to take place about the middle of June; the Legislative Session will be extended to witness the event.

M. Thierry, historian of the Norman Conquest, died at Paris on the 22d May.

TURKEY.—Constantinople papers of the 5th ult., publish the treaty of peace, preceded by a manifesto of the Sultan, expressing his warm satisfaction at the conduct of his own subjects, without distinction or exception.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 9th instant, state that hostilities had recommenced between the Russians and Circassians. The Turkish government was taking energetic measures in order to repress the fanatical outbreaks in the provinces. At Magnesia all was quiet. The barracks at Daoud Pacha, near Constantinople, had been burned down. The men belonging to the redif of militia had been dismissed to their homes. The rate of exchange and the agio on paper were lower.

Business.

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Notes and Queries.

JUVENIS.—Your constitution is not strong and cool enough to endure confinement, book-keeping and intense mental labor. If you will do the laborious duties of mercantile affairs, and be on your feet as much as possible in the out-door business, you may follow merchandising. Farming, and fruit-growing; house-building, or something active and somewhat laborious, would serve to strengthen and develop your bodily powers.

F. H: To be a LAWYER, you need the organs of Memory and those of Comparison and Language large, and also a well-poised character. You will find "Education Complete," containing "Self-Culture" and "Memory," an excellent work to guide your efforts in self-improvement—in which the developments requisite for particular vocations are given, and also the proper means for improving each of the mental faculties and physical powers.

Miscellany.

IN DEBT AND OUT OF DEBT.—Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt the father! What meanness, what invasions of self respect, what cares, what double dealing! How, in due seasons, it will carve the frank, open face into wrinkles; how like a knife it will stab the honest heart! And then its transformations. How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how with the damned custom of debt, has the true man become a callous trickster! A freedom from debt and what nourishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsome in a dry crust; what ambrosial nourishment in a hard egg! Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt, though his meal be a biscuit and an onion, dines in "The Apollo."

And then, for raiment, what warmth in a threadbare coat, if the tailor's receipt be in your pocket; what Tyrian purple in the faded waistcoat, the vest not owed for; how glossy the well-worn hat if it covers not the aching head of a debtor! Next the home sweets, the out-door recreation of the freeman. The street door falls not a knell on his heart; the foot of the staircase, though he live on the third pair, sends no spasms through his anatomy; at the rap of his door he can crow "come in," and his pulse still beat healthfully; his heart sinks not in his bowels.

See him abroad. How he returns look for look with any passenger; how he saunters; how meeting an acquaintance, he stands and gossips, but then this man knows no debt; debt that casts a drug in the richest wine; that makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible; that sprinkles the banquets of a Lucullus with ashes, and drop soot in the soup of an emperor; debt that like the moth, makes valueless furs and velvets, enclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessus was a shirt not paid for;) debt

that writes upon frescoed halls the handwriting of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker; that makes the heart quake at the haunted fireside; debt, the invisible demon that walks abroad with a man, now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like a hunted beast, and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death as the unconscious passenger looks glancingly upon him!

Poverty is a bitter draught, yet may, and sometimes can with advantage be gulped down. Though the drinker makes wry faces, there may, after all, be a wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it may be offered, is the cup of Syren; and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, is poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, although clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out upon a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor?

My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; see thy mouth water at a last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the only wear; and acknowledge a whitewashed garret the fittest housing for a gentleman; do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at rest and the sheriff confounded.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* has the following sensible remarks upon the system of unnatural forcing many parents adopt in training their children in order to gratify their own pride with their preternatural displays of smartness:

How I have heard you, Eusebius, pity the poor children! I remember you looking at a group of them, and reflecting, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven," and turning away thoughtfully, and saying, "Of such is the kingdom of trade!" A child of three years of age, with a book in its infant hands, is a fearful sight! It is too often the death warrant, such as the condemned stupidity looks at—fatal, yet beyond his comprehension. What should a child three years old—nay, five or six years old—be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make not bodily strength. Let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes. I would say to every parent, especially every mother, sing to your children; tell them pleasant stories; if in the country, be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; each is very much akin to us all, and in children's out-of-door play, soils them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and begot a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes. Let children have a free, open-air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkeys, and the chickens—they may form worse friendships with wiser-looking ones; encourage a familiarity with all that love to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. There is a language among them which the world's language obliterates in the elders. It is of more importance that you should make your children loving, than that you should make them wise, that is, book-wise. Above all things, make them loving; then will they be gentle and obedient; then, also, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends that will never neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees, will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A CLERGYMAN.—I have read several of your publications, and I am very highly pleased with your matter-of-fact method of teaching people their duty to their God, to themselves, and to the world. I am an humble Minister of the Gospel, and I sincerely believe and hope that I shall be more efficient in doing good, by having my mind directed to subjects of vital interest to the abusers of nature's laws. I am deeply interested in the study of human character, from the indices phrenology affords, and I hope soon to avail myself of all the facilities extended by your publications. Yours respectfully,

W. C. GARDNER.

HONEST COURAGE.—W. P. Strickland, in his "Pioneers of the West," relates an anecdote, illustrating the honest frankness and heroic *brusqueness* of manner of the pioneer preachers:

"A certain presiding elder, on his round, came to a town on one of the circuits where a quarterly meeting was to be

held, and, putting up his horse late on Saturday evening, waited for the Sabbath. The church, as is usual on such occasions, was crowded in every part. The preacher in charge was a young man of not much experience, though devoted to his work, and striving hard to please the people in all things, so that he might win them to religion. Just as the elder, a fine, sturdy specimen of a backwoods' preacher, was announcing his text, he felt the tail of his coat suddenly jerked. Turning round in the midst of the sentence, the young preacher, with great trepidation, whispered, 'General Jackson is in the congregation.' The elder, feeling indignant at the interruption, which was noticed by all, raising his voice, still looking at the preacher, who had his head down, exclaimed, 'Who is General Jackson? God Almighty will damn him if he don't repent, as soon as he would an unconverted Guinea nigger.'

"The General, far from taking offence at that which overwhelmed the young preacher with confusion, availed himself of the first opportunity to express his respect for a spirit somewhat analogous to his own."

GENTILITY.

BY TOMMY TEWKSBURY.

Genteel it is to have soft hands,
But not genteel to work on lands;
Genteel it is to lie abed,
But not genteel to earn your bread;
Genteel it is to cringe and bow,
But not genteel to sow and plow;
Genteel it is to play the beau,
But not genteel to reap and mow;
Genteel it is to keep a gig,
But not genteel to hoe and dig;
Genteel it is in trade to fail,
But not genteel to swing the flail;
Genteel it is to play the fool,
But not genteel to keep a school;
Genteel it is to cheat the tailor,
But not genteel to be a sailor;
Genteel it is to fight a duel,
But not genteel to cut your fuel;
Genteel it is to eat rich cake,
But not genteel to cook and bake;
Genteel it is to have the blues,
But not genteel to wear thick shoes;
Genteel it is to roll in wealth,
But not genteel to have good health;
Genteel it is to cut a friend,
But not genteel your clothes to mend;
Genteel it is to make a show,
But not genteel poor folks to know;
Genteel it is to run away,
But not genteel at home to stay;
Genteel it is to smirk and smile,
But not genteel to shun all guile;
Genteel it is to be a knave,
But not genteel your cash to save;
Genteel it is to make a bet,
But not genteel to pay a debt;
Genteel it is to play at dice,
But not genteel to take advice;
Genteel it is to curse and swear,
But not genteel plain clothes to wear;
Genteel it is to smoke and drink,
But not genteel to read and think;
Genteel it is to know a lord,
But not genteel to pay your board;
Genteel it is to skip and hop,
But not genteel to keep a shop;
Genteel it is to waste your life,
But not genteel to love your wife.

I cannot tell what I may do,
Or what sad scenes may yet pass through;
I may perchance turn deaf and blind,
The pity of all human kind;
I may perhaps be doomed to beg,
Or even hop upon one leg;
Or I may even come to steal,
But may I never be genteel!
Come joy or sorrow, weal or woe,
Oh, may I never get that low.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE



VOL.

XXIV.

DEVOTED TO

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to teach man his duty to himself, his neighbor, his children, and his God; to teach him his capabilities, and how to make the most of them; his faults, and how to correct them; to teach him that

Happiness Flows from Obedience

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professional men—all human beings—may find within its pages first truths, applicable to practical life, and promotive of its interests.—*South-West Democrat*.

This is an interesting, instructive, and valuable work. It used to be a treat to us in walking through Nassau street, to step into the great skull emporium of the publishers of the journal. We wonder it is not sought after by those who visit New York as well as Barnum's Museum.

We do not agree with Fowler in his enthusiastic regard for phrenology, but we do commend him for the pains he takes to give the subscribers to his journal the worth of their money.—*Presbyterian Witness*.

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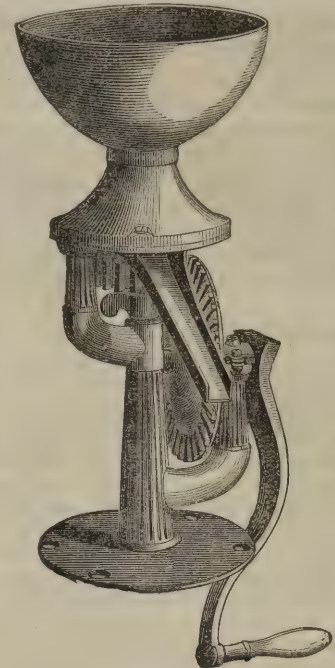
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This welcome visitor contains a great amount of useful and interesting reading, and every family should possess it. It is just what is needed in every family library.—*Geneva Courier*.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL sustains its well-merited popularity, and is an able advocate of reform principles.—*Spirit Advocate*.

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DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lindsay, in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, stumbled on a mummy, proved, by its hieroglyphics, to be at least 2,000 years old. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its enclosed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He wished to know how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore planted that root in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a magnificent dahlia. Egyptian wheat is a well known variety, originating from seed thousands of years old.

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR vs. SECOND PERSON PLURAL.—The witty and self-complacent New England correspondent of the "Northern Christian Advocate," indulges his playfulness with the pronoun I, in the following racy style:

"It has been so long since I scattered a few 'gleanings' through the columns of the Northern, that I suppose the printers have been able to replenish their stock of personal pronouns, singular number, which I know, as well as my next neighbor, must have been greatly exhausted by my former correspondence. Editors and their readers, however, generally take their correspondents as men do their wives—"for better, or for worse;" but as for myself, I wish to be taken as Paddy took his wife—"for better and for better." That, you see, looks like improvement. In my case, improvement may be slow, especially in managing the pronouns; but my intentions are good. According to Spurzheim, Combe, Fowler, and other phrenological lights, a great deal of a man's character depends on the configuration of his head, and the bumps which protrude from his skull and roughen his scalp. One of these noted gentlemen run his weird fingers, many years since, all through my intellectual realm,—that is, over the poor pate which oscillates, turns and twists, aches and burns on the top of my shoulders, and decided that I might be a decent sort of a man. So much time has elapsed, that I do not remember the particulars very accurately; but my impression is that love of approbation and self-esteem were as high as six plus. With such a predestination of 'bumps,' how can a poor fellow speak or write without jingling the parts of speech alluded to? I have tried to do otherwise, but it's no use; the personal pronoun singular will stick right out; I can't help it, and don't intend to try to any more. I do not like to say *we*, when relating a story, because I am not *we*. I am only I, Mr. Fideliter, formerly of the 'Northern Christian Advocate,' by the grace of Brother Hosmer and his patrons. That's all. Generally, when I say *we*, I mean myself and wife. Here, then, is the fix I am in; and should I ever get another invitation, official, to write for the Northern, it must be distinctly understood that I shall never count the troublesome cost which I may make the printers, or anybody else. Thus endeth the reading of this apologetic lesson."

WHY EPIDEMICS RAGE AT NIGHT.—It was in one night that four thousand persons perished of the Plague in London. It was by night that the army of Sennacharib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent, a large proportion of cholera cases, in its several forms, have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The danger of exposure to the night air, has been a theme of physicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact. It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases, and the various substances of all kinds, rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat. At night, when this rarefaction ceases, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere; while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain near the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another. It rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms. At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night in some parts of the city, was so great that many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their escape, and promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were then unconsciously assured.

At Sierra Leone, the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in the huts at night, assigning that the fires kept away the spirits, to which in ignorance they attributed fever and ague. Latterly, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those who have tried it, assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were

formerly subjected. In the epidemics of the middle ages, fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air, and in the plague of London, in 1665, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly trains of gunpowder have been fired, and cannon discharged for the same object; but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must necessarily, though out of doors, be on too small a scale, as measured against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction, and consequently dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, that comes in contact with the lungs of the person sleeping.—*Westminster Review.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Think of thy childhood! Hast thou ever tasted pleasures sweet as those? Were ever garlands so fair as those entwined by a mother's hands among thy clustering ringlets? When rebellious passion roused the demon in thy nature, naught quelled the tempest like her whispered chiding. When, agonized by burning fever, the fragile form tossed to and fro, in convulsive effort for relief, no hand but a mother's could soothe the throbbing brow, or prepare the cooling draught which seemed real nectar to the parched lips. Pause, then, young man, in thy career, if the path thou art treading evoke one lingering blush upon thy cheek, one emotion of shame! Bethink thee it is ploughing deep furrows in thy mother's heart. But, if after firm investigation, conscience upbraid thee not, walk proudly on in thy manly independence, heaping untold wealth of joy upon that dear one's head, who watches o'er thy pathway all the livelong day. If worldly wealth be thine, how happy wilt thou be to surround her with the luxuries all-powerful gold will command; if poor, redouble thy earnest attentions, and this will give greater joys than the wealth of the Indies could purchase. If disease has fastened its deadly grasp upon her, be thine the task to cheer the weary sufferer; let thy voice whisper comfort and support. Thy love shall win her to partial forgetfulness, or nerve her to endurance. Maiden, in thy careless glee forget not her who loves thee best. The world offers many gay pictures, whose vivid colors will entice thy lively fancy; take heed, then, lest they so absorb thy judgment that selfishness ensue, and, a devotee to pleasure, thou hast scarce time or disposition to return a share of the same gentle offices that made thy earlier years so like a happy dream. Be warned in time of these seemingly trifling temptations, which lure the brightest and best from a mother's side. When she suffers, be thou, in turn the nurse; pillow the aching head upon thy bosom; and, while busy memory recalls the time when her arms held thy tender form in close embrace, renew thy resolutions of a better future, and keep them while there yet is time: before the ear is closed to the repentant sobs that burst from the full heart—before the eyelids droop forever o'er the eyes that have met thine so oft in loving pride—prove thou art human. Give back some love for the wealth she has poured on thee.

THE DUTY OF A MOTHER.—By the quiet fire-side of home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing, as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall some time give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit shall be to us a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering that she can make through the ever-ascending and expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters, goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Philosophers tell us in their speculations, that we cannot lift a finger without moving distant spheres. Solemn is the thought that every word that falls from a mother's lips, every expression of her countenance, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls about her, and form the underlaying strain of that education which peoples heaven with celestial beings, and gives to the white brow of the angel next to the grace of God, its crown of glory.

TRUTH BY ACCIDENT.—"Here," said a dandy to an Irish laborer, "come and tell me the biggest lie you ever told in your life, and I'll treat you to a whiskey punch." "An' by my sowl," replied the Hibernian quickly, "yor honor is a gentleman."

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ARABIAN CAMELS.

CAMELS:

THEIR HISTORY AND USES.

OUR government has recently brought from Smyrna to New Orleans, and re-shipped to Texas, an importation of thirty-five camels, to try the experiment of their being bred, and used in the South-Western States for purposes of transportation. But little, comparatively, is known of this singular animal in this country, and consequently no little curiosity will pervade the public mind respecting it.

One of the very earliest books we remember to have read, was "Robbins' Journal," who, with Captain Riley and others, was cast away on the Barbary coast, and taken captive by the Arabs, and remained with them for years, sharing all their toils, privations, and journeyings with the patient camel over the deserts of Sahara. How we used to pity poor Robbins, who was obliged to trot behind the camel in the burning sand, or ride behind his master, and hold on by the hair upon the sloping part of the hump, while the master sat forward of it. When he was too weary to keep up on foot, and his hands were too weak to hold on to the hump, he was severely flogged. This book we read in 1822, and ever since we have felt a lively and peculiar interest in the camel, as well as a mortal dread of sand plains and a deficiency of water. By the way, in 1850, we met a daughter of this Robbins, at Chagrin Falls, Geauga Co., Ohio, and were told that her father was living but a few miles off.

Of this animal there are two varieties, called the *Bactrian*, or two humped, and the *Arabian*, or single-humped camel. The latter is also called the dromedary. The first is employed principally in Central Asia, the latter in Arabia, North Africa, Syria, and Persia.

The color of the camel is reddish gray; hair woolly and soft, and very unequal in different parts, being long on the nape, under the throat,

about the hump, and on the tail, while it is short on the other parts. This is used for the manufacture of cloth. The two-humped camel is the larger and stronger, being capable of sustaining a thousand pounds weight, and is best adapted for rugged ground; the other will live on a poorer and more scanty diet, endure more fatigue, and is, therefore, better adapted to long marches on the desert; besides, it is a lighter variety, and is possessed of greater fleetness. This variety is about seven feet at the shoulders, and is that which is most commonly seen in caravans in this country. The feet are soft and flat, there being a kind of cushion on the bottom, by which it bears upon the sandy surface over which it is formed to move.

The two toes are united underneath by a kind of horny sole, almost to their points, and terminates in a kind of hoof. The nostril is peculiarly formed. It is capable of being closed at will, and is thus adapted to prevent the drifting sand from blowing into it during the violent gales which sometimes prevail in the desert.

The humps give to the camel an awkward and rather disgusting appearance, and, at first sight, seem to be inconvenient to those who wish to employ its services. These unsightly humps, composed principally of fat, are depositaries of superabundant nutriment, which, however, gradually disappear when the animal is deprived of a sufficient quantity of food, as is observed at the end of a long journey over the deserts, when food is very scanty. The camel has also another curious provision in its nature, adapting it to the arid deserts, viz., a peculiar sack or extra stomach which will contain a large quantity of water in purity, and which will be absorbed by the animal only so fast as the proper support of its constitution shall require; hence the animal can march over burning sands, and under a blazing sky, for several days without drinking. When the Arabs, on long marches, are famishing for the want of water, they slaughter a camel, and drink from its

reservoir the water that yet remains unexpended in the support of the animal. The callosities, or pads, which may be seen on the knee, the stifle, and brisket, enable the animal to rest on the scorching sand without injury by, or even sensibility to the heat.

The common load of the camel for long marches across the desert, is six or seven hundred pounds, with which it will travel thirty miles a day. At the command of his driver, he kneels to receive his load, but if this be too heavy he refuses to rise until a part of it is removed. When the animal approaches a stopping place, it smells the water for miles, and he urges himself forward with all his strength, to be rewarded for twelve hours weary journeying by a full supply of water, and a few handfuls of barley or dried oats. Notwithstanding these hardships, the camel rarely suffers in health, and frequently attains to the age of one hundred years.

A correspondent gives the following account:

"Towards evening the mouth of the Mississippi came in view. The camels were on board the U. S. store ship, *Supply*, by the side of which we soon fastened ready to receive the animals. We went aboard the ship *Supply*, impelled by curiosity, to see the wonderful beasts. They were lodged below, and had three Arabs and two Turks to attend to their wants. The poor animals had been confined in a very narrow place for over three months. They numbered thirty-five, one of which was born on the voyage, in the vicinity of the Trade Winds, in consequence of which the jolly tars called it "Trade Wind."

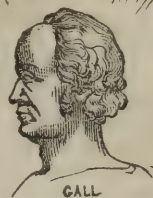
"The next day the camels were taken on board the steamer *Fashion*; but not without difficulty, for their natural timidity rendered them difficult to manage, and we set off for Matagorda Bay.

Camels are very patient animals, scarcely ever uttering a sound, but are extremely belligerent among themselves, it requiring all the watching and care that can be bestowed on them to prevent them biting each other.

"There were two or three that boasted two humps, but the majority had only one. It is supposed they will prove of infinite service on the great prairies of Texas, and each camel will certainly be more valuable there than five horses; the country in some respects resembling the desert plains of the East, if we substitute grass in the place of sand.

"By thus importing a large number, the United States will soon have a considerable breed of camels on the Western Continent. We arrived at the Bay of Matagorda on Monday evening, May 12th. The next morning the animals were taken ashore, and at last regained their liberty. The inhabitants crowded around them, with pardonable curiosity, to behold the huge, uncouth animals, and many were the sensible comparisons given vent to on the occasion. The Arabs and Turks, who had dressed themselves in rich Oriental costume, were kept busy explaining to the inquisitive crowd. Now and then a camel, in the excess of its joy, would run with a terrible leaping and kicking among the people, who would consequently give it full room to gambol in. That evening they all started for their destination, in the regular Eastern order of a caravan."

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SOMETHING TO DO.—Many are anxious to "do good," but they see no way opened by which to gratify that desire. Obtaining subscriptions for our Journals, which teach mankind how to educate their minds and take care of their bodies, would be an excellent way for young girls and men in every neighborhood to benefit themselves and their acquaintances. Here you are well known the people will trust you to forward their subscriptions without having a regular certificate of agency from us. If all the readers of our Journals would take this matter in hand they could obtain a hundred thousand new subscribers. Shall we not have twenty or fifty thousand? Who will respond by sending a club of old and new names? Sample numbers to canvas with will be sent gratis. Please address the Publishers, 308 Broadway, New York.

PHRENOLOGY AND FATALISM.—I may say, in regard to the objections sometimes urged against Phrenology, its tendency to materialism and fatalism, that the same objections may be made to any other system of mental philosophy. I do not think that such objections belong to Phrenology any more than to any other system of intellectual science which you can possibly construct.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

A WORD FOR WOMAN.

SEDENTARY habits, deficiency of bodily exercise, and improper postures in sitting, are prolific sources of ill health and premature death to thousands of the women of the present day, who, with proper habits, might not only enjoy robust health, and transmit good constitutions to their children, but also live to bring them up, and at



PROPER MODE OF SITTING.

last, in full maturity of age, sink to the repose of the grave like a glorious setting sun.

In the first place, the dress of girls should be loose, in no sense restricting the free action of the muscles and the process of respiration; whalebones, corsets and shoulder braces, as a support, should be repudiated, and the muscles should be exercised to give them growth and power to

brace up the spine. The posture in sitting and standing should be self-sustaining and erect, balanced on the spine as the centre of gravity. Then the motions will be easy and graceful, and all the muscles on every side of the spine called into healthy activity and power, each acting as a brace, like the shrouds that support the mast of a ship.

Children at school and at home should be admonished to sit erect; not to lounge, and half double themselves up in deep rocking-chairs and broad sofas. Many, in sitting, bend their bodies in such a way as to cramp themselves at the pit of the stomach and bring their shoulders forward so as to compress their lungs, inducing a torpid



IMPROPER MODE OF SITTING.

condition of the liver, stomach and lungs, a general depression of vital action if not dyspepsia, spinal disease and consumption.

A mere glance at the accompanying figures will show the true and the false mode of sitting, and it will not be difficult to infer the unfortunate effects of the one upon health, as it is upon the laws of taste, grace and beauty.

THE ORIGIN OF SPEECH.

ALPHABETS: THEIR HISTORY.

THE subjoined paragraphs are taken from the "Introduction" to "Pitman's Manual of Phonography," furnished by Alexander John Ellis, B.A., the distinguished English philologist. They contain much valuable information condensed into a small compass.

SPEECH: ITS ORIGIN.—An easy and distinct mode of communicating our thoughts and feelings to similarly constituted beings, is one of the first and most pressing wants of social life. Looks, signs, gestures, are not in all cases sufficiently expressive, and it would be difficult to imagine that two human beings, whose vocal organs were unimpaired, should pass any considerable length of time in each other's company without using articulate sounds as their medium of communication. Indeed, we never find a family of human beings without a common language. As long as intercourse between family and family remains difficult, each family has its own language. Facilitation of intercourse diminishes the number of dialects; and now that travelling is becoming so general, we may look forward, with some degree of hope, to a time when "the whole earth" shall again be "of one language and of one speech." But however great the facility of travelling may become, there will always exist a necessity for a means of communication independent of personal intercourse. To effect this, recourse must necessarily be had to durable, visible signs. The day may be far distant in which a universal language will be realized; but the means by which it will be expressed, when it has grown into existence, and which, if previously prepared, may have great influence on its formation, may be already developed.

ITS REPRESENTATION.—The human organs of speech are the same in all the world, their mode of action is the same, and, therefore, the sounds which they are capable of producing are the same. From these sounds, which, probably, do not exceed one hundred for the expression of all the languages in the world, each group of families, called a nation, has adopted a comparatively small number to express its own ideas. But the first persons who struck out the noble idea of representing the sounds of speech, were not acquainted with any languages beyond their own; or, at most, beyond the group of languages to which their own belonged; and they, consequently, limited their signs to the expression of those elements only with which they were acquainted. Their success was various; but, in one of the oldest systems of writing arranged on this principle, the Sanscrit, we have an example of the most perfect attempt at representing the elements of spoken sounds by visible signs that has yet been adopted by a whole nation, as the dress of their literature.

ALPHABETS: THEIR HISTORY.—The European languages, it is well known, are closely related to the Sanscrit; and a very slight modification of the Sanscrit characters would have fitted them for the representation of the elements of European sounds. But it was not to be. The Europeans, probably, left India before the invention

of writing; and the idea of representing the elementary sounds of speech by visible signs, seems to have been conveyed to them from a totally different quarter. The languages known as the scientific, namely, the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, contain sounds very dissimilar to the European, with, of course, some similar or identical; and the first imperfect attempt to represent these sounds in a kind of skeleton character, was brought by commerce from Phœnicia to Greece. The Greeks adopted the characters of the Phœnicians, and as their pronunciation of the Phœnician names, for the first two characters in the scheme, was *alpha*, *beta*, the term "alphabet" has descended to modern times as the name of any collection of symbols which represent the elements of spoken sounds. That this alphabet did not represent the Phœnician language with great accuracy, is more than probable; but it certainly represented the Greek language much worse. The Greeks contented themselves with rounding the forms of the letters, and adding one or two characters, chiefly contractions, and thus left the alphabet to come down to posterity. But the mischief of the original error still remains. The Romans adopted the Greek characters, with a few unimportant variations; notwithstanding which, it remained very inadequate to the representation of Latin; while the northern nations, who came down like locusts upon the Roman empire, seized upon the Roman letters, among the other spoils, and violently contorted them for the representation of languages which differed most remarkably from the Latin, both in the number and quality of the elementary sounds. Some few (the Slavonic, for example) were happy enough to escape this second Babel, and rejoice in a convenient alphabet of their own. But each nation that did use the Roman alphabet, used it in its own fashion, and the variety of fashions thus introduced, was, as may be supposed, very great.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Out of a mixture of Saxon, Danish, French, Latin, and Greek elements arose our own tongue, harsh and uncouth at first, but gradually winning its way, and now bidding fair, by its own inherent merits, by the richness of its literature, and by the extent of our commerce, to become, if not the universal language itself, its immediate progenitor. "The English language," observes the eminent philologist, Prof. Grimm, "possesses a power of expression such as never, perhaps, was attained by any human tongue. Its altogether intellectual and singularly happy foundation and development, has arisen from a surprising alliance between the two noblest languages of antiquity—the German and the Romanesque—the relation of which to each other is well known to be such that the former supplies the material foundation, the latter the abstract notions. Yes, truly, the English language may, with good reason, call itself a universal language, and seems chosen to rule future times, in a still greater degree, in all the corners of the earth. In richness, sound reason, and flexibility, no modern tongue can be compared with it—not even the German, which must shake of many a weakness before it can enter the lists with the English."

ITS DEFECTIVE REPRESENTATION.—But into this language, which grew up almost unawares, as a wild plant in a fertile soil, the mode of writing each word was (with, of course, frequent variations) copied from the language from which the word itself was derived; each of the primitive languages using the Roman alphabet after its own fashion. Custom sanctioned the abuse, and at the present day we have a mode of spelling so far removed from any apparent attempt to represent the sounds of speech, that we should scarcely have guessed there had ever been any intention of doing so, had we known its history. The English language, although arrived at a high pitch of refinement, is, in its dress, almost in the primitive ideographic stage. Its words are symbols of ideas rather than of sounds, and it is only after severe, long, and harassing practice, that we can be sure of associating the right sound with the right sign. The present alphabet, considered as the groundwork of a system of orthography in which the phonetic system prevails, is an entire failure. It is defective in means for representing sounds, and the symbols it employs are used in such various senses that the mind of the reader becomes perplexed. Digraphs must be looked upon as single letters, quite as much as the single letters themselves; for they have not the value of a combination of letters, but of one letter. Viewed in this light, the English alphabet will be found to consist, not of twenty-six letters only, but of more than two hundred! and almost every one of these two hundred symbols varies its meaning at times, so that after having learned one meaning for each of them, the reader has not learned all their meanings; and having learned all their meanings, he has no means of knowing which one he is to apply at any time. We violate every principle of a sound alphabetical system more outrageously than any nation whatever. Our characters do not correspond to our articulations, and our spelling of words cannot be matched for irregularity and whimsical caprice.

PROPOSED PHONETIC REPRESENTATION.—To this disregard of the principles of a true orthography, in the representation of the English language, and the consequent difficulty of acquiring a correct knowledge of its spelling and pronunciation, may be referred the fact, that millions speak the English language who are incapable of reading and writing it. It is, also, the cause of a great waste of time in the attainment of the elements of learning by the young. The realization of a reformed system of orthography by which these evils would be removed, many practical educators have considered as highly desirable, though it has generally been thought to be unattainable. That which few had courage even to hope for, has been given to the world through the apparently unimportant circumstance of the publication, in 1837, of a new system of shorthand, based on an analysis of the English spoken language. Mr. Isaac Pitman, the author of Phonography, had, originally, no intention to disturb the established orthography of the language, and, in the third edition of his work, published in 1840, he observed, "It is, of course, utopian to hope to change the *printed* medium of intercourse of the millions who speak the Eng-

lish language; but it is not extravagant or hopeless to attempt to find a substitute for the complicated system of *writing*, which we at present employ." In about a year after this disclaimer was published, the success of phonetic short-hand writing led many, who employed the system, to ask themselves the question, why the principle of phonetic spelling, which was found so advantageous in *writing*, should not be applied to *printing*. The blessings that would follow the introduction of a natural system of spelling and the evils of the current orthography, began now to appear in their true light; and after many attempts to construct a phonetic printing alphabet, with corresponding forms for long-hand writing, phonetic printing commenced in January, 1844, in the *English Phonotypic Journal*. We are encouraged to hope, from what has already been effected, in the production and dissemination of books printed phonetically, that, in the course of time, the current orthography will give place to a system in which the phonetic idea will be uniformly respected. It is true that several attempts to construct and bring into use a phonetic alphabet had been previously made, by men eminent in literature, or formidable by their abilities; but they were characterized by extreme inattention to details, and society had not, in any degree, been prepared for the change. The cause of orthographic reform is honored in having been pioneered by such men as Sir John Cheke (1540), Bishop Wilkins (1668), and Dr. Franklin (1768). The fear which is entertained by some, that the etymology of words would be obscured by the introduction of phonetic spelling, is groundless. The highest authority on this subject, Dr. Latham, says, "all objections to change in spelling on the matter of theoretical propriety, are as worthless as they ever could be thought to be." The learned Chevalier Bunsen asserts, that "the theory of etymology is inseparable from that of phonology." These opinions deserve to be made as public as is the groundless objection that phonetic spelling is destructive of etymology.

CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

NUMBER I.

I USED tobacco a quarter of a century. Like thousands of boys of to-day, I labored with pertinacious assiduity to learn "the manly art," encountering sickness, such as no mortal can know unless he goes to sea, or tries the virtues of tobacco.

Regarding tobacco-sickness as a lack of stamina, and immunity from, or power to overcome it as an evidence of manly vigor, I summoned every element of hope, and pride, and shame, to fortify my resolution, and brace me up for the conflict.

How many times did my resolution yield as my struggling nature so deeply revolted at the poisonous drug, and then I promised with all my *stomach* never to try another cigar.

These promises, however, were never *spoken*, except when I was alone, and there were none of my cigar companions present to hear; for des-

pite my intense feeling of animal disgust for the accursed weed, my ambitious nature was still strong in the cause.

Eight of us one cold winter's night, in the year 1827, got into a small, close room with a hot stove, and commenced smoking cigars. The room in five minutes was so full of smoke that we could hardly see each other, and the strife on the part of each, seemed to be, to see who could stand it longest without getting sick. The cigars, I remember, were of the rankest kind, called "supes," being made of strong American tobacco; besides they did not smoke very freely, almost requiring a blister on the back of one's neck to draw the smoke through them. The effort to draw the reluctant smoke through the execrable cigars, which, in our "greenness," we supposed were "first rate," promoted sickness in a great degree.

Of the whole party not one escaped being sick; and after sweltering in such a hot room, pumping miserable smoke through mean cigars until we were in a reeking perspiration, we adjourned to a neighboring snow-bank, each glad to stretch himself at full length, rub his face in, and eat the snow to allay the mortal nausea.

I am blest with the most equable stomach of any man I ever knew; have lived twenty years without feeling the slightest qualm at the stomach from general illness, or from those causes which frequently arise, and could always do the most nauseating duties, or witness with perfect composure any process at which eight out of ten would be disturbed—and all without the least inconvenience; but tobacco! oh, Sancho Panza! it was *too* much, even for me.

While on this theme of tobacco sickness, my mind goes back to 1822. I had brought home to my aunt, God bless her merry heart, for she still lives and is fond of a joke as ever, I had brought home for her a box of fresh snuff, and while I was gone to the store my mother had told her I had indicated a fondness for it, so my aunt thought she would give me enough of it for once, and thereby break me of the growing habit. So, kindly thanking me for having done the errand, and opening the box to regale herself, she held it out to me to smell the fragrance from the open box. I bent down to inhale the odor, and was taking a right earnest inhalation, when my aunt lifted the box and thus dived my nose into its contents. This she did just in time to fill my olfactory department, together with my throat. I supposed it to be accidental, and in less than three minutes was sitting on a snow-bank, the north side of the house, where the wind, below zero in coldness, was raving unrelentingly. Cold as it was, the great drops of clammy perspiration stood upon my brow, and then and there, I resolved never to touch tobacco again. I was sure I never again should take snuff. I had got enough for life, and almost enough for death also.

Who would have thought that five years after this sad experience I would have been smoking "supe" cigars as related above, with such unyielding ambition to "conquer my prejudices."

O, inconsistency of human conduct! How vacillating the resolution, even when we have

all the instincts of unperturbed nature to sanction those good resolves. Others smoked; at least all who had head or stomach enough to stand it, and those who had not, were weak, were not considered manly. Thus approbation prompted me to do as others were trying to do. I smoked because they did—they tried it because I did; and thus we aped the heroic in each others presence, and suffered all but death lest each should mock the other respectively. What a pack of precious fools and cowards were we, each playing the hero for fear of the ridicule of as weak a fool as himself.

But I conquered my repugnance at last, by dint of trying, by repeating the effort. Nature does the best she can to repel the invasion of noxious and poisonous substances; but when she has the will of man, or inexorable circumstances to deal with, she fortifies herself against, or adapts herself to, those circumstances, though really foreign to her being, and finally learns to love them with an unnatural appetite, and craves the indulgence as a boon.

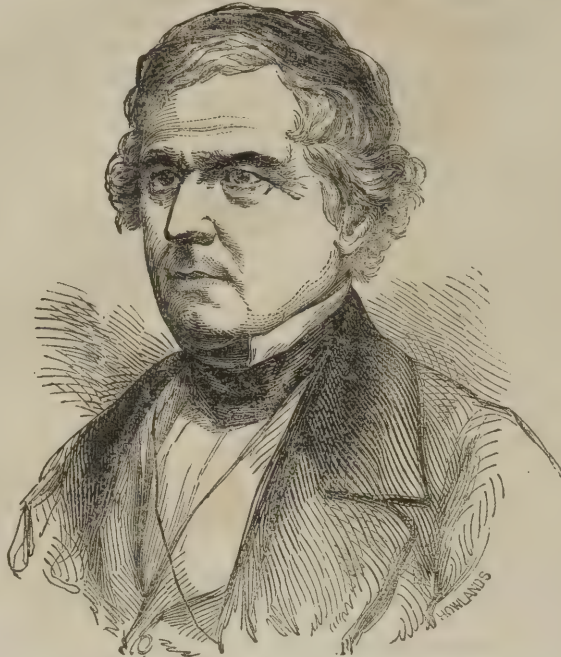
There never was a truer illustration of this, than in the lines of Pope.

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then EMBRACE."

I endured, and though an object of pity often, I finally embraced the vile article as a friend indispensable.

Though nature had consented to tolerate its use in moderation, still the insidious power of appetite, or nervous craving, would sometimes outrun the real conquests which the habit had made over my constitution, and thus impose a heavier burden than it was able to bear. If I smoked an extra cigar, or found one a little stronger than those I commonly used, tobacco-sickness was the result, together with a cold, clammy sweat—known only to matriculating tobacco-users, like that which accompanies death, or, as in this instance, makes one think he is near dying, and which, as often as it occurred, made me resolve to dash away for ever the bane of my life. Every such resolution of reformation was made sincerely, but like sick-bed repentance generally, it was dissipated by returning health.

But twenty-five years of history cannot be condensed into a ten minutes' talk. The habit was one of long continuance, and I cannot govern it in a hurry. I suppose I used the equivalent of three cigars a day (while thousands use ten or more daily) for a quarter of a century—each cigar being five inches in length, would be one foot three inches daily, 456 feet in a year, and in twenty-five years, 11,400 feet, or over two miles. Only to think of a cigar, made of poisonous and nauseous tobacco, two miles in length, lighted at one end, and the slave of a vile habit tugging at the other end for twenty-five years! Or, to change the form of the habit to chewing, think of a *decent* man biting from and chewing up a roll of tobacco two miles long! enough to poison to death as many men as could stand in a row the entire distance, if it could be put into and kept in them for six hours. The inconveniences of such a habit, and the ridiculous positions into which the tobacco-chewer is thrown—the annoyance to wife, the disgust of friends, the turning away of the child, refusing to be contaminated with a kiss, the offensive breath, and a thousand other humiliating experiences, are they not engraven on my memory, and can they all be told in a single article? Please let me take breath.



PORTRAIT OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

[From the Phrenological Journal for 1850.]

MR. FILLMORE has much inherent power of constitution, large lungs, excellent nutritive apparatus, and his whole animal economy is characterized by tenacity, compactness, vigor and elasticity. All the side organs, Combative-ness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Cautious-ness, Alimentiveness, etc., are large, and give energy combined with discretion, and directed by intellect. He would therefore, commit few mistakes, be discreet and politic.

Self-Esteem is not remarkable, but Approbation is quite strong, which would render him more ambitious than dignified, and somewhat more courteous than commanding, both in deportment and character. His top-head, including the moral region, is fairly developed, though by no means remarkable.

Intellectually, he is a practical, off-hand, intelligent, business man, rather than a profound philosopher, or original thinker.

Mr. Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., January 7th, 1800. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie Co., in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of moderate dimensions, in a style not more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that district. A most limited common school education was all that the narrow means of the father could bestow on the son. When fifteen years old he was sent to learn the trade of a clothier, at which he worked four years, improving all his spare time in reading from a little library in the village.

At the age of nineteen he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood, of Cayuga Co., who per-

ceived the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. He remained in Judge Wood's office above two years, studying with that industry and perseverance which have ever marked his course; during this time he also taught school in the winter months to provide for his expenses as far as possible.

In 1822 he entered a law office at Buffalo, and spent a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Aurora, the residence of his father, to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail Powers. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town.

In 1829 he was elected to the Legislature of New York, and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for constant devotion to, and unwearied industry in, his duties. In 1832 he was elected to the twenty-third Congress, and served creditably. In the fall of 1836 he was again returned for the same office, and by a faithful discharge of his difficult duties, firmly established his reputation in the House.

He was re-elected to the next Congress, and accepted the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post, at a trying crisis, he manifested such industry and practical talent as to fully sustain the confidence of his colleagues. His public reputation perhaps rests more upon the manner in which he filled this very important post in the twenty-seventh Congress than on any other portion of his career.

After this, Mr. Fillmore returned to Buffalo to the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was

run by the Whigs of New York for Governor, but was beaten by Silas Wright. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State, and removed to Albany to discharge the duties of that office, which he held till February, 1849, when he resigned it, prior to his induction into the Vice Presidency, to which post he had been elevated by the Presidential election of 1848.

On the ninth day of July 1850, by the death of General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the office of President. Having served out the unexpired term of Gen. Taylor he retired to private life. He has recently made the tour of Europe, and everywhere he met with that general respect and courtesy which his commanding appearance, gentlemanly deportment and former high position, were well calculated to inspire. He was nominated by the American Convention at Philadelphia, last winter, to the Presidency, which nomination he has formally accepted.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

[In the Phrenological Journal for March, 1852, we published the following character of Colonel FREMONT; and now that he is nominated for the Presidency, we republish it, for the benefit of our readers, with his Portrait and Biography.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

COLONEL FREMONT has a temperament of wiry toughness, and extraordinary elasticity. His entire organization is one of rare compactness, and as fine in fibre as it is dense and enduring. His body and head partaking alike of these qualities, accounts for the hardihood and activity of the former, and the clearness, persistence, and unbounded energy of the latter. His head, face and body, are very harmoniously proportioned, each one in itself, and each to the others. The head appears very high from the ears, indicating extraordinary Firmness, with large Veneration and Benevolence. These faculties give an elevated and aspiring tendency of character, and a grasp after great achievements. Great length from the ears to the forehead is also seen, showing very large Perceptive, and prominent Reflective organs. Thus all the organs necessary for the clear thinker, the civil engineer, and the scholar in natural science, are decidedly large. Behold the prominence in the centre of the upper part of the forehead, just above where the hair commences, indicating remarkable sagacity in judging of human nature at sight. This gives a most essential qualification for reading strangers, and ruling men in emergencies, and is an indispensable requisite to success in all who would govern a school, a congregation, a manufactory, a mercantile establishment, a deliberative body, a ship, or an army. This strong faculty of Colonel Fremont has often been signally displayed in his hazardous enterprises over the Rocky Mountains, and other expeditions, when it was necessary to make his mind the inspiring incentive to others to put forth almost superhuman effort, and yet submit to his direc-

tion without complaint, and endure everything for him and his cause. Napoleon, Jackson, and others, have been conspicuous examples of this power to read and rule character. Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Combaticiveness, of course, are important coadjutors, but these are of little avail in governing men unless the person possesses that insight into character which enables him to address each person or class according to their nature.

Self-Esteem and Approbateness are large in his head, and are strongly indicated in his character in unflinching self reliance and dignity, with a high degree of sensitiveness as to his reputation and personal honor.

In his organization are seen the elements of the patient scholar, the investigating critic, the mathematician, the pioneer, the ambitious, honorable, energetic, thorough, reliable character, and business man.

To the foregoing we may add, that his social organs are large, giving him very strong friendship and the disposition to cling tenaciously to those for whom he forms an attachment. He is eminently endowed with Inhabitiveness, which inspires him with the spirit of patriotism and a deep interest in home and the associations of domestic life. He has a most marked individuality of character. He is not only courageous, self-reliant, resolute and prompt in action, cool and self-poised in situations of imminent peril, but he is remarkably persevering and determined. In the highest excitements of triumph, or in the fiercest struggles with difficulty and opposition, his very great Conscientiousness leads him to be most scrupulously just, even in respect to the least important affairs. This often makes him hesitate, lest he should speak or act wrongly.

He has a very prominent development of Constructiveness and Calculation, as seen in the portrait at the region of the temple and outer angle of the eyebrow; hence he could be successful in mechanical invention, especially in emergencies, and, in conjunction with his reasoning intellect, could exhibit most decided talent in mathematics, and close consecutive reasoning.

He has such a combination of temperament and mental organization as to enable him to grasp, by a kind of intuition, the spirit of a subject; and these decisions, apparently impulsive, will bear the scrutiny of calm, philosophical investigation.

He is frank and direct in speech and conduct, but circumspect and prudent in the choice of his subject or line of action. His modesty and reserve, and his fear of doing wrong, or injuring the feelings of others, almost amounts to a defect, until stern duty calls him out, when he acts bravely; but when he has accomplished the purpose of his effort, he hides himself again in his quiet yet dignified modesty.

All his portraits indicate that he inherited some of the most important traits of character from his mother, viz., his large social and religious developments, together with those which produce taste, imagination and enthusiasm, combined with a delicate sense of duty, sympathy, and intuitive judgment, the disposition to live



PORTRAIT OF JOHN CHARLES FREMONT,

for the future instead of in the past, and to rely upon an over-ruling Providence.

Intellectually he is more characterized for originality of thought, soundness of understanding, ability to investigate first principles, analyze, discriminate and combine, than for mere quickness of observation and copiousness of language. He is remarkable for neatness and order; and everything under his supervision, whether minute or vast, is scanned with care and controlled like clock work. Few men have as much heroism and ability to lead and control difficult and dangerous enterprises, and fewer still exhibit as much simplicity and modesty in general intercourse with society.

BIOGRAPHY,—FROM LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

COLONEL FREMONT, who has been nominated for the presidency by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was born at Savannah, Ga. on the 21st Jan., 1813. The family residence, however, was in Charleston, S. C., where he was bred and educated.

He is of French descent on the father's side, and the mother was a Virginian, who was early left a widow, with the care of three children, and extremely limited means. Being the eldest, he was surrounded by privations which early called forth all the strength of his indomitable courage, will and heroism.

In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College, and on leaving which he engaged in teaching mathematics as a means of support for his widowed mother and two younger children.

In 1833 he obtained a post on the sloop-of-war

Natchez, and served on board of her two years, and a half.

On returning he adopted the profession of surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. Shortly after, at the recommendation of Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of the Navy, he was appointed chief assistant surveyor under M. Nicollet, a distinguished French savan in the United States' service, in an exploring expedition over the northwestern prairies, during the years 1838 and 1839. While absent he received the appointment of second lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

On his return to Washington, and while preparing maps and a report of this survey, he formed the acquaintance of the family of Col. Benton, which resulted in the marriage of one of his daughters in 1841. This, however, required of the gallant young officer about as much heroism as any act of his life, for it is understood that Col. Benton, the bride's father, was opposed to the match—for Fremont was almost unknown, and had nothing but his commission and his talents to recommend him. But he who had in him the spirit to brave the steeps and snows of the Rocky Mountains, was not to be daunted in an affair where youth and beauty beckoned him onward. So he sought in Washington a clergyman of his own profession, viz., that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to unite them in marriage; but they all refused, because Col. Benton, then being in his palmy days of power in the Federal City, no Episcopal or other leading clergyman thought fit to risk his disapprobation

by solemnizing the marriage of his daughter in opposition to his will. In this dilemma a lady, who was a Catholic, offered to find a priest who would knit the knot and ask no questions. This offer being accepted, she brought in a priest of the Catholic Church, called Father Horseigh, who performed the ceremony.

The daring young lover, who thus braved the veteran senator of Missouri, soon taught his venerable father-in-law to respect him for his talents and noble deeds, and to look upon him with pleasure and pride. She whose grace and beauty could thus tempt our hero, has proved herself worthy of the risk he ran, and evinced that her judgment and discrimination in respect to her own choice were not inferior to her fascinations.

In May, 1842, the United States, having approved his plan, and accepted his proposition to penetrate the Rocky Mountains, he set out with a mere handful of men on the first of his three exploring expeditions. This lasted five months, and resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass, one of the great highways to California and Oregon. He examined with great care and skill its geological, geographical, botanical, and other peculiarities, and stood on the Wind River Peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains.

His report of this expedition was read the world over with the highest interest, and at once established the character of its author as a man of science, of bold adventure, and unpretending modesty.

Not yet satisfied, Fremont was eager to explore that vast tract of wilderness over which the white man's foot never roamed, which lay between his first route and the explorations of Commodore Wilkins on the Pacific coast, and thus to lay open to civilized men the unknown expanse on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

On the 29th May, 1843, Fremont, with his party of thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kansas, and were occupied in this exploration till August of the next year. He approached the mountains by a new line, scaled their summits south of the South Pass, obtained the first accurate information relative to the Great Salt Lake, the great basin of Utah, and first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of California, and established the geography of the western part of our Continent.

In 1844 he was again at Washington, planning another expedition, even while preparing his report of the last, and in the Spring of 1845, Fremont, now a Captain, set out on a third expedition, designed to survey more particularly the regions which he had previously visited.

While engaged in this expedition, and before he had heard of the commencement of the war with Mexico, he was induced by the entreaties of the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threatened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led, they defeated the Mexicans. Fremont put himself into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which

on the 24th of August, he was appointed by Stockton, military commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney, with his dragoons from New Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard-fought battles to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as lieutenant-colonel—a promotion which neither he nor his friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the government of his intervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

On the arrival of Kearney a dispute arose between him and Commodore Stockton as to whom belonged the chief command. Kearney ungenerously sought to cast upon Fremont the delicate responsibility of deciding which of the contestants had the right of command. This he very wisely declined to do, stating his readiness to obey either if they would agree between themselves; at the same time he decided to continue to obey the chief under whom the war had been prosecuted, until the right of priority of command should be settled.

Kearney, though dissatisfied, did not seek resentment until they reached Fort Leavenworth on their way home. Here he arrested Fremont on a charge of disobedience of orders, and brought him before a court-martial for trial. This court held that Kearney, and not Stockton, was the rightful superior in command, and, as a matter of form, found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. They had no right to consider the fact that it was impossible for Fremont to know which had the right of command, and that had he obeyed Kearney instead of Stockton, he might with equal reason, apparently, have feared an arrest by Stockton.

That this conviction had nothing to justify it but the cold, technical fact of not knowing which of two rivals to obey, is evinced by the fact, that President Polk tendered to Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived; but he refused to accept it, and, like a man of genius, conscious of possessing a higher diploma than a president could give or a court-martial take away, returned to private life, and at once set about the completion of his great labors for the good of an empire, by planning a fourth expedition, and that on his own account.

This he directed to the discovery of a passage across the Rocky Mountains south of the South Pass, which he thought might serve for a railroad to California. It needed but this line to complete the survey he had so successfully made, and though stripped of government patronage, he resolved to finish his work unaided.

He mustered thirty-three hardy mountaineers, who gloried in him as their leader, and, with one hundred and thirty-three mules and the necessary equipment, started from Puebla, on the upper Arkansas, through perils scarcely equalled in Siberia or the Alps. Being misled by his guides all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snow and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he arrived on foot at Santa Fe, with barely the

breath of life in him, with the loss of everything. Nothing daunted, and by no means disheartened, he refitted and started again on his perilous but glorious march; penetrated the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches, met many savage tribes which he awed or overpowered, and in a hundred days from Santa Fe he stood triumphant on the glittering banks of the golden Sacramento.

Having arrived among his friends, they were not slow in reversing the decision of the court-martial toward their gallant deliverer, by sending him to Washington as "the first senator of the Golden State." This was a just tribute of a gallant people to integrity, heroism, and self-sacrificing philanthropy in their hour of greatest need, and may be quoted in favor of the youthful hero as of higher authority on the score of justice than the formal, yet unwilling verdict of the court-martial.

He was elected to the short term of two years, at the expiration of which he returned to California for the purpose of developing the estate which he had purchased on an early visit, called the Mariposa Grant, which has since become so famous for its richness in gold, and in consequence of the protracted litigation which selfish usurpers upon his estate have thought fit to prosecute. The government, with singular ingratitude, resisted his claims, but he has obtained repeated decisions in his favor in the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus triumphed over all opposition, and is now doubtless the most wealthy man in America. He obtained this wealth, however, not by the tricks of trade, but by that sagacity which taught him to pay more for property in the wilds of California, to which he had explored a pathway, than any of his friends thought it was worth, and which led the miserable Mexican proprietors to chuckle over the capital bargain they had made out of the roving Yankee.

Fremont had not only lost his commission, and of course his emoluments arising from it, but he now found himself annoyed by claims against him for supplies which, during the war, had been furnished the United States' troops on his private credit. During a visit to London he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was only after great delay that the government of the United States was finally induced to relieve him from further annoyance by the payment of these debts.

"The name of Fremont," said an able contemporary in 1852, "is identified forever with some of the proudest and most graceful passages in American history. His twenty thousand miles of wilderness explorations, in the midst of the inclemencies of nature and the ferocity of jealous and merciless tribes, his intrepid coolness in the most appalling dangers, his magnetic sway over enlightened and savage men, his vast contributions to science, his controlling energy in the extension of our empire, his lofty and unsullied ambition, his magnanimity, humanity, genius, sufferings, and heroism, make all lovers of progress, learning, and virtue rejoice that Fremont's services have been rewarded by high civil honors, exhaustless wealth, and the admiration and gratitude of mankind."

He has been singularly fortunate in all he has

undertaken, and in all his trials and successes he has been equally fortunate in securing for himself and his conduct the universal approval of the press and the public on both sides of the Atlantic; and no man, perhaps, since the first incumbent, ever received a nomination for the presidency, and entered the canvass with a clearer record, or more universally praiseworthy antecedents.

HUMANITY TRUE TO ITSELF

THE human race, however battered and perverted, has still much in it that is lovely, and which serves to indicate its high origin and immortal destiny. If we look on society with a fault-finding disposition, we can discover enough to deprecate. We shall find selfishness, jealousy, anger and malice; but if we look candidly we shall see far more that will make us love our race. The child, following the guidance of its native instincts, the very warp of its being, rushes into the sunshine, and hunts, not for poisonous weeds, but for fragrant flowers. The tear that nature bids him weep, is irradiated with a smile before it leaves his cheek; and when he turns his trusting face upwards, it is to admire the glories of the gorgeous day or the brilliant beauty of the starry night, not to frown on clouds or to search for approaching storms. In like manner he looks trustingly into the face of humanity, expecting to find truth, purity and affection. Nature teaches him to expect that which belongs there, and if he finds it not, how keen the disappointment.

We, who are children of larger growth, should imitate his example. We should look for sunshine, for flowers and smiles—for truth, benevolence and justice in our fellow-men; and treat all, however rough and uncouth the exterior, as if we were dealing with those who have a yearning for love, righteousness, and immortal blessedness.

The dirty urchin, barefooted and ragged, that hails us for a penny on the street-corner at night, when the chill wind whistles or the pelting storm rages, may be a noble boy struggling heroically to save a sick mother and starving sisters—or he may have been sent there hungry and cold by a drunken father, to beg for money to buy rum, under the penalty of a flogging if he goes back empty-handed. Spurn not the little fellow rudely; an angelic nature is his—a diamond in the rough it may be, and needs only to be polished to shine lustrously. Give him a bath, a dinner and a smile, and the good and the beautiful of his nature will be brought to the surface, appreciable by all. Human Nature, after all, is a kindly thing, and capable of all sorts of virtues. The very fact that we blame error and sin, shows that we appreciate virtue and goodness, and expect them from our fellow-man.

As we stroll through the marts of trade, where all that is selfish in man is supposed to prevail, or wander through those precincts of the great city where the poor and the abandoned are packed into mean and filthy abodes, we are often reminded that the spirit of goodness still lives in man, however much it may be obscured from general observation. We saw a wretched, dirty, rum-ruined loafer wandering to find a friend to

treat him, or a sixpenny job that he might treat himself—we saw this man passing a little, sickly, half-clad beggar child as she sat crouched by a hatchway. Well-dressed men had scorned her plaintive supplication, and repelled her little skinny hand; but this vagabond gazed a moment at the child, and while his eyes moistened and his lip quivered, hunted through the empty pockets of his tattered garments and at last found a solitary penny, which he placed in the child's hand, saying: "there, take that; it is all I've got, I wish it was more." He passed on, and we thought of the good Samaritan and the widow's two mites.

We saw a lady rich and fashionable enough, one would suppose, to be heartless, imperious and utterly selfish, waiting to cross Broadway through the crowd of carts and stages, when a laboring man who was passing with his little daughter, kindly offered to escort her over; she accepted his assistance, but while protecting the lady he received a blow from a passing vehicle which injured his arm and ruined his coat. The lady, seeing how much he had risked and suffered on her account, and the utter dismay with which he and his little girl regarded the ruined garment, told him to come to her house, No —, — street, and she would not only give him another coat or the means to buy one, but also an entire suit for his little daughter, together with an order for a year's tuition in one of the best select schools in the city. We turned away with swimming eyes, and left the little group expressing to each other their mutual thanks, assured by these little incidents, which a single stroll had brought us to witness, that human nature, whether in rags and wretchedness, or fluttering in silks and laces, is, after all, God's own handiwork, and capable of goodness and happiness.

Let us, then, give it the smile of recognition—a word of hope and encouragement; and, whenever we can, a strong hand to help and protect it. God bless humanity, and lead it to a due sense of its powers and its worth, of its duty and high destiny.

MIND AND BODY.

THE intimate and subtle connexion existing between the body and mind, the earthly tenement and its spiritual inhabitant, have long been a study for mental physiologists, and though many remarkable results have been reached, much yet remains to be explained.

One of the most remarkable results of this wonderful reciprocity of action of body and mind, is indicated by Sir Henry Holland, in his "Chapters on Mental Physiology," under the division of "the effects of mental attention on bodily organs." These results go far to explain the phenomena of "magnetism," "electro-biology," &c. By "mental attention," is meant the direction of the mind, by voluntary effort, to particular organs and parts of the system. It is the mind trying to know and become cognizant of states of the organism through its telegraphic communications and out-posts. Now, observation shows that in many persons, such attention directed to any organ produces changes in its condition and functions. In other words, when

we direct our mind upon any part of our body, that part becomes subject to disturbing influences exerted by the mind, without our knowledge or consent. Thus the action of the heart is often quickened, or otherwise disturbed by the mere centring of the consciousness upon it, independently of any emotion or anxiety. This often goes so far as to be exerted through sympathy with the organs of others. Thus we know a person who can never let his attention rest upon the weak eyes of another, without immediately feeling similar weakness in his own! Again, if a person directs attention to the act of swallowing it becomes embarrassing. This explains why some persons find it almost impossible to swallow a pill. They so direct their whole consciousness upon the act that the oesophagus is apparently closed by the involuntary action of the mind upon it, while others, to whom the act of swallowing the pill is indifferent, experience no difficulty. Feelings of nausea may be produced or greatly increased in this way, and are suddenly relieved by the attention being diverted to other objects. We have ourselves had the nauseous feeling induced by long-continued riding in the cars—which while we dwelt upon it seemed to be fast becoming overpowering—entirely dissipated by falling into conversation, and thus having the attention diverted from it. Stammerers always increase their difficulty of speech by their consciousness of it, when among strangers. The dyspeptic, too, aggravates his symptoms by the constant and earnest direction of his mind upon the digestive organs, and the functions going on in them. Indeed, most diseases may be thus aggravated, as is well known to physicians. This shows the importance of diverting the attention from the disease, and engaging the mind in pleasing occupation, that the organs may be left to the undisturbed influence of their own recuperative powers. Hypochondriacs might well take a hint from this. The influence of the mind in disturbing the functions of the body is not imaginary but real.—*Portland Transcript*.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—An Englishman, at a certain time, came to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, for the express purpose of giving him an exhibition of his power of recollection. Frederick went to Voltaire, who read to the King a pretty long poem which he had just finished. The Englishman was present, and was in such a position that he could hear every word of the poem, but was concealed from Voltaire's notice. After the reading of the poem was finished, Frederick observed to the author that the production could not be an original one, as there was a foreign gentleman present who could recite every word of it. Voltaire listened with amazement to the stranger, as he repeated, word for word, the poem which he had been at so much pains in composing, and, giving way to a momentary freak of passion, he tore the manuscript in pieces. A statement was then made to him of the circumstances under which the Englishman became acquainted with his poem, which had the effect to mitigate his anger, and he was very willing to do penance for the suddenness of his passion, by copying down the work from a second repetition of it by the stranger, who was able to go through with it as before.



STEAM SAW-MILLS.

The simplicity, efficiency and cheapness of steam saw-mills have resulted from the peculiar progress of our times. As soon as new discoveries in science, or improvements in the arts are made, they are stereotyped by immediate application to the practical wants of man. We have reached a point when study is no longer a pastime of the affluent or curious when learning is not confined to a favored few, that barely keep from destruction the productions of a preceding age—and that not by any useful application of learning or knowledge to the wants of a growing community, but rather by futile speculations and vain

abstractions, which serve merely to keep the implements of learning bright, without performing any useful labor.

The intense practical tendency of all our aims is due to the demands of our advanced civilization. Our wants are too many to be satisfied with the facilities afforded by a lower degree of progress. When man was content to reside in a rude hut, to clothe himself with skins of animals or the coarsest of fabrics, when hunting and fishing procured the supplies for his appetite, and when he found his greatest social enjoyment in the isolation of his tribe from the rest of mankind—such a thing as a steam saw-mill might astonish or frighten him, but would be of no more service than an umbrella in fair weather.

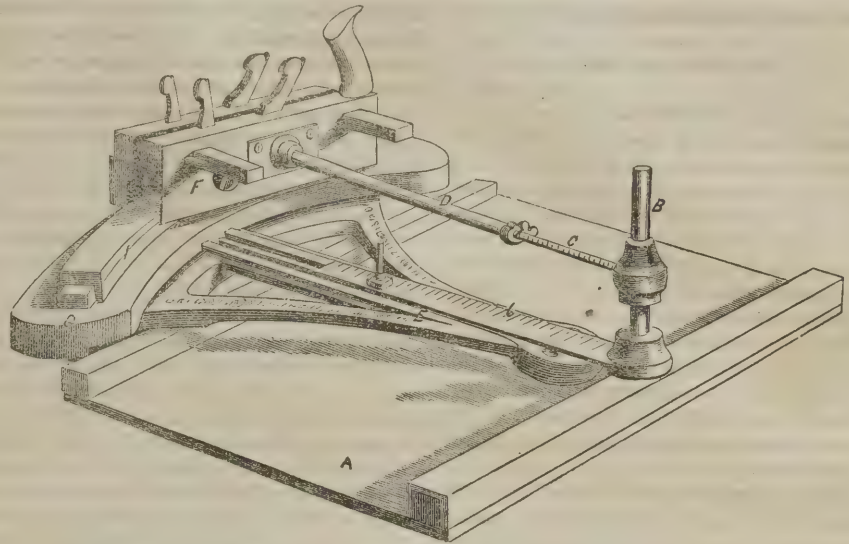
In our own time, when society has attained to a high degree of civilization, and is spreading itself with unparalleled rapidity over new territory, every facility for transferring the conveniences and improvements which we possess to new territories, shortens the pioneer existence which has hitherto been inseparable from "squatter sovereignty."

The cut represents a steam saw-mill at work in the forest. The trees are being cut down by the woodman's axe, hauled to the mill, and at once manufactured into lumber. This is a fair illustration of the enterprise and tact of our times. The improvements in steam engines and boilers, both in construction and principle, are not allowed to lie dormant in the brain or manuscript of the inventive genius, or, at most, ministered to the larger wants of commerce, in the steamboat or rail-car. They are made at once subservient to the first wants of man in his rudest state known in civilized communities—that of an early settler in a new country. The idea of using the steam-engine for such a purpose, and under such circumstances, would never have been suggested to the most practical mind thirty years ago.

Although the cut does not give the proportions exactly, still it conveys a fair idea of the mill, engines and boiler, when in use. A single glance will satisfy any one at all acquainted with the structure of a saw-mill that the parts of this one are few and easily put together. The saw works perfectly easy, and cuts straight, without sash or muley rig, thereby obviating the friction which has to be overcome in other mills. The mill can be located anywhere in the woods at little expense—a simple covering, as a protection from rain, being all the building required.

The steam-engine which furnishes the motive power is of the most compact and substantial construction, doing its work quietly and expeditiously, without a murmur or complaint about hard work or long hours—making no demands for higher wages, with a threat to leave you in the midst of a pressing order. Give it a drink of pure water from some spring close by, a few tree tops, and, by way of rare-bit, some chips made by the sturdy woodsman's axe, and its wants are satisfied. These engines are designed expressly for the saw-mill represented. The boiler is of locomotive construction, and made of the best material, great care being taken to test every one before leaving the works. We cannot give all the minutiae in regard to the different parts, as persons wishing one of these mills will be likely to make such inquiries as suggest themselves. But we must say the mill, with all its equipments, is one of the most satisfactory combinations that has ever been presented to the public.

It will not be long ere our vast prairies and extensive forests will be studded over with steam-engines, doing the laborious work of man with all the docility and none of the exhaustion of domestic animals. It is not alone, however, in the outposts of society that these mills are to be used. They are destined to effect a revolution in the whole lumber trade of the country, by bringing into market the extensive forests now lying comparatively idle and useless, for want



WM. W. JOHNSON'S FELLY-CUTTING MACHINE.

of sufficient water power to propel a water-mill; or where water is sufficient, the great expense required to start a water-mill under the old system, being far beyond the means of many owners of woodland; and even where the means can be found, the investment will not pay such a per centage as would warrant the outlay. The cost of hauling logs to a water-mill often adds so much to the expense of manufacturing lumber, as to make it a serious objection to erecting one where water is abundant. With a steam mill the location can be selected with a view to cheap transportation; and when the trees in a particular locality become scarce, the mill can be moved to another in a few days, without loss or alteration of any fixture.

Messrs. J. M. Emerson & Co., of No. 1 Spruce Street, New York, have been selling a large number of these mills, to go to all parts of the country; and the demand for them shows how much such improvements are needed and appreciated. Any one visiting New York can be directed by Messrs. Emerson & Co. to where one of their mills can be seen in operation. The astonishingly low price at which they can be afforded is calculated to make parties who have paid three and four times as much, a little credulous as to their capacity and performance: to all such we would say, come and see. And it will be made evident that a good steam saw-mill, all complete, can be had for \$1,250 to \$1,750.

NEW MODE OF CUTTING WAGON FELLIES, EITHER BY HAND OR OTHER POWER.

No machine for planing out wagon fellys of different sizes and radius has ever been constructed to operate with such success as the one illustrated by the above engraving. Mr. Johnson has just received the exclusive right to his invention through Fowler and Wells, Patent Office, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in regulating the radius of the curve of the felly, and at the same time making the radius of the sweep

of the plane to correspond, are very ingeniously overcome. The plane is also adjustable to the size and depth of the felly which it is desired to cut, in a very perfect manner. A is the bed-piece, which supports the working parts of the machine; B is a stationary upright guide-pin, upon which the hub turns which holds the rod, C, passing into and adjustable within the tube, D, the tube, D, being made fast to the plane, F, as represented. The felly, I, is made fast to the felly-table, G, which is also made adjustable with the centre-pin, B, by means of the bar, J, sliding within a dove-tail channel of the triangular frame attached to the bed-piece, G. A clutch upon the top of J holds it firmly in place, except voluntarily moved and set by the graduated bar, J—C being graduated, the tube, O, is also made adjustable as desired.

Fellys for carriages are planed very rapidly by this machine, and the work is of good quality. The plane may be moved by any power required; but the engraving represents a hand-plane. Most wagon-makers will use this kind for ordinary work. This invention is worthy the attention of wagon-makers and mechanics. Further information may be obtained by addressing the inventor, at Clifford, Pa.

The felly is first blocked out of the plank by the ordinary method; and after being firmly secured to the felly table, the plane is then adjusted in its sweep to the radius of the carriage wheel for which the article is intended—and the felly table also adjusted. It is now ready for operation, and a few moments' labor with the plane and one turning of the felly, leaves it smooth and complete on all sides ready for use.

Many of the fellys for light and pleasure carriages are made from bent timber, and several valuable patents have already been granted for machines for bending wagon fellys. But probably three-fourths of the wagons now in use have fellys so heavy and unyielding, that bending becomes impracticable; in such cases, the ordinary curved felly is still the only article in ordinary wear.

THE ART OF RISING IN LIFE.

BY AMOS DEAN, ESQ.

NUMBER II.

It may be assumed as true, that all the possible varieties of business and of pursuits in life, employ and exhaust all the powers, faculties, energies and capacities of individuals. In fact, those varieties of business and pursuits are nothing more than the application of human powers and faculties to the different objects upon which they were designed to act. Hence it is that business, and pursuits, and occupations become more divided, varied, multiplied, rendered more perfect in proportion as a healthy and progressive civilization has brought into more energetic action the curious and wonderful endowments of body and mind.

A simple reference to the difference in pursuits between the two great varieties of the human race who have met and contended for empire and existence on this mighty continent, will furnish ample evidence of this truth. In estimating the comparative merits of different professions or callings, great care should be taken to attach a due degree of importance to the advantages and disadvantages offered by each. There are some that seem by the common consent of mankind to be deemed more honorable than others. They are probably deemed so from the general belief that a higher order of mind is required for their practice than is necessary for the prosecution of other callings. Such are the learned professions, as they are termed, of law, physic and divinity.

But by way of set-off for the advantages derived from considerations of honor, their practice is not, except in instances that are few and rare, of a lucrative character; and besides the care, anxiety, and unceasing exercise of intellectual energy required in their faithful prosecution, render all the honor acquired an extremely dear purchase. That honor is but a poor equivalent for the long and protracted watchings; the deep, intense and continued application; the painful apprehension that some error has been committed, or some omission occurred—all which tend to exhaust the energies of the body through the excessive action of the mind; to implant in the physical frame the symptoms of premature decay; and to secure the visitation of death at a time when life has just become of value.

There are some that are deemed more immediately lucrative than others. Such are the mercantile, embracing an extensive class in our community. But if fortunes are suddenly acquired by mercantile operations, they may be as suddenly lost through the same means. In the manner in which that business is conducted it is too often a mere game of hazard. Great risks are required to be incurred in its prosecution, and, when taken through the whole of life, many may fail where one succeeds.

There are some that require a larger amount of corporeal labor, and in which accumulations of property are slowly made. Such are farming occupations, in which the most numerous portion of our citizens are engaged. But although accumulations are slower here, yet they are more

certainly realized. The situation of the farmer is more independent. The glow of health pervades his frame, and a strong common sense characterizes the action of his mind. Much the same kind of remark will apply to the mechanic arts. They are more extensively prosecuted in cities, amid the busy haunts of men; and, besides, their successful prosecution requires the possession originally of a peculiar talent, aptitude, or what some term a mechanical ingenuity, without the possession of some portion of which but small progress can ever be made.

Again, there are some professions that require the constant exercise of particular faculties, in order to insure success. Such are the fine arts, painting, sculpture, music, &c. None of these should ever be undertaken, unless those faculties are possessed that are necessary to their successful prosecution. The powers and faculties possessed by the individual should be matter of cautious and careful inquiry. The choice of the profession or calling to be followed, should be made by the individual himself, and at that period of life when he is capable of considering rightly the different occupations or callings, and what is required by each; and when he has also attained sufficient knowledge of himself not only to know what mental powers and faculties he possesses, but also to be able to compare them with others of his own age, and to perceive wherein and in what respect he differs from them.

There is hardly an instance of an individual who has not some definite, peculiar tendencies. These consist in the predominance of one or more faculties in his mental constitution. This creates, of itself, an original bias or inclination towards that particular pursuit in life which involves the exercise of the predominating faculty or class of faculties possessed. No better rule can, therefore, be laid down than for the individual himself, when his mind has become sufficiently matured to comprehend what faculties are required to be exerted in the prosecution of different kinds of business, and also to understand rightly his own powers and the peculiarities of his own mental constitution, to select for himself the special business or pursuit in life to which all his industry and efforts shall mainly be directed.

Men, whether old or young, and especially the latter, seldom err when they follow the dictate of their own nature in reference to their occupation for life. The great success which many have experienced is in part to be explained from the circumstance that the business they follow is in harmony with the mental constitution with which they have been originally endowed; that they have been privileged with selecting, and fortunate in choosing that for which they were first designed. In making this choice, too much care cannot be bestowed in arriving, by a rigid analysis, at the kind and class of faculties required to be exercised to insure success in any business pursuit. No one, for instance, destitute of mechanical ingenuity and contrivance should embark in any mechanic art. No one destitute of fair intellectual endowment should think of engaging in either of the learned professions. No one possessed of large Cautiousness, sufficient to originate fears and alarming apprehensions, should ever undertake mercantile or other

operations involving great variety of hazard. No one without those special endowments that qualify for enjoying the productions of the painter and the sculptor, should ever meddle with the pencil or the chisel.

The pursuit or calling should be calmly, deliberately, and advisedly selected, after availing one's self of all the lights which experience can furnish, and all the facts which consciousness can render up from its mysterious recesses; after consulting all the suggestions of reason, and all the tendencies or biases of nature; and after having reduced, as far as possible, within the domain of knowledge, what powers and faculties are required, and what are possessed. If any, the slightest, repugnance be felt, it should have its weight; or if the least reluctance be experienced, it should claim all the consideration it is justly entitled to; because the moral nature is the source of both, and no dictate of that can ever be disregarded with impunity.

The choice being once deliberately made, let it be emphatically a *choice for life*. It should be a designation of that particular pursuit or business as the one of all others which is to engross principally the powers and capacities of body and mind; and that, too, while body and mind continue in a state of union with each other.

It is quite possible for one particular calling or pursuit to embrace within it a number of tolerably distinct varieties. The mercantile department, for instance, has many sub-divisions; each one of which, although more or less connected with every other, has, nevertheless, its own special peculiarities, which are required to be known before success in its prosecution can be anticipated. The great fact, however, that all the varieties are subject to certain general principles which apply equally to each, renders safer and easier the passage from one to another, and may, under certain circumstances, fully justify an abandonment of one variety with the view of selecting and following some other. And yet this should never be done without adequate reason, because the habit of change is by all possible means to be avoided, as it always has a tendency to render one dissatisfied with present occupations, ever suggesting that some other business or pursuits are more productive and more desirable. The occasions that would justify a change from one pursuit or great department of industry to another are so extremely rare, that a rule excluding every such change should be laid down and adhered to. The principle of this rule is involved in the old maxim, "let the shoemaker stick to his last;" and there is in it much of sound sense and practical wisdom.

The successful prosecution of any business, although apparently easy and simple, involves the knowledge of principles and practices, or at least varieties of each, that are solely applicable to it, and which, when once acquired, ought ever after to be available. Besides, every mode and habit of thought and of feeling become intimately connected with the business pursuit followed, and to change that pursuit would be subjecting the whole intellectual and moral economy to a shock more or less severe, in proportion as those modes and habits had become fixed.

There is also another consideration connected

with this subject; and that is, that one single change destroys that sense of security which arises from the calm, settled, determined perseverance in the prosecution of a calling once deliberately embraced. The first exchange of one kind of business pursuit for another renders a second less difficult, and a third still less so; until at last it becomes as easy as an exchange of garments, and all confidence is lost in a continuance of occupation. The guaranty to the community that every individual is expected to furnish what will sustain himself and those which the exercise of his own volition has made dependent upon him, which is derived from his selecting and following up some one special branch or department of industry, becomes of no force, and in time ceases to have any reliance placed upon it. He becomes what in homely phrase has been termed "a jack at all trades; and good for nothing at any."

Every young man who aims at stability and consequence in life should assume, that when his choice of a calling or profession is once made, it is made forever; that in regard to him an irreversible decree of fate has gone forth, that precludes change, and limits his efforts and the exertion of his energies to the attainment of objects legitimately embraced within the profession he has selected. He should consider that, previous to making his choice, he resembles an individual at the centre of a circle, from which started thousands of radii, all of which reached its periphery at equal distances and in equal times. Thus situated he had it in his power to select either, with this one single condition annexed to it—that having selected one radius he should perseveringly follow that out as far towards the periphery as he was able; because, if he kept constantly changing he would make no progress; and the longer he continued on a single radius the more difficult and the longer the time that would be consumed in making the change, because the radii are constantly receding from each other until they reach the periphery.

Every young man possessed of ordinary powers and faculties, has bound up in himself a prodigious mass of powerful energies, the force and efficacy of which he is but little aware of until the occasions arise that call them into requisition. Let him fly from imminent danger, and he finds himself possessed of a speed that he knew not of. Let the wave of a troubled sea break over him, and he dashes it aside with a might of muscle of which he had no previous conception. Let a ponderous mass of matter be hastening on its way to crush beneath its weight a beloved friend, who can make no resistance, and he arrests it with a giant strength that seems superhuman in its resistless exercise. Of these energies he finds himself possessed without any agency of his own. They follow in the train of life, and are its appurtenances. It is not for their possession, but for their right direction that he should feel all the weight of a solemn accountability.

These are never rightly directed when they are expended in passing from one kind of business to another. Such an individual resembles the subject of a tread-mill, who keeps constantly stepping without making an inch of progress; where there is no want of exercise, but no cor-

responding advancement, and where at the end of a toilsome day he is just where he was at the beginning of it. Those energies are the most effective, and tell the most powerfully upon the history of the individual, when they are discreetly exerted in one particular line of pursuit. Then only can progress be accomplished; the very condition of which is, the expenditure of energy in one particular line of effort.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

ON—on—right onward is the theory of the time. To wait is not the order of the day. We take wind and tide in our favor when we can, but, if they do not favor, we raise steam and breast them. Different cities and regions of our country vary not a little in the exhibition of this fiery, drive-ahead spirit. Philadelphia is quiet, patient, considerate, prudent, and conservative; Boston is wide awake, watchful, spirited, and restless, but seldom rash; while New York does everything on the high pressure principle; and if she makes a mistake, she retrieves her losses while others are mourning over their disasters.

The first of May is the time for moving in New York; hence, contracts for pulling down buildings and constructing others, are usually made before that day of days. It is not strange, for the carman who moves the furniture of the retiring family, and the laborers who are employed to pull down the house, to arrive on the ground at the same time, on the morning of moving day. In this city a family who kept a boarding-house moved out on last May-day morning, and before night the front steps and iron railing of the house were cleared away, the slate roof was off, the front wall supported by beams and screws, the foundation wall out, and excavators were hard at work sinking the cellar; and in a little over a fortnight a new basement was completed, two new stories were added, (making five in all,) the roof was on, and the street cleared up.

This greedy haste to get possession of the domicile for the purpose of tearing it down to rebuild, or to repair and renovate, reminds one of the vultures and wolves that follow and hover around the antiquated horse as he totters towards his final fall.

We confess to a feeling of veneration for these old houses, which have been the homes of ardent hopes and cheerful hearts; where childhood has learned its first prayer, and from which, as it dawned into maturity, it has gone forth into the rough experiences of life, and afterward looked back to these same homes as the garner-houses of all the good which their stricken hearts have ever known.

But when we regard these old houses in the light of the law of progress and improvement, we say let them fall. The bodies of a former generation, having served their age and become worn out, went to the grave to make room for younger and more vigorous men. Their plans were fulfilled according to the pattern of their ideal, and their old, ill-constructed houses have outlived the builders. Why not let them, together, give place to broader plans and higher conceptions. The crab-apple must not stand in

the way of the pippin; the sloop must yield to the steamer, the pack-horse must clear the track for the iron-steed, and old houses and old machinery must give place to that which will better subserve the wants of progressive humanity.

LEVEL UP, NOT DOWN.

SOME people, in order to bring about a fancied reform among men by an attempt to equalize all classes, have an erroneous method of trying to bring down the elevated to the level of the low. Such men affect to regard the rich and the educated as the natural enemies of the poor, and would gladly rob the fortunate and distribute the surplus, and thus equalizing men by leveling down. Let them teach the poor industry, frugality, good habits; how to plan business so as to insure success, and thus level them up. In the same spirit let the ignorant be educated, and not close seminaries in which the children of the wealthy are educated. The system of free schools, planted by the Pilgrims in New England, and from that region having spread through the Middle and Western States, is doing more than any other agency to level up the low. Normal Schools, "Free Academies," and "High Schools," beckoning with open doors to all who have the brain and the industry to enter them, are really the wonder of the nineteenth century. To the true philosopher and humanitarian, however, the real wonder is that these aids to the low and the ignorant were not long since adopted. They must become general before universal liberty and intelligence shall be enjoyed by mankind.

In the training of children, a similar and equally fatal error is committed, when parents attempt by harsh means to break the will of a child, and to whip out its evil passions. This is leveling down. Children are rarely, if ever, benefited by this course, while, on the contrary, if the child be trained in intellect, in moral sentiment, in prudence and in self-control, so that he can govern his own spirit, it will be a process of leveling up the weak faculties to be on a par with the stronger, so that self-government will be the result. In this way we leave the strong faculties unabated; we do not crush the native fire and energy, but we guide and harmonize its powers, so that the character retains all its original strength, and gains power in its weak and waste places, and thus a general equanimity is obtained.

In the administration of public law, pains and penalties are the only means employed to produce effect upon the subject. It seeks to make men afraid rather than honest—to act on their Cautiousness rather than their Conscientiousness. It is the same old process of leveling down rather than up.

It would be found much cheaper, and far more effectual, to support schools, libraries, lyceums, and innocent amusements for mankind, than to maintain an extensive police department, criminal courts, prisons, hospitals, and poor-houses. It is true economy to educate and level up mankind rather than to level them down by the crushing machinery of criminal jurisprudence.

SAMUEL ROGERS:

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

We present two portraits of Mr. Rogers, one taken of him in the prime of life; the other from a photograph taken when he was ninety-two years old. In both, we perceive the indications of a most excellent physical constitution. Observe the largeness of the chest, the broad cheek bones, the length of the head and face, from the chin to the crown, the abundance and solidity of muscle, and the well-marked features; all being signs of strength of temperament and bodily endurance. That these conditions were inherited, and that he lived in such a manner as not to vitiate his system, is perfectly evident to every physiologist who looks at these portraits.

In young Rogers we see a specimen of sound health, a calm state of the entire organization; in the other portrait we see these sound and strong points softened into perfect ripeness, without being in the slightest degree impaired. What a substantial chin; what breadth and firmness to the cheek; what dignity to the nose; what placid self-possession to the mouth; how calm the eye; and what youthful delicacy of complexion, even at such advanced age, as if he and time were on the best of terms, and the world had treated him in the kindest possible manner. Temperance was doubtless one of his native virtues, and pleasant occupation a fixed habit. That he took life easily we make no doubt, for we see nothing in his temperament or organization to induce the belief that he exhausted his vital or nervous force through corroding cares of business; or wasted his strength through his animal passions, on ill-adjusted plans, or through the exercise of a fiery and impulsive spirit. In age, he seems to have become more refined in organization, and everything indicates that he lived temperately and actively as respects bodily habits and mental occupations.

We refer the reader to the great width of the head in front, and the remarkable prominence of the organs over the eyes, in the earlier portrait. The width of the forehead indicates that Order, Calculation, Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Ideality and Mirthfulness were large. Most of these qualities were conspicuous in his character. Every thought he uttered, and everything about him, was under the dominion of method and plan; he was well organized for business and had talent to judge of and acquire property.

The prominence over the eyes, and fullness across the center of the forehead show, not only very large perceptive organs, which enabled him to gain knowledge with great accuracy and rapidity, but an excellent memory of facts, dates, places and things. To gain, retain, and apply knowledge, then, was the great feature of his intellect.

The elder portrait which was taken by the Daguerreotype art, during the last year of his life, and may, therefore, be relied on in regard to shape and proportion, shows a much larger development in the upper part of the forehead, in the region of Causality and Comparison, than the other likeness indicates. That these organs



PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL ROGERS AT FORTY.

were increased in size within the last fifty years of his life, there can be no doubt. The shape of the forehead in the first portrait is like that of the scholar or practical business man, and that of the latter, while it retains many of the peculiarities of the former, still adds the qualities of the thinker, the reasoner, and philosopher. Benevolence also appears larger in this, though it was not small in the other. We think the moral organs were larger in his later days, and the selfish organs, which are located in the sidehead, not as large really, or relatively.

The brain as a whole was large, and the predominance of development was in the intellectual and moral regions. He was firm and dignified, benevolent, very intuitive in judging character, and more than most men enjoyed "the Pleasures of Memory," as well as the advantages of a most retentive mind. It is, on the whole, a most extraordinary organization, both physically and mentally, and those who will read his biography and the recent work entitled "Rogers' Table-Talk," embracing much that throws light on his mental habits, will doubtless concur with us in this estimate of him.

BIOGRAPHY.

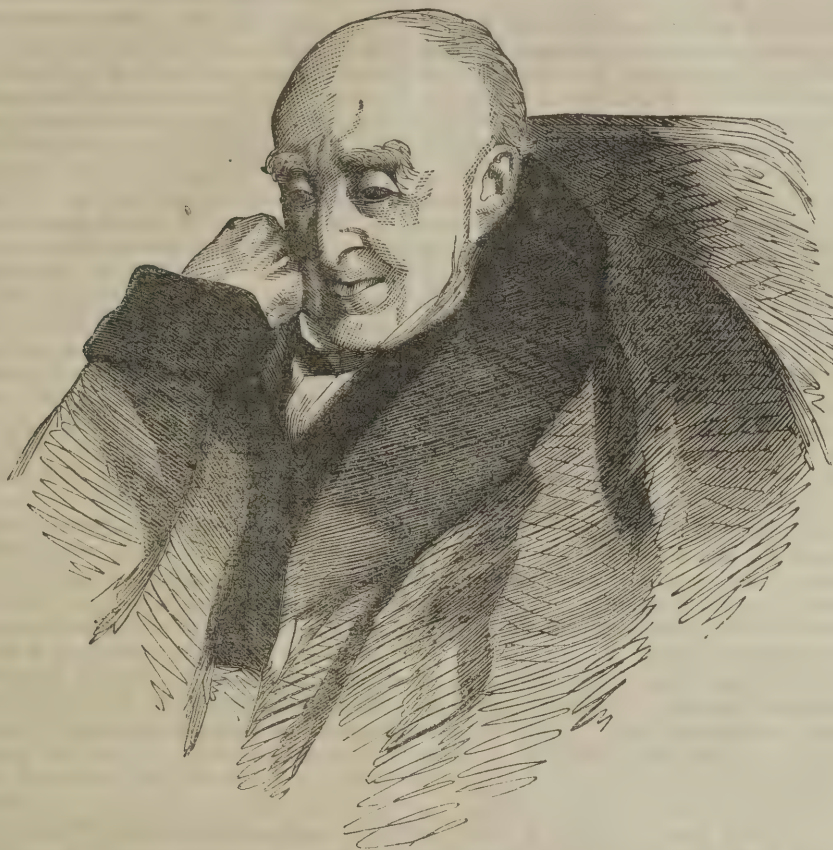
SAMUEL ROGERS, author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and of other poems, was the third son

of Thomas Rogers, Esq., of Stoke Newington, in Middlesex, England, where his distinguished son, who died on the 15th of Dec. last, in his ninety-third year, was born on the 30th of July, 1763. His father was a wealthy banker in London, and a man of eminence among the Protestant Dissenters in that land of dissent. Hackney and Stoke Newington. His mother was a lineal descendant of Philip Henry.

He received his education among the Dissenters, and derived his first predilection for poetry from the hymns of Dr. Watts. Watts lived and died in the neighborhood of Stoke Newington, and the reputation of his piety and poetry was then even greater than it is now.

Of his early life nothing has been told, nor was he very fond of alluding to it. We first hear of him as an author in print in the year 1786, when he published his "Ode to Superstition."

There was then a dearth of poets. Gray, Goldsmith, Akenside, and Churchill were dead. Johnson had died some sixteen months before. Cowper was imperfectly known by his first volume. Crabbe was still less known by his "Village," his "Library," and "Newspaper." Hayley had his circle of admirers; his "Triumphs of Temper," first published in 1781, though now forgotten, was famous in its day. Peter Pindar was commencing his run of rough but ready,



PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL ROGERS AT NINETY-TWO.

and at times vigorous, satires. Burns had not yet appeared. The ladies were then prominent in verse. The names of Hannah More, Anna Seward, Lucy Aikin, and Helen Maria Williams, were better known to their generation than the names of L. E. L. and Felicia Hemans to our own. It was a good time for the appearance of a true poet.

In the year 1792 Mr. Rogers made his second appearance as a poet, by the publication, again in a quarto shape, of "The Pleasures of Memory"—a poem in two parts, written in our English heroics, with rhyme, with great elegance of language and great correctness of thought. As a poem, it is inferior to "The Pleasures of Imagination," which preceded it, and to "The Pleasures of Hope," which followed it. The poem of Akenside is for the present; that of Campbell, for the future; and that of Rogers, for the past. "Memory" is replete with tender and graceful sentiments, but wants the poetic inspiration of the poem on "Imagination," and the earnest and buoyant feeling of the poem upon "Hope."

The "Pleasures of Memory" was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox—an introduction that colored the whole career of the poet. No one could be ten minutes in Mr. Rogers' company without hearing some friendly reference to the name of Fox. He really loved him on this side idolatry, and Mr. Fox is known to have evinced a sincere regard for the poet. When Mr. Rogers moved to what is now his far-famed house in

St. James's-place, Mr. Fox was the leading guest at the house-warming dinner; and when (1806) Mr. Fox was buried at Westminster Abbey, the poet of "Memory" gave expression to his grief in some of the best turned and most tender of his verses.

His agreement with his bookseller we find recorded in a letter of the year 1808:—"I bear," he says, "two-thirds of the expense and take two-thirds of the profit." This he thought, however, too large an allowance to the bookseller.

His third publication and his masterpiece, as many consider it—was (1798) "his Epistle to a Friend," of which the design is to illustrate the virtue of True Taste, and to show how little she requires, to secure, not only the comforts but even the elegancies of life. True Taste, he very properly observes, is an excellent economist. She confines her choice to few objects, and delights in producing great effects by small means; while False Taste is forever sighing after the new and the rare; and reminds us in her works of the scholar of Apelles, who, not being able to paint his Helen beautiful, determined to make her fine.

Before he made his fourth public appearance as a poet he had obtained the friendship of Lord Byron. They met through the instrumentality of Moore. They were prepared for friendship. In his satire of 1809, Byron had described the "Pleasures of Memory," the "Pleasures of Hope," and the "Essay on Man," as "the most

beautiful didactic poems in our language." The poet himself he called "melodious Rogers." Their meeting was at a reconciliation-dinner with Moore at the table of Mr. Rogers. This was in November, 1811, and only four persons were present: Mr. Rogers, the host; Lord Byron, Tom Moore, and Tom Campbell. This was Byron's first introduction to these poets, whose names will honorably survive with his own.

In August, 1814, appeared from the shop of Mr. Murray a thin duodecimo volume, entitled "Lara, a Tale; Jacqueline, a Tale," to which was prefixed a brief advertisement written anonymously by Lord Byron, in which he hints at his own authorship of "Lara," and states that "Jacqueline" is the production of a different author.

When in 1814 the Continent was free once more to Englishmen, Mr. Rogers went abroad, chiefly for the sake of seeing that noble collection of works of art which Napoleon had assembled in Paris. Few connoisseurs were better fitted to relish what they saw than Rogers. He was one of our very few poets who have understood painting and sculpture. Gray understood them; so did Thomson; and both had choice collections of prints from the old masters. On this occasion he saw Pæstum for the first time, and then (March 4, 1815) wrote those not inappropriate lines which he afterwards introduced into his poem of "Italy."

The fall of Napoleon, soon after, enabled him to extend his knowledge of Continental life, Continental scenery, and Continental art. He carried with him a manuscript poem, "Human Life," in his favorite form of verse, that of the "Pleasures of Memory," and gave his whole leisure to blotting and refining. This he published on his return in 1819, in quarto, with Murray, but it neither roused the critics, nor extended its writer's reputation. The knowledge of human life which it exhibits is restricted to a very narrow and polished circle. He does not deal with human life as Pope deals with man.

His next publication, and it was his last, was his descriptive poem of "Italy," of which he had given us a foretaste in his lines of "Pæstum," printed with his poem on "Human Life."

Of the additions which he made to his poems from first to last, that which will be found to interest the greatest number of readers is his meeting at Bologna, by appointment, with Lord Byron. This was in the autumn of 1821. They visited the Florence Gallery together, and then parted for the last time. Five years had elapsed since Rogers had seen him. He found him gray-headed, though then only in his thirty-third year.

A friendship thus memorable has been tarnished by the posthumous publication of a satire on Rogers by Lord Byron, not surpassed for cool malignity, dexterous portraiture, and happy imagery, in the whole compass of the English language. It is said, and by those well informed, that Rogers used to bore Byron while in Italy by his incessant minute dilettanteism, and by visits at hours when Byron did not care to see him. One of many wild freaks to repel his unseasonable visits was to set his big dog at him. To a mind

like Byron's here was sufficient provocation for a satire. The subject, too, was irresistible. Other inducements were not wanting. No man indulged himself more in sarcastic remarks upon his contemporaries than Mr. Rogers. He indulged his wit at any sacrifice. He spared no one, and Byron consequently did not escape. Sarcastic sayings travel on electric wires; and one of Rogers' personal and amusing allusions to Byron reached the ears of the poetic pilgrim at Ravenna. Few characters can bear the microscopic scrutiny of wit. Byron suffered. Fewer characters can bear its microscopic scrutiny when quickened by anger, and Rogers suffered still more severely.

Though his poetic labors may be said to have ceased more than thirty years before his death by the publication of his "Italy," he did not entirely desert the Muse, but tried his strength once more in some short and graceful copies of verses addressed to Lord Grenville and to Earl Grey. His latest effusion is dated in 1834, when he had exceeded the Scriptural threescore and ten, and beyond an epithet or the correction of half a line, his poetic parturitions did not after this extend. No one knew better than Rogers how to sustain a reputation, and no one was more desirous than he of leaving a poetic memory behind him. What wealth could accomplish—he is said to have spent ten thousand pounds on two octavo volumes—wealth has accomplished, and what a refined taste could effect in directing wealth, refined taste has effected most exquisitely in these volumes.

The history of the last thirty years of his life would be little more than a series of visits between Bowood and Holland House—of breakfasts given at his own table to every person in England or in America in any way eminent, and of dinners at his own house to men like Moore, Sydney Smith, Luttrell, Maltby, and others whom he had known for many years. His hand was in his purse immediately in aid of any case of literary or artistic distress. A subscription list for a monument to an author, an artist, or an actor, was sure to include his name, not for an ostentatious amount, but for a sum commensurate with his means and position. When Moore was in the midst of his Bermuda difficulties, the ever-ready Rogers was there to relieve him. When Sheridan was deserted on his death-bed by those who had courted him when he had strength to be of us, to them, Rogers was there to arrest an execution, and give him the last money he was ever to receive. When Campbell sought assistance in the purchase of a share in a magazine he was conducting, he went at once to Rogers and obtained the loan of the five hundred pounds he required for the purchase; and when Moxon, then young and unknown, wished to start for himself as a bookseller, Rogers, who knew nothing more of him than by a poem he had dedicated to him, offered the money that was necessary; and Moxon started as a publisher under the patronage of Rogers, as, a century before, Dodsley had started as a publisher under the patronage of Pope.

His house in St James's-place was well described by Byron in his Journal:—"If you enter his house, his drawing-room, his library, you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a com-

mon mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor." What was true when Byron wrote was true to the last hour of his life. While he had strength to move about, he was constantly making additions of moment to his collection. He had something of everything that was beautiful in nature and art. From his windows he commanded the best look-out in London—the beautiful grass slopes of the Green-park, skirted by Piccadilly on one side, and the palace of his Sovereign on the other. It was a bachelor's house, but then he was content to die a bachelor. His drawing-room mantel-piece was of marble, from the chisel of the classic Flaxman. His cabinets in the same room contained panels by the poetic Stothard, from Chaucer and Boccaccio. That mahogany table in the dining-room was carved by Chantrey when, as a sculptor, he was unknown, and his means were narrow. That case of miniatures over the fireplace, Walpole would have envied; and those natural flowers in the centre of the room and at the window, Van Huysum could not improve in point of arrangement, or Chiswick or Chatsworth surpass in point of form and color.

The only English poet who attained an age of nearly equal duration with that attained by Mr. Rogers, was the poet Waller. Waller was born in 1605, two years after the death of Queen Elizabeth. He sat as a member of Parliament in the reign of James I. He was a member of the celebrated long Parliament of Charles I. He sung the Panegyric of Oliver Cromwell, and celebrated the restoration of Charles II. He was alive at the coronation of King James II.; and, if his life had been spared barely beyond another year, would have witnessed the abdication of James and the accession of William and Mary. He was like Mr. Rogers in other respects than his poetry. He was a man of wealth, and he was a wit. Waller at eighty was still the delight of the House of Commons. Rogers at eighty-eight was still the delight of the most fashionable dinner tables in Tyburnia and Belgravia. The sayings of Waller have deservedly found a place in some of the best volumes of our *Ana*; and the repartees of Rogers are likely to find a celebrity that is equally enduring.

Two very different men appeared as poets in print for the first time in the same year—the Ayrshire Ploughman and the Lombard street Banker. In the year 1786 appeared at Kilmarnock, that volume of "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect," which will live as long as the English language; and in the same year appeared in London, "An Ode to Superstition," since properly included in the numerous reprints of the poems of its author. Burns published his octavo volume by subscription among the weavers of Kilmarnock, whilst Rogers took his poems to Cadell in the Strand and left a cheque to pay for the cost of publication. Very different indeed were the lives of the two men who thus commenced together their lives of poetry. Burns has been dead sixty years. Rogers has, consequently, outlived the poet he commenced the race of fame with, by that number of years.

When Rogers made his appearance as a poet,

Lord Byron was unborn—and Byron has been dead thirty-one years! When Percy Bysshe Shelley was born, Rogers was in his thirtieth year—and Shelley has been dead nearly thirty-four years! When Keats was born, "The Pleasure of Memory" was looked upon as a standard poem—Keats has been dead thirty-five years! When this century commenced, the man who died but yesterday, and the latter half, too, of the century, had already numbered as many years as Burns and Byron had numbered when they died. Mr. Rogers was born before the following English poets—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Bloomfield, Cunningham, Hogg, James Montgomery, Shelley, Keats, Wilson, Tom Hood, Kirke White, Lamb, Joanna Baillie, Felicia Hemans, L. E. L., and he outlived them all. The oldest English living poets are Walter Savage Landor, born 1775; Leigh Hunt, born 1784; and Barry Cornwall, born 1790.

It is as a man of taste and letters, as a patron of artists and authors, and as the friend of almost every illustrious man that has graced our annals for the last half century and more, that Mr. Rogers has of late years challenged public attention. He was a link between the days of Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds, and the present time. He had rambled over St. Anne's-hill with Fox and Grattan. Sheridan addressed to him the last letter he ever wrote, begging for pecuniary assistance, that the blanket on which he was dying might not be torn from his bed by bailiffs; and Rogers answered the call with a remittance of £200. No man had so many books dedicated to him. Byron inscribed to him his "Giaour," in token of "admiration of his genius, respect for his character, and gratitude for his friendship." Moore was no less laudatory, and Moore owed substantial favors to the old poet. By his mediation his quarrel with Byron was adjusted; and when Moore fell into difficulties the liberal hand of Rogers was opened. His benefactions in this way were almost of daily occurrence. "There is a happy and enviable poet!" said Thomas Campbell one day on leaving Rogers' house; "he has some four or five thousand pounds a year, and he gives away fifteen hundred in charity." And next to relieving the distress of authors and others, it was the delight of Mr. Rogers to reconcile differences and bring together men who might otherwise never meet. At his celebrated breakfast parties persons of almost all classes and pursuits were found. He made the morning meal famous as a literary rallying point; and during the London season there was scarcely a day in which from four to six persons were not assembled at the hospitable board in St. James's-place. There discussion as to books or pictures, anecdotes of the great of old, some racy sayings of Sheridan, Erskine, or Horne Tooke, some apt quotation or fine passage read aloud, some incident of foreign travel recounted—all flowed on without restraint, and charmed the hours till mid-day.

Byron's sensitiveness colored all he saw with his own feeling. There was none of this misery resulting from Rogers' taste. He enjoyed life—had money, fame, honor, love, and troops of friends. His recipe for long life was "temperance,

the bath, and flesh-brush, and *don't fret.*" But his house was really a magazine of marvels—the saloon of the Muses!—and its opening view on the garden and lawn of the Green-park in itself a picture. Paintings by Titian, Guido, Rubens, Claude, Raphael, and English artists, covered the walls. Every school, Italian and Spanish, had its representative, and not the least prized were the native landscapes of Wilson and Gainsborough, and the "Strawberry Girl" and "Puck" of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the hall were Greek sculptures, busts and vases, with endless articles of virtu. The library had its rare and choice editions—a drawing by Raphael, an original bust of Pope by Roubilliac, antique gems and cameos, and many precious manuscripts. Two of these he lately presented to the British Museum—Milton's agreement with his bookseller for the copyright of "Paradise Lost" (for which he gave a hundred guineas), and Dryden's contract with his publisher, Jacob Tonson. The whole arrangement of these rooms bespoke consummate taste and carelessness of cost. The chimney-piece of the drawing-room was of Carrara marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs and miniature statues by Flaxman; and the panels of a small library displayed the "Seven Ages of Man" painted by Stothard. To comprehend how so much was done by one less than a noble, we must recollect Rogers' *bank*, his exquisite taste, and his long life. He had written Journals of conversations with Fox, Erskine, Horne Tooke, and the Duke of Wellington (some of which we have seen), and these can scarcely fail to be both interesting and valuable.

The severity of remark was displayed in a certain quaint shrewdness and sarcasm with which his conversation abounded, though rarely taking an offensive form. He could pay compliments as pointed as his sarcasm. Moore has recorded the pleasure he derived from one of Rogers' remarks—"What a lucky fellow you are! Surely you must have been born with a rose on your lips and a nightingale singing on the top of your bed." These and many other sayings, pleasant and severe, will now be remembered. But higher associations, even apart from his genius, will be associated with the name of Samuel Rogers. His generosity and taste—his readiness to oblige and serve, or to encourage and reward the humblest laborer in the literary vineyard—his devotion to all intellectual and liberal pursuits—the jealousy with which he guarded the dignity and rights of literature—the example of a straight path and spotless life extended to more than ninety-two years—these are honors and distinctions which will "gather round his tomb," and outlast his monument.

A POISONED VALLEY.—A singular discovery has recently been made near Batten in Java, of a poisoned valley. It is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet deep. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer and all sorts of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. Dogs and other animals thrown in, never moved their limbs, and died in a few minutes.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The bill for admitting Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, was brought to a vote by the House, and rejected by a majority of one. On a subsequent day a motion was made for reconsideration, which was carried, and on the final action of the House, the bill was passed by a vote of 100 to 97. In the Senate, the subject has called forth much excited debate.

Four different schemes have been proposed for the settlement of the troubles in the Territory. The first in order of proposals, is that of Mr. Clayton, which abrogates all the offensive Territorial laws and tests, and provides for the appointment of Commissioners by the Secretary of State to take a census; for the election of a new Legislature; for the mode of choosing Election Inspectors, and finally for the admission of Kansas as a State, with the present Federal ratio of representation.

Second, that of Mr. Toombs, which provides for taking a census by Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and though not expressly repealing any of the offensive Territorial legislation now existing, provides for a Convention to form a State Government.

Thirdly, that of Mr. Geyer, which contemplates the election of a new Territorial Legislature, under more stringent guards, by which the one now in existence will be immediately abolished, without any provision for a State Government.

Mr. Douglas introduced a fourth scheme, substantially like Mr. Toombs'. It provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected [by the President] from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of Delegates, to be elected by each county, to form a Constitution and institute a State government. When the apportionment shall be made, the Commissioners are to remain in session every day except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in said list of voters. The bill provides that no law shall be enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting or fraud, and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory, shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age, are to be allowed to vote if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the fugitive slave law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

The case of Mr. Brooks, who was guilty of an assault on Mr. Sumner, on the floor of the Senate chamber, has been considered in the House. A resolution was introduced by the Committee to whom the question was referred, for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks as a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina. After a vehement and protracted discussion, the vote was taken on the resolution, resulting in 121 yeas and 95 nays. A majority of two-thirds being required by the Constitution, the Speaker declared that the resolution was not adopted. Mr. Brooks then addressed the House on a question of privilege, and after bringing forward various considerations in defence of his course, announced his resignation of his seat.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, met at Philadelphia, June 17. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, was chosen President of the Convention. A platform was adopted embodying the principles of opposition to the extension of slavery into a free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson. Upon the first ballot, John Charles Fremont received the entire vote of the Convention, except 23 from Pennsylvania, and 14 from Ohio, for McLean, and 1 from Pennsylvania for Seward. The choice of Mr. Fremont was then declared unanimous, and on a

subsequent ballot for Vice President, Wm. L. Dayton was elected as the candidate of the Convention.

COMMODORE STOCKTON.—Commodore Stockton has accepted the nomination for President. He says: "I will not let the Union slide if my body can stop its motion." He adds: "I accept the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and as a duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American sentiments, with the express understanding, however, that if the American party can be united on Mr. Fillmore, on such a platform as I now occupy, I may be at liberty at any time thereafter to withdraw this acceptance."

CALIFORNIA.—Soon after the close of our last record, exciting intelligence was received from California, announcing the assassination of James King in the streets of San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, May 15. The assassin was a man named James Casey, who had fallen into a quarrel with Mr. King, on account of an article in the *Bulletin*, reflecting on the character of the former. Casey had been in the State Prison of New York for grand larceny, and King mentioned the fact in the paper of which he was the editor, in a manner which was anything but agreeable to Casey. He called on King, and getting no satisfaction, watched for him on the street, and with a very slight warning, and before King moved to draw, or at least before he had drawn his pistol, shot him. Casey was exceedingly unpopular, partly because it was the general—almost the universal—belief, that he had repeatedly, as officer of election, stuffed the ballot boxes, so as to defeat the true majority. King was popular. The news of the shooting was followed by an intense excitement. The people collected in great crowds about the jail, and demanded that Casey should be delivered to them at once for execution. The Mayor ordered out the military, and the jail was filled with armed men. The city was filled with excitement during the night.

A party of men, numbering several hundred, got together, armed themselves, put several small cannon on drays, and were on the point of starting to attack the jail, but finally desisted. It soon became evident that nothing could be done without an organization, and it was thought much good might be done with one. A number of murderers and notoriously bad men had collected in the city, and had long gone unpunished and unterrified. The next morning, Thursday, at 9 o'clock, the members of the old Vigilance Committee met and organized, and began to admit new members. For three days they sat in almost constant session secretly. About twenty-five hundred members, old and new, were admitted. These twenty-five hundred men were bound to obey a committee of fifty, who alone knew what was to be done. On Sunday morning, the Committee were ordered to assemble and be armed with a musket and revolver each. They were divided off into companies, and officers appointed. A six pounder cannon was provided, and at 10 o'clock they marched to the jail, which they surrounded. The cannon was loaded, and every musket was loaded with ball and provided with a fixed bayonet. At 1 o'clock Casey, at his own request, desirous as he said to prevent bloodshed, was surrendered to the Committee, who placed him in a carriage and escorted him to one of their chambers. Subsequently they took Chas. Cora from the jail, confined on a charge of murdering General Richardson, who was tried once, but was not convicted on account of the disagreement of the jury. Cora, too, was lodged in one of their rooms. All this took place amidst the most perfect silence and order. The masses tried to raise a cheer when Casey was brought out of jail, but the Committee promptly repressed it.

From Wednesday night until Sunday evening, intense excitement reigned in the city, and even in the interior. Everybody wished to see the city purged of some of the scoundrels, though a few doubted whether the end would justify the means. Governor Johnson arrived in the city on Friday night, and held a conference with the Executive Committee to know what were their demands. The result of the conference was, that he went to the Sheriff, advised him to cause no bloodshed, and induced him to admit ten members of the Committee, only as a watch, to see that some of the chief prisoners were not removed from the jail. After that conference, the Governor appears to have disappeared. During the greater portion of this time, there was very little business done in the city. Almost all the

large merchants, importers, jobbers and auctioneers are members of the Committee.

Mr. King died on Monday, at 1 30 P. M. Stores were closed, houses were hung with black, men wore crape on their arms, bells were tolled, and flags were hoisted at half-mast throughout the city and among the shipping in the harbor.

Cora and Casey were hung from the windows of the Vigilance Committee rooms, on Sacramento street. Drops had been prepared from the windows, and the ropes were fastened to beams projecting from the roof. Casey, standing on the platform, addressed the crowd below. He said:—"I am no murderer. My fault is the effect of early education, which taught me to resent a wrong. I have done it, gentlemen. When I depart hence, dare not you or any of you call me a murderer. I have an aged mother—and let her not hear me called that which I am not. I am no murderer—I have always resented wrong, and I have done it now. Oh! my poor mother, my poor mother; how her heart will bleed at the news. It is her pain I feel now. This will wringer her heart, but she will not believe I am a murderer. I but resented an injury. My poor mother! Oh! my mother, God bless you! May God have mercy on me."

The Vigilance Committee was in daily session, and had made numerous arrests, among them the notorious Yankee Sullivan. While imprisoned, this desperate fellow committed suicide, by severing an artery in his arm. He left a long written confession, which acknowledges a vast number of crimes, many of which he was not suspected of. He implicates several other parties in his misdeeds. The event added intensity to the existing excitement. Gov. Johnson had issued a proclamation calling out the military, and summoning all citizens to enrol themselves to put down the Vigilance Committee. The call was responded to, to considerable extent, outside of San Francisco. The apprehensions of a conflict are general, and the Vigilance Committee were arming themselves for defence. The state of affairs absorbs all attention; and according to our late advices, the general excitement had in no degree abated.

AFRAY BETWEEN GOV. WISE AND HUGH R. PLEASANTS.—Hugh R. Pleasants, a brother of the late John Hampden Pleasants, and formerly editor of *The Penny Post* of Richmond, went on Monday morning into the Executive Chamber of the Capitol in Richmond, where Gov. Wise was engaged writing, and taking a seat by invitation of the Governor, said after a brief period, "I thought 'Gizzard-Foot' was here." Gov. Wise smilingly replied, "I am the man." Pleasants, rising from his seat and approaching the table at which the Governor sat, said, "By God! I did not know you, and so you are 'Ebo-Shin' and 'Gizzard-Foot'." "I am," remarked Governor Wise with a smile, "and you are Hugh R. Pleasants." Pleasants thereupon commenced abusing the Governor without any provocation whatever, when the Governor ordered him to leave the room, but he refused to do so. The Governor then rose from his seat, approached Pleasants, and taking hold of him, endeavored to push him out. Pleasants resisted, squared off, and placed himself in an attitude to strike, when the Governor struck him with his fist under the left eye and cut him pretty severely. He then seized him by the arm, turned him round and kicked him. At this time the messenger of the Executive came up and had him removed by the order of the Governor. It is said that Pleasants was intoxicated. The Know-Nothings of the city are very indignant about the affair.

FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The citizens of Green Bay, Wisconsin, were recently rejoicing on the occasion of the passage of the first steamer from the Mississippi through the Fox river improvement into Lake Michigan. This is a most important work of Internal improvement, connecting as it does the great lakes of the North with the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southwestern rivers with the Northern Atlantic by the aid of the Welland canal. The connexion of Fox river, which empties into Lake Michigan at Green Bay, with the Wisconsin river, which flows into the Mississippi, is made by a ship canal, which has been cut from Portage city, in Columbia county, Wisconsin, to Lake Winnebago.

MORMON DISTRESS.—The Mormons are experiencing hard times at Salt Lake. Food is so scarce that beggary from door to door is as common as in our Atlantic

cities. Brigham Young denounces the practice as likely to be an imposture, though he says where any of the Saints have gone five days without food, they ought to make their wants known. Rather a task for a man to support ninety wives in a country where food is scarce.

THE CAMEL.—The camel has just been introduced into the United States by Government, to test the adaptability of the animal as a beast of burden in this country. An experiment of this sort possesses a national interest. If the camel can be acclimated and domesticated in this country, and can be made more serviceable, under certain circumstances, than other animals, a revolution is likely to arise that will be wide-reaching in its effects.

A VALUABLE HORSE.—A valuable horse, "Abdallah Chief," belonging to Austin Wales, and others, in Detroit, broke his leg a few days since, in springing up after rolling. He was bred by R. C. Roe, of Orange county, who sold him for \$2000. Mr. W., a few weeks since, was offered \$3000 for him. He was valued at \$4000, and was deemed one of the most beautiful animals in the country. After his leg was found to be broken he was killed.

SPIRITED WOMEN.—A party of women lately made an attack upon a small drinking establishment at Vienna, Ind., and smashed up the barrels, demijohns, jugs, bottles, &c., &c., and, after giving three cheers upon the completion of their undertaking, quietly dispersed. The women of Indiana and Illinois seem to enjoy very heartily these excursions against "King Alcohol."

PERSONAL.

MR. LORING CUSHING, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Hingham, Mass., died instantly while sitting in his pew in the "old meeting house," in that town, at the commencement of the services on Sunday afternoon. He was 77 years old.—Ex-President Van Buren met with a dangerous accident at Kinderhook, on the 9th of June, by being thrown from a horse. Although a good deal bruised and sprained by his recent fall, he has sustained no serious injury, and already goes about with the assistance of a cane. He was thrown over the horse's head, and fell on his own, but he retained his hold of the bridle, which broke the force of his fall and saved his life. Considering his weight and age, his escape is miraculous.—The large and valuable library of Ogden Hoffman, late Attorney-General of this State, is to be sold at public auction. He died poor, and left his family unprovided for, though he had, through many years, a very large practice.—Charles F. M. Garrett, of Richmond, Va., now chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has received the appointment of Chief Engineer of Don Pedro Railroad, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with a salary of \$15,000.—Captain Joseph Mathews, Superintendent and Commander of the Arsenal Academy in Charleston, S. C., died recently. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and had been connected with the Academy during the past eighteen years.—The friends and neighbors of P. S. Brooks, have held a private meeting at Ninety-Six, S. C., near Col. Brooks' plantation, and resolved to present him a silver goblet. Nine canes, one gold and two silver goblets, and any quantity of complimentary resolutions, have been awarded to Mr. Brooks for his "gallant" assault on Senator Sumner.—Watson G. Haynes died at La Virgin, on May 9, of yellow fever. Mr. Haynes was known in this country by his services in procuring the abolition of flogging in the Navy. He had served in the United States men-of-war, and his statements and appeals in that behalf, carried great weight with the public; and with the co-operation of humane persons, both officials and others, his labors finally resulted in the desired reform. Mr. Haynes went to Nicaragua soon after Walker was established there, and after having tried to get his living by other labor, at last joined the army, and held the rank of Captain when he died. We believe this was not his first experience in military life, and that he had served in Spain under Zumalcarregui, the famous Carlist partisan, by whom he was promoted to a considerable rank. He was an earnest and well-meaning man, of Irish birth, and a great deal of enthusiasm.—H. L. Ellsworth, who some years ago presided over the Patent Office, has nearly 4,000 acres planted in corn this year, on his little farm in Lafayette, Ia.—Mr. Rufus Cogswell, a revolutionary pensioner, died in Essex, Massachusetts, on the 17th of June, aged 109 years. Mr.

Cogswell was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and was in the American army under Gates, at the capture of Burgoyne. At the time of his death he was the oldest person in the town, if not in the country. He had been blind for the last fifteen years.—Mr. Newkirk, Vice President of the Penn. Medical University of Philadelphia, recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following named ladies:—Esther C. Williams, of Ohio; Sarah H. Young, of Massachusetts; Ellen J. Miller, of Philadelphia; Mary M. Halloway, of Indiana; and Elizabeth Calvin, of Pennsylvania.—The Hon. Thos. H. Bayley died of consumption, at his residence in Accomac county, Va. The deceased was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and sustained a very high position in both political and social relations. He was a representative from the Accomac district for several years, and was elected to the present session, but in consequence of ill health occupied his seat but a few days in December.—John W. Proctor, a well-known citizen and agricultural writer of Danvers, Essex county, has become insane, it is believed incurably so.—Among the passengers who sailed for Europe in the Asia, July 19, was Mr. Bayard Taylor, who goes to spend two or three years in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia, those being the only parts of that continent which this distinguished traveller has not before visited. Mr. Taylor contemplates returning home by the route across Northern Asia, Siberia and Manchouria to the mouth of the river Amour, whence he will take ship for Oregon or California.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—The relations between this country and England appear to be in the course of amicable adjustment. The announcement of Mr. Crampton's dismissal occasioned some boisterous explosions on the part of the public press, but failed to disturb the serenity of the cabinet or the people.

Mr. Dallas retains his position as American Minister, although his dismissal was urged by some of the ministerial journals as a proper atonement to the offended dignity of England. This, however, was not the prevailing tone of the London press. Several leading papers warmly defend the course of the American Government, and decidedly condemn the action of the British officials. The explanation of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, stating that it was not the intention of the Government to recommend a suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States, was received with loud expressions of approval.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Our last advices from Nicaragua, announce the retirement of Rivas from the Presidency, and the election of Gen. Walker in his place. The other Central American States were tranquil, and showed no symptoms of hostility to the filibustering dynasty.

Business.

LE CABINET PHRENOLOGIQUE DE FOWLER AND WELLS, 8 8 Broadway, contient des milliers de bustes et de moules de la tête des hommes les plus distingués qui aient jamais vécu. Crânes humains et autres de toutes les parties du globe, comprenant des momies égyptiennes, pirates, esrocs, assassins et voleurs. Peintures et dessins d'individus célèbres morts et vivants. Le musée est toujours gratuit pour les visiteurs. Examen et description écrite du caractère, parle professeur FOWLER si on le désire. Chambres particulières, 308 Broadway.

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PALMER, THE POISONER.—We had intended to publish in this number the phrenological developments and a portrait of this notorious character, but did not succeed in obtaining a likeness in time.

BRIEF PROSPECTUSES.



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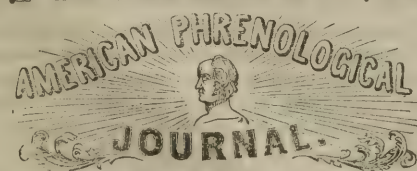
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FOWLER AND WELLS, 3 8 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.—The following remarks on this invaluable invention, with special reference to the superiority of the machine manufactured by Messrs. Grover & Baker, are from the pen of a highly respectable lady of New York, whose practical testimony well deserves the regard and confidence of all who have occasion for so important a mechanical assistant:—

We have most of us read of the "greatest plague in life," does any one know the greatest "comfort in life," especially at the present busy season, when, in spite of the heat, there is still so much sewing to be done, preparatory to visiting the country? I will tell them what I have found it to be—a sewing machine. A little of my experience may, perhaps, not be without its advantages to some of my "fellow-laborers." Ever since I first witnessed the exhibition of one of these machines in the Crystal Palace, my mind has been set on the possession of one; and with that peculiar quality which when masculine is called decision, but when feminine obstinacy, the difficulties which presented themselves were only so many new heads on the Hydra I had resolved to conquer. Seeing how much could be done by this little wonder, I persuaded a friend to lend me her aid, and we agreed, that could we obtain the machine, we would each use it for six months. Of course the first objection was the expense. Hard times are ever the plea for refusing a woman's request. This we soon disposed of by proving that a very short bill for sewing far exceeded the sum required. Then came the equally common one, "It will not succeed, something better will be invented, and then the money will be thrown away." Very respectfully we submitted, that any improvement in machinery by which man's labor was to be diminished, was adopted, although experience had led us to believe that the inventive powers of the Americans were not wholly exhausted. Others were started, and alike put aside, until the only point left was to decide whose machine we should order. Many were the opinions given, and I am almost sure that our husbands thought we should be so bewildered in our choice, that we should "give it up." But they found themselves mistaken. As our reputation for sagacity was at stake, we decided on devoting a day to the careful examination of all the kinds, and the result was that we ordered a pretty little box machine from Grover & Baker, 435 Broadway. Unfortunately, so many were beforehand with us that we had to wait three weeks; but when it did come home, we felt more than repaid. I ought to state the reasons which weighed with us in our selection. First, it shuts up so completely, that our children cannot pursue their inquiries into its mysteries; it is so portable that we can carry it from room to room, or take it with us to the country; there is less light machinery about it than in any of the others, and it can be worked by the hand or foot. It is also cheap; ours costing only \$75, although a table with iron legs, and a bar to keep the treadle fixed, has since been made for them, which I should think well worth the additional \$5 they charge for it. I really believe that if I put each piece of work I have accomplished during my half of the three months we have had it, at the low price of 25 cents, I should almost pay for the machine by the end of the summer. It works perfectly well. Jackets, dresses, aprons, and all the other articles required in a family, are made by it with ease and despatch. I frequently work off a spool of cotton without breaking, and I have not broken a needle for three weeks. I am not machinist enough to dilate on the peculiar advantages in the mechanism of this particular kind, though I firmly believe in them, both because I have experienced no trouble at all, and because some of my friends, who took opposing counsel in their selection, are complaining that they meet with constant difficulties; but I cannot help regarding the sewing machine as one of the great inventions of the age, destined to become one of our household gods, and to change the melancholy tune to which "Work, work, work," has been so long sung, into a cheerful strain through many thousand houses.—Ninth street, New York. J. M. C.

Notes and Queries.

RESEMBLANCES.—When examining my head the Phrenologist stated that I took after my mother and her father. Will you give us a series of articles in the Journal in explanation of the principles upon which a knowledge of this fact is based? S. D. T.

[You will find the whole philosophy explained and illustrated, with numerous facts, in a work by O. S. Fowler, entitled HEREDITARY DESCENT, its Laws and Facts applied to Human Improvement, published by FOWLER AND WELLS, price pre-paid by mail 87 cents.]

D. S. E.—The organ of Vitativeness, or Love of Life, is situated in the base of the brain, and when large gives width and downward development back of the base of that bony elevation which is situated behind the ear, called "mastoid process of the temporal bone."

A. S. G.—The growth of hair, however abundant on a healthy child, will not injure the brain. To cut it occasionally will do no harm, and generally produces a thicker and more vigorous head of hair.

T. C. S.—1. It takes longer to develop the corollary than the basilar organs.

2. Self-Esteem if very small can never become very large by cultivation. If the person be young, with a susceptible organization, four or five years would show a sensible improvement.

3. Large reasoning organs with Spirituality, Ideality and a mental temperament, make the inveterate reader, though language be not large.

4. Over-eating, want of exercise, using coffee and tobacco, give cloudiness and obtuseness of mind.

5. Large Self-Esteem, Approbativeness and Hope, with a large base of brain, give self-confidence to the orator or business man.

6. Life and both Journals have been mailed regularly to W. M., Little Rock, Ark.

STUDENT.—1st. The presence of the proximate elements of bile in the blood has a tendency to produce sleepiness.

2d. A simple diet of pure food, with the breathing of large quantities of pure air, can be recommended for "purifying the blood."

3d. Sleep may be said to promote digestion in this way—that it gives the system an opportunity to rest and recover its powers, that it may take hold with renewed vigor. During sleep the assimilating function is mainly carried on.

4th. Bread and milk cannot be recommended as a good diet for one that is inclined to sleepiness, as it would increase the difficulty. A diet consisting mostly of fruits and the coarse farinacea, would be more on the wide-awake principle.

Literary Notices.

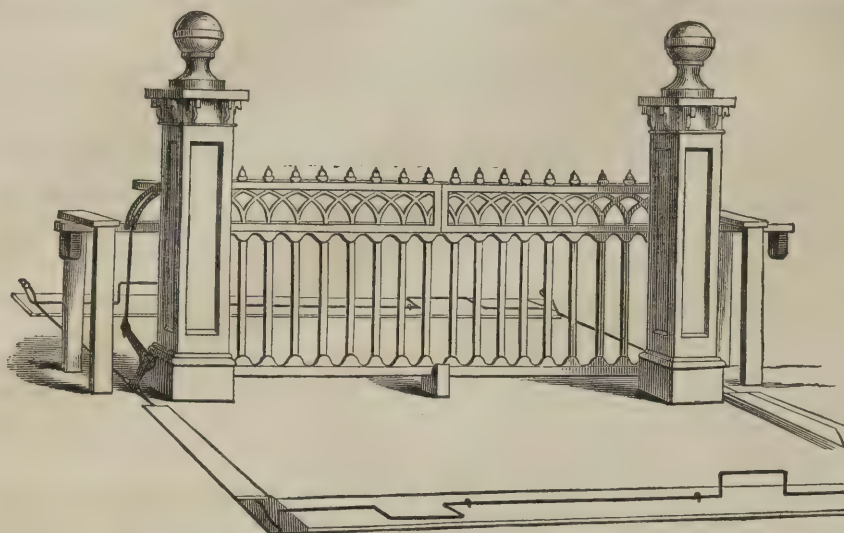
THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—FROM CHAUCER TO SAXE. Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epitaphs, Translations, Including the most celebrated Comic Poems of the Anti-Jacobin. Rejected Addresses, the Ingoldsby Legends, Blackwood's Magazine and Punch. With more than two hundred Epigrams. And the choicest Humorous Poetry of Wolcott, Fraed, Cowper, Holmes, Saxe, Willis, Thackeray, Aytoun, Moore, Swift, Hood, Lowell, Gray, Prior, Southey and others, with notes explanatory and biographical. By J. Parton. New York: Mason Brothers. 8vo, pp 689. \$1.50

It is surprising that no one ever thought of making a collection like this before, and it is fortunate that the idea, having been conceived, has been carried out so thoroughly. Here we have a perfect magazine of wit. It is a volume entirely made up of the sportive effusions of men of genius, and contains more wisdom and good sense than many a book of graver pretensions. All that there is of graceful gaiety, harmless wit, and sterling fun in the shorter poems of the English language, is here embodied. It will be a delightful volume for reading aloud in the family circle. In a collection so extensive there is of course a hit for everybody and everything. Phrenology comes in for its share in the following good-humored stanzas from *Punch*:

THE PHRENOLOGIST TO HIS MISTRESS.

Though largely developed's my organ of Order,
And though I possess my Destructiveness small,
On suicide, dearest, you'll force me to border,
If thus you are deaf to my vehement call.
For thee Veneration is daily extending
On a head that for want of it once was quite flat;
If thus with my passion I find you contending,
My organs will swell till they've knocked off my hat.
I know, of Perceptions, I've none of the clearest;
For while I believe that by thee I'm beloved,
I'm told at my passion thou secretly sneerest;
But oh! may the truth unto me ne'er be proved!
I'll fly to Deville, and a cast of my forehead
I'll send unto thee,—then upon thee I'll call.
Rejection—alas! to the lover how horrid—
When 'tis passion that *spurs him*, 'tis bitter as Gall!

The work is so fully described in the title page, which we have copied in full, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it further. The volume contains over six hundred poems, and among them all there is none devoid of merit, and few that are not of classic excellence. It is published in the usual elegant style of the Masons, and forms a handsome volume for library or centre table.

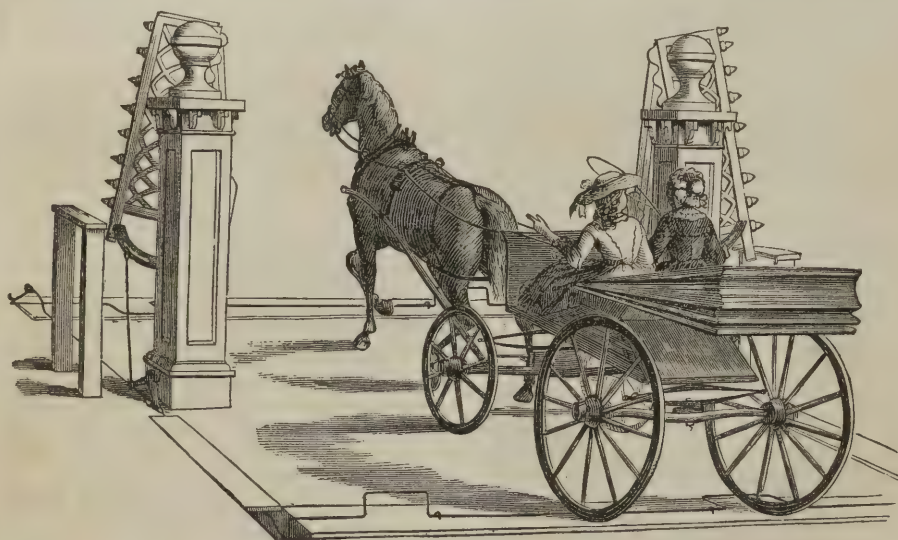


WOODRUFF'S SELF-ACTING GATE, CLOSED.

Mr. Woodruff some time since obtained a patent for an improvement in farm and ornamental Gates, and a full sized working Gate was on exhibition at the late fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, New York. Those who witnessed the operation of that Gate expressed themselves highly pleased with its operation; but experience has demonstrated that self-acting swing-gates are objectionable, from their liability to damage by heavy gusts of wind and gales. To remedy this and other defects, Mr. W. has invented the Gate represented by the annexed

engravings, and has made an application for a patent through FOWLER AND WELLS' Patent Agency, 308 Broadway, New York. This Gate does not swing horizontally, but it is composed of two separate parts, one being attached to each post by two hinges operating vertically.

The Gate is so jointed as to close up something after the manner of a lady's fan, yet in a very firm and substantial manner. As each half of the Gate is but four or five feet long, it can easily be made strong and durable. This Gate is balanced upon its hinges by counter weights out-



WOODRUFF'S SELF-ACTING GATE, OPENED.

side the posts, and is operated by the wheels of the carriage or runners of a sleigh, which moves the rod over which it passes, as seen in the engraving. This rod operates the side-bars or chains which are attached to the cranks outside the posts, and which move the Gate as desired, opening it on approach and closing it on leaving.

All the bars and rods for operating the Gate, except those upon which the wheel strikes as it passes through, are properly concealed beneath

the ground, and thus made secure from rains and snow. It will be observed that the rocking bar over which the wheel rolls, cannot be operated by animals, under any ordinary circumstances. It must be pressed laterally to effect the object. It is therefore secure to all but carriages, or the agency of persons. The two portions of the Gate are represented in the lower engraving as raised—one half upon one post, and the other upon the other—it being divisible in the centre. The

slats which compose the Gate are hinged so as to allow them to be folded in the manner here-in shown. We are informed that the inventor is prepared to deliver the Gate represented in the engravings, boxed for shipment, with directions for putting it up, so plain that any ordinary mechanic can understand them—without the main posts, which can be constructed to suit the taste of the applicant—for \$35, which is less than it could be manufactured without the labor-saving appliances possessed by him.

Any orders may be addressed to FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York, or to the inventor, at Elizabeth City, N. J.

EDUCATED MIND IS A NATION'S WEALTH.

WHEN we witness the mighty achievements of art,—the locomotive taking up its burden of a hundred tons, and transporting it for hundreds of miles, between the rising and the setting sun; the steamboat cleaving its rapid way, triumphant over wind and tide; the power-loom, yielding products of greater richness and abundance in a single day, than all the inhabitants of Tyre could have manufactured in years; the printing press, which could have replaced the Alexandrian library within a week after it was burnt; the lightning, not only domesticated in the laboratories of the useful arts, but employed as a messenger between distant cities; and galleries of beautiful paintings, quickened into life by the sunbeams—when we see all these marvels of power and celerity, we are prone to conclude that it is to them we are indebted for the increase of our wealth and for the progress of our society. But were there any statistics to show the aggregate value of all the thrifty and painful habits of the people at large; the greater productiveness of the educated than of the brutified labor; the increased power of the intelligent hand and the broader survey of the intelligent eye—could we see a ledger-account of the profits which come from forethought, order and system, as they preside over all our farms, in all our workshops, and emphatically in all the labors of our households; we should then know how rapidly their gathered units swell into millions upon millions. The skill that strikes the nail's head, instead of the finger's ends; the care that mends a fence and saves a corn-field, that drives a horse-shoe nail, secures both rider and horse; that extinguishes a light and saves a house; the prudence that cuts the coat according to the cloth; that lays by something for a rainy day, and that postpones marriage until reasonably sure of a livelihood: the forethought that sees the end from the beginning, and reaches it by the direct route of an hour instead of the circuitous gropings of a day; the exact remembrance impressed upon childhood to do the errand as it was bidden; and more than all, the economy of virtue over vice—of restraining over pampered desires—these things are not set down in the works on to Political Economy: but they have far more to do with the wealth of nations, than any laws which aim to regulate the balance of trade, or any of the great achievements of art. That vast variety of ways in which an intelligent people

surpass a stupid one, and an exemplary people an immoral one, has infinitely more to do with the well-being of a nation, than soil or climate, or even the government itself, excepting so far as government may prove to be the patron of intelligence and virtue.—*Horace Mann.*

TEACH CHILDREN TO LOVE NATURE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS may do much, and parents may do more, to implant in the minds of the young an enthusiastic and profitable love of nature. We mean by this, animate and inanimate nature; the birds and beasts, the butterflies and insects, as well as the plants and flowers, the trees and hills.

Teachers in the summer schools may give such lessons every day as shall make a child happier and more useful every day he lives. Show them the beauty of a spring morning; teach them the colors and changes of morning and evening clouds; help them to observe the bursting buds of spring, the growing foliage of summer, the ripening fruits of autumn, and the cold, dead sleep of winter. Quicken the power of observation, and the sharpness of the reason, by noticing and reflecting on all these changes, their causes and reasons, and you will be doing more for the children, to keep them from vice, than many direct moral exhortations.

The man who loves nature, its wonderful phenomena, its glowing beauties, its divine significance, and sees beyond all these a God of majestic goodness, can hardly be vicious or unhappy. Every morning, noon and evening, he is filled with profiting reflections and improving emotions. Such an one is a better citizen, a better friend, neighbor, father, brother or Christian. We say, then, to all teachers, improve the summer to make your children love nature better, and teach them also how to adorn and improve it; how to plant and tend flowers in the garden, shrubs in the lawn, and trees by the road-side; how, in fine, to make this world of beauty more worthy of being the residence of intelligence and good manners.

JULES GERARD, THE LION KILLER.

WE have always felt a special interest in whatever related to the Lion, whose power, aspect and voice inspire one with veneration and terror. We have never met with any adventures so startling and romantic as those related by M. Gerard "the Lion Killer," and we have no doubt our readers will peruse some account of them with equal interest. We give the portrait of the man and also an engraving of his terrible "game" in the attitude of springing upon his prey.

One would hardly suppose from the terrible aspect of the lion in this engraving, that he could be tamed, and thus become very fond of man. But his native consciousness of power teaches him to repel rough treatment; and man, becoming afraid of his power, ultimately loses control over him. If man, however, were as much larger and stronger than the lion as he is of the dog, he would be able, in an equal degree, to retain the mastery.

M. Gerard, it appears, was originally a private in one of the dragoon regiments of the French army in Algiers, which province was the scene of his exploits. He spent ten years in Africa, and, as he tells us, watched six hundred nights for the lion. He had such signal success in lion-hunting that he was continually sent for by Arab tribes to deliver them from the destroyer of their cattle, and he seems to have been gradually drawn into the sole business of killing lions; a business, however, for which he never would accept any remuneration whatever. He was a genuine hunter, and a *natural* dead shot. We propose to extract a few passages from the narrative of his adventures.

The lion, according to M. Gerard, has been misunderstood, because he has generally been encountered by Europeans only in the day time, when he is gorged and sleepy. "As to myself," he says, "I will say, that if I have noticed an indifferent expression on the countenance of several lions whom I have met abroad early in the evening, I never saw those that I met at night exhibit other than the most hostile disposition. I am so sure that a single man is inevitably lost if he meets with such an encounter, that when I am bivouacking in the mountain, I never leave my tent after sunset for an instant, except with my carbine in my hand."

M. Gerard gives some interesting particulars respecting the voice and habits of the lion. "I have had occasion," he says, "during many a night to study the voice of the lion, and I will give to my readers my experience on the subject." Which is the following:

When a lion and lioness are together, the female always roars first and at the moment when the couple is leaving its lair. The roar is composed of a dozen distinct sounds, which are commenced by low sighing, and then go on *crescendo* and finish as they began, leaving an interval of a few seconds between each sound; the lion then alternates with the lioness. They roar in that manner every quarter of an hour up to the moment when they approach the encampment that they are about to attack, when they both keep silence; but after they have taken and eaten their food they recommence their melancholy music and continue it until morning.

A solitary lion generally roars as he rises from his slumber at the commencement of the night, and will often continue his thundering challenges without cessation until he reaches the encampments. During the great heats of summer the lion roars but little, and sometimes not at all; but as the season of his amours advances he makes up for the time lost in silence. The Arabs, whose language is rich in comparisons, have but one word for the roaring of the lion and that is *rad*, thunder.

Among other foolish questions I have had asked me is, "Why does the lion roar?" I would say that the roaring of the lion is to him what to the bird is his musical song; and if the questioner does not believe the fact, if he will go to the forests and pass several years in his company, he may, perchance, find a better explanation.

The length of the life of the lion is from thirty to forty years. He kills or consumes, year by

year, horses, mules, horned cattle, camels, and sheep to the value of twelve hundred dollars; and taking the average of his life, which is thirty-five years, each lion costs the Arabs forty-two thousand dollars. The thirty animals of this species living at the present moment in the Province of Constantine, and whose loss is replaced by others coming from Tunis or Morocco, are sustained by an annual cost of thirty-six thousand dollars. In the countries where I have been accustomed to hunt, the Arab who pays an annual tax of five francs pays another of fifty francs to the lion. The natives have destroyed more than one half of the woods in Algiers in order to drive away these noxious animals, and the French authorities, hoping to stop these fires that threaten to destroy all the woods in the country, have passed laws inflicting a fine upon the natives detected burning the woods. But what is the result? The Arabs assess the tribe to pay the fine, and burn as before.

M. Gerard remarks at great length on his *first* encounter with a lion. Long had he ranged the forest in the search, and many a night had vainly watched by the paths that led from the lion's lair to the cattle-fold. Happily for the Arabs, there are not many lions. In the course of ten years' hunting M. Gerard only saw twenty-five, and his first lion was unusually long in making his appearance. The Arabs, and particularly the Arab women, made no secret of their contempt for the Christian dog, who supposed that with his single arm he could lay low the terrific animal which often had kept at bay the hunters of a whole tribe. Hear M. Gerard narrate the conclusion of the long adventure:

Already night drew the curtains of the earth. Distant objects disappeared, and nearer ones assumed a dusky hue, while the shadows blackened in the forests, under the cork trees. I knew that there was no moon that night, and yet each minute shortened the twilight, and nothing announced the coming of the lion, unless perchance it might be the absence of the wild boars that were usually rooting in the forest glades.

I can hardly tell the anguish and anxiety that tortured my mind. I counted and recounted the days that had passed since I left the camp, and I came to the conclusion that I must go back on the morrow, and this time with no hope of ever trying the chase again.

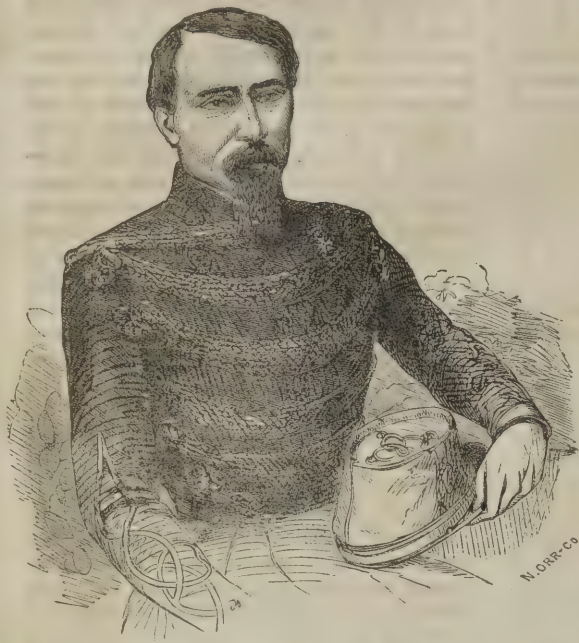
My companions, harassed by dangers, and worn out with fatigues, were anxious to avoid passing the night in beating the mountain paths, and had risen from the turf where they were stretched, with the intention of leaving. Bou-Aziz pointed to the stars that were already burning brightly in the sky, and said:

"It is too late to meet him here—he has already left the woods for the plains, by some other path."

I could not bear to leave, though I saw my companions shoulder their guns and start.

"You can go," I said; "I will follow you by-and-bye."

They had hardly taken ten steps when the heavy roar of the lion sounded in the ravine below. I was so wild with delight that, not thinking of the condition of my gun, I sprang into the woods to run strait to the lion, followed



JULES GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.

by my two comrades. When the sound ceased I paused to wait.

Bou-Aziz and Ben-Oumbark were close on my heels, pale as two spirits, and gesticulating to each other that I had gone mad. In a few moments more the lion roared again, about a hundred paces distant, when I rushed forward in the direction of the sound, with the impetuosity of a wild boar, instead of the prudence of a hunter.

When the roar ceased, I made another halt in a small opening, where I was rejoined by my two companions. The dog, that until then did not seem to understand what was required of him, threw up his nose in the air, and with his bristles raised, and his tail low, commenced taking a scent that he followed into the woods. In a little while after he came running back, all doubled up with fear, and crouched himself directly between my legs.

In a moment more I heard heavy steps on the leaves that carpeted the woods, and the rubbing of a large body against the trees that bounded the clearing. I knew it was the lion that had risen from his lair, and was coming right to where we stood.

Bou-Aziz and the spahi stood with their guns to their shoulders, awaiting the coming struggle with firm hearts. I motioned them to a mastic tree, a few steps behind me, enjoining them with my hand to remain there.

These brave fellows were deserving of the highest honor, for in spite of their mortal fear, they would not leave me alone. You may call this kind of courage by what name you please, but I consider it one of the strongest tests of a man's mind to remain a quiet spectator of a doubtful combat, when his own life depends upon the issue.

The lion slowly approached, and I could measure with my senses the distance that separated us. Now I heard his steps—now his rustling

against the trees—and now his heavy and regular breathing. I stepped one or two paces further forward, toward the edge of the opening, where he was to come out, to have as close a shot as possible.

I could still hear his steps at thirty paces distant, then at twenty, then at fifteen, and yet I was all the while afraid lest he might turn back, or in some manner avoid me, or that my gun might miss fire.

What if he should turn aside? what if he should not come out of the woods? With every new sound my heart beat in heavy throbs with the intoxication of hope. Now all the life in my body rushed through my veins, then again my very life was stilled by the emotion.

The lion, after a momentary pause that appeared to me an age, started again, and I could see the slender tops of a tree, whose base he brushed, trembling as he passed almost within sight. Now no more barrier between me and him but the thick foliage of a single tree.

I glanced at the sight on my gun, it was barely visible; thanks to the lingering day, that still hung on the horizon, the transparency of the air, and the stars that were already burning above me. This was enough for a close shot, and I stepped still farther ahead that I might have a nearer mark.

But still the animal did not show himself, and I began to fear lest he should have the instinct of my presence, and, instead of walking slowly out, would clear the mastic tree with a single bound.

As if to justify my fears, he commenced growling, at first with two or three guttural sighs, and then increasing to the full force of his voice.

Fellow-hunter, it is for you I am writing. You only can understand and feel my emotions. There in the solemn forest at night, standing alone in front of a thicket from whence are coming roars that would drown the roll of thunder. I thought of my single ball to hurl against a foe that has the strength of a hundred men in his single arm, and that kills without mercy when he is not killed himself.

You can truly say that if I had counted on my own strength, that my heart would then have been troubled, my eye dim, and my hand trembling. I confess that those roars made me feel my own littleness, and that without a firm will and an absolute confidence founded upon that Arm that is ever around us and supports us, I would have faltered and failed. But instead of that, I could hear that roar so near me without a fear, and to the last remained the master of my own heart, and the director of my actions.

When I heard the lion making his last steps, I moved a little to one side.

His enormous head came out from the dense foliage, as he stepped with a commanding grace into the light of the open glade, and then he halted, half exposed, half concealed; while his

great eyes dilated on me with a look of astonishment. I took my aim between the eye and ear, and pressed the trigger.

From that instant until the report of the piece, my heart absolutely ceased to beat.

With the explosion of the gun, the smoke shut out everything from my view, but a long roar of agony stunned my ear, and frightened the forest.

My two Arabs sprang to their feet, but without moving from their places. I waited with one knee on the ground, and my poniard in my hand, until the smoke that obscured the view should dissipate.

Then I saw, gradually, first a paw—and, heavens! what a paw for a living beast—then a shoulder, then the disheveled mane, and at last, the whole lion stretched out on his side without sign of life.

"Beware! don't go near him!" shouted Bou-Aziz, as he threw a large stone at the body; it fell on his head and bounced off; he did not move, *the lion was dead*.

That was the evening of the eighth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Without giving me time to approach my prize, the Arabs sprang upon me like two madmen, and I was nearly thrown down and crushed by their transports of joy and gratitude. After me, it came the lion's turn; and they overwhelmed him with recriminations and blows, and then from time to time fired their guns in the air, to spread the glad tidings to the distant douars. After they had leapt, and gambled, and hurrahed over the animal, I was permitted to draw near him, and examine him at my ease, to look at the size of his teeth, and to measure the strength of his limbs, and place my hand on his tawny mane. I had no difficulty in recognizing him by the Arab description of *The Venerable*.

To give an idea of this lion, it will suffice me to say that the united strength of us three men was not sufficient to turn him over as he lay, and that his head was so heavy that I could scarcely lift it from the earth.

With the echoes from the reports of my companions' guns, came the distant sound of musketry; now here and now there, as the signal was rung from douar to douar, around the whole base of the mountain, until at last it was a general fusilade. In about an hour the Arabs came in on foot and horseback, hurrying forward to touch and insult a foe that had chilled their very souls while living. After great efforts we at length were enabled to put the lion on two mules, placed side by side, and in this manner marched down the mountain. It was about midnight when we reached the douar, and made our triumphal entry by the light of huge bonfires with the sound of music and of guns, and the women chanting the war-song to the clapping of their hands. The body of the fallen king was laid out in state on a mat between two fires, and the whole population of the country marched in front of him in stately procession, that they might admire and apostrophize the mighty dead, and all night long, and until the sunrise of the morrow, high revel and a royal wake was held in all the tents for the lion of El Archioua.

To show still more fully the perils of lion-



ROYAL NUMIDIAN LION.

hunting, and the affectionate gratitude of the Arabs toward their deliverer from their common foe, we give a few paragraphs respecting his second exploit with the king of beasts:

While I was turning slowly around in order to take better aim, without being seen by the animal, a cloud shut out the moon. I was seated with my left elbow on my knee, my rifle at my shoulder, watching by turns the lion that I only recognized as a confused mass, and the passing cloud, whose length I anxiously regarded.

At last the scud passed, and the moonlight, dearer to me than the most beautiful sunshine, illuminated the picture, and again showed me the lion still standing in the same place.

I saw him the better as he was so much raised above me, and he loomed up proudly magnificent, standing as he was in majestic repose, with his head high in air, and his flowing mane undulating in the wind and falling to his knees. It was a black lion of noble form and the largest size. As he presented his side to me, I aimed just behind his shoulder, and fired.

I heard a fierce roar of mingled pain and rage echoing up the hills with the report of my gun, and then from under the smoke I saw the lion bounding upon me.

Saadi-bou-Nar, roused the second time that night from his slumbers, sprang to his gun, and was about to fire over my shoulder. With a motion of my arm I pushed aside the barrel of his gun, and when the beast, still roaring fu-

riously, was within three steps of me, I fired my second barrel directly in his breast.

Before I could seize my companion's gun, the lion rolled at my feet, bathing them in the blood that leaped in torrents from his throat.

He had fallen dead so near me, that I could have touched him from where I stood.

At the first moment I thought I was dreaming, and that it was impossible that the huge bulk that lay motionless before me was the same animal that, endowed with superhuman strength, and vomiting peals of thunder, was just before leaping through the air. But the cries of Saadi-bou-Nar calling the Arabs of the douar proved to me that it was no dream. I cannot explain the reason, but the death of the lion did not give me the same pleasure as that of my first victim; but how could it be otherwise?

In looking for my balls I found the first one, the one that had not killed, just behind the shoulder where I had intended it to hit; and the second, that had been fired in haste, and almost at hazard, had been the one that was mortal. From this moment I learned that it does not suffice to aim correctly to kill a lion, and that it is a feat infinitely more serious than I had at first supposed. But slowly my preoccupation became dissipated, and little by little, as I contemplated the lordly grace of my victim crouched at my feet in death, and heard the reports of musketry carrying the fame of my victory from camp to camp, I became less thoughtful, and drank with plea-

sure the intoxicating cup of success.

Nevertheless, I wondered at the lethargy of the Arabs, who had not yet come out from their douar; but Saadi-bou-Nar explained this apparent indifference by saying that they were afraid the lion was not yet dead.

It took about half an hour for them to decide to come outside of the hedge to bring me a vase of water I had called for; and when three of the boldest had decided upon risking the attempt, the following was the order of procession of this prudent triumvirate, bound on their hazardous mission.

First, an Arab walking slowly with the step of a cat, and looking now on one side and now on another, with his gun to his shoulder ready to fire at any thing that moved.

Second, the water carrier, with his flagon of water in one hand, and the other holding on to the skirts of his leader's burnous, stopping when he stopped, and advancing when he advanced.

Third, the rear guard holding the burnous of his predecessor in one hand, and brandishing a yataghan in the other.

This was the order of march until they arrived within sight of the lion, and then they called a halt, and Saadi-bou-Nar was obliged to strike the body with his hand before they would altogether venture into the presence of his late majesty.

Il n'y a qui le premier pas que coute, it is said, and the result justified the motto; for in five minutes the people of the douar, who had doubtless been watching the process, made a rush for the spot, and men, women, dogs and children came hurrying out to kiss the hand of the victor they formerly despised, and insult the fallen greatness that had ever made them tremble in their very tents.

This second triumph completely won the hearts of the Arabs. The women thronged about him eagerly inquiring about his mother. Gerard touchingly says: "There were there around me beautiful faces that were rarely seen unveiled, above all, to my countrymen. There were there hundreds of brave men, warriors all, crowding around, and one after the other lauding my deeds with honest praise that would have exalted more modest souls than mine. Yet with all that, I can say it with sincerity, there were no voices so sweet as those that named my mother's name, that asked me her age, and when I had left her; if I ever heard from her now when far away; if I wanted to see her, and if she was ever coming in their country; and then terminated their questions by invoking a thousand blessings on her honored head."

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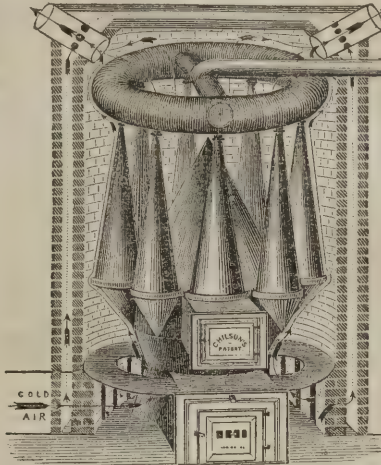
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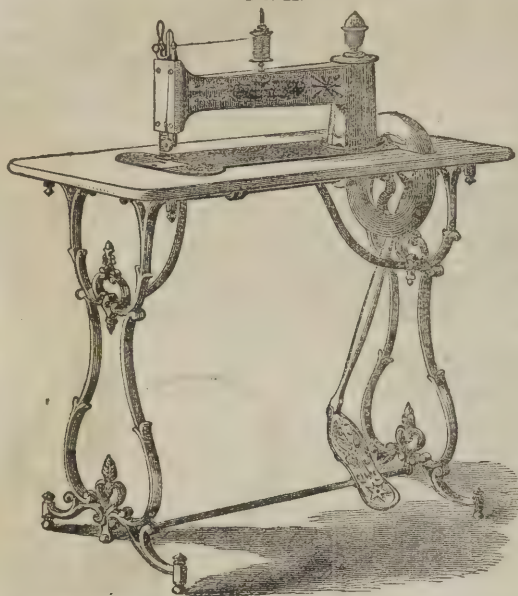
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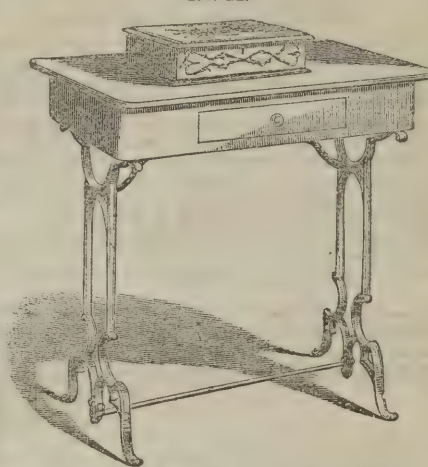
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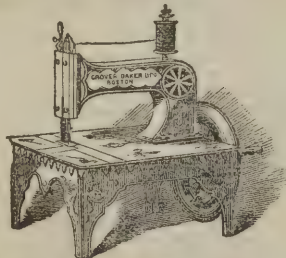
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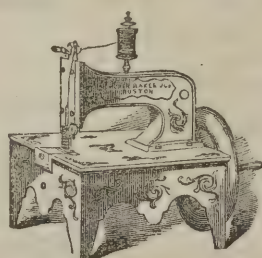
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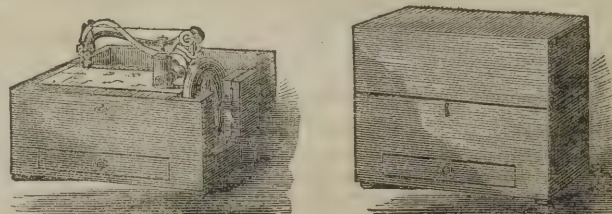
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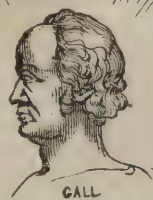
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A Repository of Science, Literature, General Intelligence.

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Phrenology.

GEORGE WILSON,
THE MURDERER.

THE engraving of this notorious murderer is from a cast which was taken by us immediately after his execution. It indicates an animal temperament, excellent health, and very strong propensities. All that region lying above, around,



and back of the ears, is very large, as seen in the front view. The distance from the crown of the head to the opening of the ear, as seen in the side view, is quite considerable, showing large Self-Esteem and Firmness. He was stubborn and audacious, yet cunning, crafty, deceitful, cruel, and ferocious when excited. He had enormous Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness, and, with such deficient Conscientiousness, he would steal without compunction, or murder for money, if he could not get it without, and conceal his villainies with more than common skill. He had very large Amativeness, and, joined with his temperament and general organization, it gave him a licentious tendency, which he indulged to excess and in the lowest manner, as evinced by the *post-mortem* examination. Philoprogenitiveness, Inhabitiveness, and Continuity, as seen in the fulness of the middle line of the back-head from Amativeness to Self-Esteem, were

quite large; but he had small Adhesiveness, and was incapable of forming strong friendships or of reciprocating confidence and affection. With all his cruelty and animal bravery he was destitute of the higher forms of courage. While physical power would avail him, he was brave; but when his hour of execution approached, and he found himself irrevocably in the grasp of power, he showed himself the coward. As fighting men, who follow the rules of the ring, and have fair play insured, are courageous in meeting a well-matched antagonist, may lack the moral courage to meet the stern decrees of fate, like the late Yankee Sullivan, in committing suicide, so Wilson lacked the moral courage to meet his fate like a man.

He was executed at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 25th, 1856, for the murder of Captain Palmer, of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, and the alleged murder of the mate, after which he scuttled the vessel at City Island, in Long Island Sound, about twenty miles from New York, in the month of November, 1855.

The crime was attended with most barbarous cruelty. He probably murdered his victims in sleep with a hatchet, then stripped the bodies, and cut out all artificial marks, and by means of weights sunk them in the Sound. He then robbed the vessel, scuttled, and sunk it, and was arrested in the act of escaping in a boat by persons on shore who saw the vessel go down. The body of the Captain was found and identified some months after the murder, but that of the mate has not been recovered.

After his conviction he feigned insanity, and for a while raved like a madman, and tore off all his clothes; but on being told that this would not avail, he smiled and dropped it. The day before his execution he asked if he would be hung, if he killed the captain and mate in self-defence. He denied his guilt to the last, but from all the facts of the case, no one doubts his guilt. He declined to tell the place of his birth, or to give any history of himself.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1857,—adapted to different latitudes and longitudes, and filled with portraits of notable characters, and articles full of instruction and entertainment, is now published and ready for delivery to our Friends and the trade generally.

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THE ART OF RISING IN LIFE.

BY AMOS DEAN, ESQ.

NUMBER III.

HAVING selected the profession, business or calling which is to be followed through life, with the full, fixed determination of adhering to it at all hazards and through all contingencies—the next object should be to open the mind to as full and perfect an appreciation as possible of all the benefits and advantages growing out of the profession or calling selected, or that are in any way connected with it. The object of this is to render the mind perfectly satisfied with the choice made, and thus diminish the strength of the motives that may conduce to change.

I would by no means recommend that other business pursuits should be disparaged, with the view of being enabled to attach an importance to the one selected that does not properly belong to it. The policy that dictated that course would much resemble the disposition unfortunately possessed by some to pull others down to their own level, when they are themselves incapable, or unwilling to expend the effort necessary to enable them to rise. It is hardly possible for any common mind to take an enlightened view of the different professions or callings, without resting in the entire conviction that when the advantages and disadvantages of each come to be fully considered, there is the most abundant reason why every one should be satisfied with the one he has selected.

There will always, on close examination, be found reasons sufficient to render any one satisfied that the business or calling he has selected, if not superior, is, at least, equal, taking all things into consideration, to any other. If it be of the humble kind, it is generally the safer, and, if well followed, the most invariably insures success. At least its prosecution is divested of that distressing anxiety and those harassing cares, apprehensions and perplexities that seem almost inseparable from those generally deemed higher, and certainly of a more responsible character.

When subjected to one test, viz., that of necessity, all professions or callings may be affirmed to be equal. All those that have grown into general use are equally indispensable to the well-being of society. Let the cobbler be disfranchised, and the only effect would be to compel all who stood in need of his services to become cobblers themselves.

Society can never disparage that which is necessary to its own continuance. Nor should any one whose business or calling is necessary, allow himself to admit for one moment that he is inferior to any other. Superiority and inferiority, in our American communities, are in reality terms without meaning, except when applied to original powers or capacities of mind or body, or to attainments either mental or corporeal. There would be no more justice in degrading a particular business or calling, because it required a different character of mind to prosecute it successfully from what others did, than there would be in divesting a state of its sovereignty, simply be-

cause its territory was less, or of a different kind of soil from that of other States.

It is true that different professions and pursuits afford to the individuals following them very different means and opportunities of becoming extensively known either for good or evil. This with some is a desirable object; and where it happens to be coupled with an utter and hopeless inability to acquire or sustain an extensive reputation for good, it is often doubly unfortunate, as it not only leaves the most ardent desires unsatisfied, but often subjects to the keenest ridicule the individual between whose aims and efforts at accomplishment there is so wide and inexplicable a difference; a difference as great as if they really originated in different worlds, and had no relationship whatever with each other.

The great majority of men composing mostly our agricultural, and large portions of the mechanical and mercantile classes, are not desirous of extensive notoriety. They are better satisfied with being beneficially known within a limited circle, and of exerting within that circle a strong and abiding influence, than of endeavoring to extend the range of knowledge and of influence, rendering the one uncertain and the other weak in just the same proportion as they become diffused.

They have arrived at the sound and judicious conclusion, a conclusion that cannot be too strongly urged upon all, that where moderate desires are entertained, they stand a much better chance of being gratified; that where the circle of influence is narrowed, it is more strongly exerted; that where a man belongs less to the public, he belongs more to himself and his friends; and that the more he excludes the pomp and circumstance of the world's heartless pageantry, the stronger he binds to the very fibres of his heart the kindly endearments of his own blessed home.

It is not in the power of every one to be great. The mind and body rarely visit this earth of ours, so exactly fitted to each other, and composed of elements so perfect and so harmonizing together, as to exert a commanding influence in the affairs of men. But goodness, which results from correctly training and giving a right direction to the moral powers, is more within the reach of common capacities, and is not dependent on the exercise or possession of great intellectual power. The elements that go to constitute goodness are not only more universally bestowed, but the moral appreciation and the influencing power of sound and correct motives in which it essentially consists, are more attainable by well-directed effort than great energy and power of intellect. While the one must be given, the other can be, to a great extent, acquired. It is for this reason we are placed under a deep and life-lasting responsibility for the motives we entertain and the acts we perpetrate, so far as they are possessed of moral qualities; but for deficient intellect there is no responsibility. Although, therefore, all cannot be great, yet all can be more or less good, and towards that, therefore, all reasonable effort should be directed.

It may, I think, be safely assumed that a man is enabled to rise in life mainly through the instrumentality of the profession or business he has selected. As that serves the purpose of collect-

ing and concentrating his energies of action, so also should his thoughts and reflections be employed principally about those objects and topics having some kind of reference or connection with that profession or business. No great approximation, even towards that which is the easiest attained, can ever be accomplished without the exercise of much thought and no inconsiderable vigor of action. The condition upon which the attainment of everything desirable rests, is the expenditure of sufficient effort for that purpose.

HOME SCENES.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[THE home is where the character should be formed. If love and joy abide there, children imbibe them and they become embodied into their very being, as sunshine and showers enter into the composition of flowers. But if wrangling and hatred prevail, equally distinct effects are witnessed, which are as fatal to moral and social harmony and happiness as hail-storms and perpetual shadow are to the flower-garden. The following little home-story illustrates the power of love and self-control, and the oft-repeated phrenological fact, that whatever faculty a parent or teacher exercises, it awakens the corresponding dispositions in children. Reader, are you in fault? if so, will you not try to reform?]

"I'll not live in this way!" exclaimed Mrs. Lyon, passionately. "Such disorder, wrangling, and irregularity, rob me of my peace, and make the house a bedlam instead of a quiet home.—'Tom!' she spoke sharply to a bright fellow who was pounding away with a wooden hammer on a chair, and making a most intolerable din, "stop that noise this instant! And you, Em, not a word from your lips. If you can't live in peace with your sister, I'll separate you. D'ye hear? hush this instant!"

"Then make Julia give me my pincushion. She's got it in her pocket."

"It's no such thing! I haven't!" retorted Julia.

"You have, I say."

"I tell you I haven't."

"Will you hush?" The face of Mrs. Lyon was fiery red; she stamped upon the floor as she spoke.

"I want my pincushion. Make Julia give me my pincushion!"

Irritated beyond control, Mrs. Lyon caught Julia by the arm, and thrusting her hand into her pocket, drew out a piece of lace and a pen-knife.

"I told you it wasn't there; couldn't you believe me?"

This impertinence was more than the mother could endure; and acting upon her indignant impulses, she boxed the ears of Julia soundly, conscious at the same time that Emily was chiefly to blame for all this trouble by a wrong accusation of her sister; she turned upon her also, administering to her likewise an equal punishment. Frightened by all this, the younger children, whose incessant noise for the last half hour had contributed to the overthrow of their mother's

temper, became suddenly quiet, and skulked away into the corners; and the baby, that was seated on the floor between two pillows, curved her quivering lips, and glanced fearfully up at that distorted face in which she had been used to see the love-light that made her heaven.

A deep quiet followed this burst of passion like the hush that succeeds the storm. Alas for the evil traces that were left behind! Alas for the repulsive image of that mother, Daguerre-typed in an instant on the memory of her children, and never to be effaced! How many, many times in after years, will not a sigh heave in their bosoms, as that painful reflection looks out upon them from amid the dear remembrances of childhood!

A woman with good impulses, but with little self-control, was Mrs. Lyon. She loved her children and desired their good. That they showed so little forbearance one with another, manifested so little fraternal feeling, grieved her deeply.

"My whole life is made unhappy by it," she would say; "what is to be done? It is dreadful to think of a family growing up in disorder and disunion. Sister at variance with sister, and brother lifting his hand against brother."

As was usual after the ebullition of passion, Mrs. Lyon, deeply depressed in spirits as well as discouraged, retired from her family to grieve and weep. Lifting the frightened baby from the floor, she drew its head tenderly against her bosom, and leaving the nursery, sought the quiet of her room. There, in repentance and humiliation, she recalled the stormy scene through which she had just passed, and blamed herself for yielding blindly to passion, instead of meeting the trouble among her children with a quiet discrimination.

To weeping, calmness succeeded. Still she was perplexed in mind, and grieved at her own want of control. What was to be done with her children? How were they to be governed aright? Painfully did she feel her own unfitness for the task. By this time the baby was asleep, and the mother felt something of that tranquil peace that every true mother knows, when a young babe is slumbering on her bosom. A book lay on the shelf near where she was sitting, and Mrs. Lyon, scarcely conscious of the act, reached out her hand for the volume. She opened it without feeling any interest in its contents, but she had read only a few sentences when this remark arrested her attention:

"All right government of children begins with self-government."

The words seemed written for her, and the truth expressed was elevated instantly into perception.

She saw it in the clearest light, and closed the book and bowed her head in sad acknowledgment of her own errors. Thus for some time she had been sitting, when the murmur of the voices below grew more and more distinct, and she was soon aroused to the painful fact that, as usual when left alone, the children were in a wrangle among themselves. Various noises, as of pounding, and throwing chairs and other pieces of furniture, were heard, and at length a loud scream,

mingled with angry vociferations, smote upon her ears.

Indignation swelled instantly in the heart of Mrs. Lyon; hurriedly placing the sleeping baby in its crib, she started for the scene of disorder, moved by an impulse to punish severely the young rebels against authority, and was half-way down stairs, when her feet were checked by a remembrance of the sentiment, "All right government of children begins with self-government."

"Will anger subdue anger? When storm meets storm, is the tempest stilled?" These were questions asked of herself almost involuntarily. "This is no spirit in which to meet my children. It never has nor never will enforce obedience," she added, as she stood upon the stairs struggling with herself and striving for victory. From the nursery came louder sounds of disorder. How weak the mother felt! Yet in this very weakness was strength.

"I must not stand idle here," she said, as a sharper cry of anguish smote on her ears, and so she moved on quickly and opening the nursery door stood revealed to her children. Julia had just raised her hand to strike Emily, who stood confronting her with a fiery face. Both were a little startled at their mother's sudden appearance, and both expecting the storm which usually came at such times, began to assume the defiant, stubborn air with which her intemperate reproofs were always met.

A few moments did Mrs. Lyon stand looking at her children—grief, not anger, upon her pale countenance. How still all became. What a look of wonder came gradually into the children's faces, as they glanced one at the other. Something of shame was next visible. And now the mother was conscious of a new power over the young rebels of her household.

"Emily," said she, speaking mildly, and yet with a touch of sorrow in her voice she could not subdue, "I wish you would go up into my room and sit with Mary while she sleeps."

Without a sign of opposition or even of reluctance, Emily went quietly from the nursery, in obedience to her mother's desire.

"This room is very much in disorder, Julia."

Many times had Mrs. Lyon said, under similar circumstances, "Why don't you put things to rights!" or, "I never saw such girls! If all the house was topsy-turvy, and the floor an inch thick with dirt, you'd never turn over a hand to put things in order," or, "go and get the broom this moment, and sweep up the room." Many, many times, as we have said, had such language been addressed by Mrs. Lyon, under like circumstances, to Julia and her sisters, without producing anything but a grumbling partial execution of her wishes. But now the mild intimation that the room was in disorder, produced the effects desired,—Julia went quickly about the restoring of things to the right places, and in a few minutes order was apparent where confusion reigned before. Little Tommy, whose love of hammering was an incessant annoyance to his mother, ceased his din on her sudden appearance, and for a few moments stood in expectation of a boxed ear; for a time he was puzzled to know the new as-

pect of affairs. Finding that he was not under the ban as usual, he commenced slapping a stick over the top of an old table, producing a most ear-piercing noise. Instantly Julia said in a low voice to him:

"Don't, Tommy, don't do that. You know it makes mother's head ache."

"Does it make your head ache mother?" asked the child curiously, and with a pitying tone in his voice, as he came creeping up to his mother's side, and looking at her as if in doubt whether he would be repulsed or not.

"Sometimes it does, my son," replied Mrs. Lyon kindly, "and it is always unpleasant. Won't you try to play without making so much noise?"

"Yes, mother, I'll try" answered the little fellow, cheerfully. "But I'll forget sometimes."

He looked earnestly at his mother, as if something else was in his thoughts.

"Well, dear, what else?" said she, encouragingly.

"When I forget you will tell me, won't you?"

"Yes, love."

"And then I'll stop. But don't scold me, mother, for then I can't stop."

Mrs. Lyon's heart was touched. She caught her breath, and bent her face down to conceal its expression, until it rested on the silken hair of the child.

"Be a good boy, Tommy, and mother will never scold you any more," she murmured gently in his ear.

His arm stole upwards, and they were closely twined about her neck; he pressed his lips tightly against her cheek, thus sealing his part of the contract with a kiss.

How sweet to the mother's taste were those first fruits of self-control. In the effort to govern herself what a power had she acquired. In stilling the tempest of passion in her own bosom, she had poured the oil of peace over the storm-fretted hearts of her children.

Only first fruits were these. In all her after days did the mother strive with herself, ere she entered into a contest with the inherited evils of her children, and just so far she was able to overcome evil in them. Often, very often, was self-resistance only a slight effort, but the feeble influence for good that flowed from her words or actions whenever this was so, warned her of error, and prompted a more vigorous self-control.

Need it be said that she had an abundant reward?

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved Clemanthe asks if they shall not meet again—to which he replies:

"I have asked the dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars, among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty which cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."



PROFILE OF COL. FREMONT.

THE accompanying profile view of Col. Fremont is from a Photograph by Farrand, 307 Broadway, N. Y. We intended to have inserted it last month in connection with the front view, and his character and biography, but were not able to get it completed in time, and we now insert it to give, with the other portrait, a view of his entire phrenological developments, and have no doubt it will be acceptable to all of our readers. Of the likeness we may say that it is excellent; and it being a different view from any one now before the public, gives it additional interest. The beard prevents our giving a good view of the lower part of the face, but Col. Fremont in his exploring expeditions became accustomed to the full beard, and thus, from the force of circumstances, was perhaps the pioneer of his countrymen in adopting it. Since the Mexican war and settlement of California, however, it has become very common in the Atlantic States as well as on the Pacific shore.

THE RESULT OF PROPER INSTRUCTION.

It is truly gratifying to all who feel an interest in the advancement of our race, and in the development and expansion of those God-like powers with which man is endowed, to observe the marked success which everywhere attends the teachings of phrenology. Wherever its sublime truths are made known, and its practical utility fully demonstrated, we perceive at once a great principle established and set in motion,

which like the leaven in the measure of meal continues to work—though perhaps for a while unseen by the careless observer, yet none the less certain in its operation—until it produces the most astonishing results.

There are hundreds of young men, and young women too, in every community, who are growing up ignorant of their own capabilities, and of almost every law that governs body and mind, who have natural talents of a high order, but for the want of proper instruction, either from their parents or teachers, bid fair to “bury their talents in the earth,” and pass through life unknown beyond a narrow circle. Such would seize with avidity the truths embraced in phrenology and the kindred sciences, if properly set before them, and with a little advice and encouragement, bestowed in a friendly manner—holding up to their view at the same time objects worthy their best efforts, observing always to direct them in a course best suited to their talents and dispositions, and exciting in them a pure and lofty ambition, would in most cases enter at once upon a course, which would tend to develop their powers of body and mind, and thereby fit them for stations of usefulness and honor. Besides, what a pure satisfaction would result to the instructor of such, to behold after a few years the happy result of a little labor which cost him comparatively nothing!

A simple case in point will fully illustrate the idea I wish to inculcate: In 184—, while residing in the town of H—, in this State, New York, I became acquainted with a young man who, for the sake of convenience, I will call B. He was then in his seventeenth year, and was one of a family of fourteen children.

As is frequently the case under such circumstances, his education had been almost wholly neglected, and, as a matter of course, he was not only extremely ignorant of book learning, but possessed but very vague and unintelligible ideas of the ways and doings of the world. About a year previous to the time of which I am writing, he had the misfortune to lose his father, whereupon much of the care of a large family, devolved upon himself, which greatly lessened the probability of his ever advancing in education beyond his present limits. But instead of repining at his condition, he manifested the most submissive disposition, combined with the most determined resolution “to work his way through” as he termed it, “hit or miss.” About this time, as I said, we became intimate friends; but why I could hardly tell, for certainly there was nothing attractive or prepossessing in his appearance to the casual observer; but he manifested such a generous disposition, was so candid and open-hearted, and had such a strong desire to *learn and understand*, that I almost involuntarily sought his company when not otherwise engaged. Though young myself (being about B.’s age), I had acquired some knowledge of the

general principles of phrenology, and from habits of observation which I had early been taught to form, I had often noticed the character and disposition of my associates, and compared them with their phrenological developments. In this way I had acquired sufficient skill (as I thought), to form a pretty good opinion of character; and, in B.’s case, I thought I could detect a strong, clear under-current of intellectuality, which had never yet been exposed to the revivifying influence of educational training—pure sparkling thoughts buried down deep beneath the rubbish of ignorance, which would require but a few years of proper cultivation to bring to the surface in all the vigor and freshness of originality. He possessed a large brain, with large intellectual organs; an active temperament, and healthy organization. But circumstances soon occurred which changed our relations somewhat. Finding it difficult to keep together so large a family, it was thought best by the friends to procure places for the younger children, and let the older ones shift for themselves. B. being now relieved from his responsibility, and at liberty to act for himself, was not long in deciding what to do. Fortunately he succeeded in obtaining a place for the winter season, to work night and morning for his board, and attend the district school. It was now my lot to be his instructor; and being familiar with his disposition, and the educational disadvantages under which he had been brought up; and knowing, too, the sense of inferiority compared with the rest of the school, which he undoubtedly felt, would act as a damper upon his progress, I was not long at a loss how to proceed.

At a private interview, I pointed out, and explained to him phrenologically, his own powers of mind, and his abilities to excel in his studies; and endeavored to awaken in him noble aspirations, and a lofty ambition, and to hold out, at the same time, such inducements and encouragements as I thought would be likely to attract his attention, and stimulate him to hearty action.

I had not long to wait before I discovered that his mind was made up to burst off the chains of ignorance with which he was so firmly bound, and use every effort to make up in the future, what he had lost (or rather failed to obtain) in the past.

The point was gained. The resolution was formed. The object of his ambition loomed up in the distant future in fascinating proportions, and he bent every effort toward its attainment. Suffice it to say, he passed rapidly on through the successive degrees of pupil, teacher, and student (and that, too, by his own exertions), until five years from the time he commenced his “winter’s term” at the district school under my tuition, he commenced the study of Law. He has since been admitted to the Bar, and is an honor to his profession.

Though I have not seen him for nearly eight years, our correspondence during that time has been almost uninterrupted.

In a recent letter from him he says, “Friend H—, I am under many obligations to you for the kind instruction and timely advice you gave me

during the winter of 184—; for it is to that, as the primary cause, that I owe my present position." Again he says, "the truths of phrenology, of which you always spoke so highly, I have since learned to appreciate and admire."

The case needs no further illustration or comment. It is but one in hundreds that occur every year, and shows clearly the great amount of good that might be accomplished by teachers, and others who have the charge of the young did they but properly *direct* "the young idea how to shoot," and, as has been very appropriately added, "*what to shoot at.*" There is no person in the world, if we except the mother, who exerts, or who *may* exert a greater influence over the youthful mind, and consequently over the *destiny* of the future man and woman than the *teacher*. How important, then, that the teacher rightly understand his mission—that he possess a thorough knowledge of the laws that govern body and mind, and practically illustrate them in every department of instruction. It will repay him a hundred fold for all the extra exertion it may require, in beholding the fruit of his labor in an intelligent, and law-observing community, and receiving the happy expressions of gratitude from all. S. H.

[We look forward hopefully to the time when teachers shall be so well versed in the science of Phrenology, and the leading principles of Physiology, that they will be able to estimate, correctly, the constitutional and mental peculiarities of their pupils, and to adapt to each such training and instruction as will, at once, secure the highest order of health of body and vigor of mind. Then would they be qualified for their high position. Man should be educated intellectually, in such a manner as not to impair the health; and physically, so that the body will amply sustain the brain.—Eds.]

WILLIAM HENRY LEVISON,

alias

PROF. JULIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL.

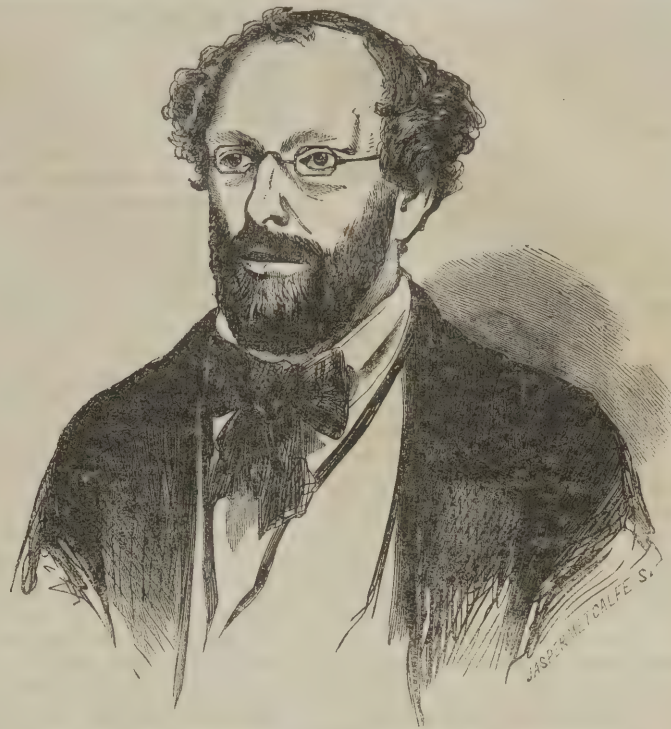
PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

MR. LEVISON has a very active, susceptible temper. There is a predominance of the nervous or mental over the motive or enduring qualities. He has a high degree of arterial circulation, which serves to exhaust the vitality faster than he has power to manufacture it. Hence he is obliged to work by fits and starts.

His digestive system is rather poor, and the balance of the temperament as a whole is not good. There is too much impulsive energy and inflammability for his strength and endurance. He is too smart, intense, active, and liable to overdo. He cannot take life in a quiet, easy manner, and is decidedly eccentric in the tendencies of his mind in consequence of the peculiar combination and erratic character of his temperament.

His Phrenological developements are uneven; some of the organs are large while others are small. He has strong love, and is much inter-



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM HENRY LEVISON.

ested in his female friends; is also fond of children and disposed to act the part of a parent.

His Adhesiveness is comparatively weak, and his attachments to others have the quality of sympathy toward all rather than special friendship for a few.

He craves variety of thought and pursuit, and is disconnected in the action of his mind; his thoughts are condensed and his feelings intense, but he is wanting in patience and application; can show his talents in various departments to better effect than to be closely confined to one process of thought.

He has a full share of energy, spirit, resolution, and courage, but is less courageous where there is physical fighting to be done, than where the contest is to be conducted by reason, wit, and sarcasm. Destructiveness, however, is large, so that when he becomes indignant, he feels like punishing severely, and can be really withering in his words.

His appetite is rather too strong for the real wants of the system, and dyspepsia and occasional fits of the "blues" will be likely to result; if he allows his appetite to act without restraint.

He is anything but a selfish, penurious, close-minded, cunning, artful, and deceitful man; but is open, candid, frank, and disposed to exhibit his real state of mind, and appears to be fully as bad as he is, and sometimes even worse, when compared with those who are more deceitful and better able to conceal their feelings.

He spends his money freely; if his income were doubled he would be likely to spend it all. He should have an economical wife and constitute her his banker.

His character is so peculiar that while he is acting a perfectly natural part, many would suppose it to be assumed. He is almost destitute of the organ of Approbativeness. He desires distinction and influence in society, and is determined to secure it in one way or another, but he cannot stoop to the customs and fashions of society to obtain it, nor can he do what persons generally are willing to do in order to distinguish himself; but his very large and active Self-Esteem throws him upon his own resources, and disposes him to act out his own nature in his own style. Thus he has an individuality of word and action peculiar to himself. He is exceedingly firm, set, and sometimes really stubborn. His Firmness joined to Self-Esteem and Destructiveness renders his character in times of excitement very positive and unbending; still, when his sympathies are excited, he is sometimes too pliable and willing to accommodate. He has extravagant hopes and anticipations, which raise him very high at times, and make everything look bright and promising; but when he over-works his brain, and from various other causes, becomes nervous and dyspeptical, he is liable to deep and painful melancholy.

He has much generosity, sympathy, good-will, and desire to promote the happiness of others, but he is not very religiously disposed; has not much devotional tendency, feeling of penitence, or faith in the supernatural; in fact, religious restraint is comparatively weak, and he acts out his character spontaneously, as if there were no special religious principles by which to regulate his conduct.

He is ingenious, full of contrivance, mechanically or otherwise, and can change the form of expression, and present his ideas in a great vari-

ety of styles, and show a versatility of talent beyond that of most persons.

What of talent or information he has, he can bring to the surface readily, and appear to know a great deal more than he does, because he can express his ideas so glibly and confidently. He enjoys the beautiful, poetical, and sentimental; has a very active imagination, and belongs to the "Spread Eagle" class of orators, and writers, for he is strongly inclined to embellish, amplify, and exaggerate.

Large Ideality, Constructiveness, Comparison, and Mirthfulness, make him delight to bring odd things together, and present his ideas in new, striking, and peculiar forms. He has an excessive love of fun, and sense of wit, which faculty, joined to his very large perceptive organs, enables him to perceive more opportunities for fun than most persons. He enjoys mimicry, and has a power of representing and acting out whatever is droll or ludicrous; anything odd in form, motion or expression, furnishes food for his comical appetite.

All his perceptive faculties are strong. He has great range of observation—sees everything, and can readily recall what he has seen—in fact, the strength of his mind is in his observing or perceptive faculties. Things, their qualities and conditions, and men in their various relations and qualities of mind, appear very plain to him, and he has a natural gift to represent things as they appear to him, or to caricature the gravest subjects.

He has good language; can communicate and represent in words his various thoughts and emotions. He has a quick and clear perception of character. He reads the minds of others at once, and in a very short time becomes acquainted with strangers, and seems to know what to say, and how to say it, to produce the best effect on each person, however different in disposition.

His vast perceptive intellect, joined to his ingenuity, imagination, wit, independence and will-power, in the absence of restraint, conservative feeling, and deference for others, leads him to act out himself more truthfully, and to develop what gifts he has to a better advantage than ninety-nine persons in a hundred.

He generally takes the odd, droll, and ridiculous view of a subject, and if there is a peg to hang a pun upon, he is sure to find it; or if there be a fissure or a flaw which will admit of becoming the nucleus of wit or raillery, it never can escape his prying curiosity and ever ready eye for comicality.

BIOGRAPHY.

Instead of the oft-quoted "Let me make a nation's songs, and I care not who makes its laws," we might substitute, as almost equally well founded on the philosophy of human nature, "Let me make a nation's jokes, and I care not who makes its laws." For a *bon mot* has sometimes more effect than a statute, and satire and burlesque are often more efficient than pillories and tread-mills. The subject of the present sketch is one of the makers of the nation's fun—a joker by right of public approbation. It was through the medium of "Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal's Lectures" that he first achieved

a decided position among the humorists of our day and country. Of these more anon. At present Mr. Levison is the Editor of the New York Picayune, a humorous and satirical hebdomadal too well known to the public to need any special remark from us.

Mr. Levison was born in New York, June 5th, 1821, and is consequently in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His father was an American seaman, who was impressed by the British with many more of his countrymen, and fought under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. It will be remembered, that it was partly on account of such acts by the British Government, that this country was involved in the war of 1812. The account of the father's subsequent escape is full of the most thrilling adventure, but does not properly belong to this memoir. After the birth of William, the father removed to Newark, New Jersey, and established a boot and shoe manufactory.

In 1831 he was unfortunate in business, and in 1832 our undeveloped humorist was put to a trade—the unromantic one at which Roger Sherman served his time, and from which he rose to the Judge's bench. The occupation was hardly to the youngster's taste; so he ran away to a brother in Philadelphia, and obtained a situation in a drug store. It was while here, that he, for the first time in his life, entered a theatre, where he saw Rice, then in the height of his popularity, performing Jim Crow. From this time forth he conceived quite a passion for the stage; he subsequently played several seasons as a comedian, with very good success. A protracted illness, however, led him to abandon the profession, and to adopt writing for the press, which he began to do in 1843. For a considerable portion of that time he was connected with the military journalism of this city. About 1849 he once more fell very ill of a nervous affection, that racked his frame, with little interruption, for eight years. During this term of suffering he began the "Hannibal Lectures," exemplifying in his own case what has been so often observed in regard to other humorists, that the intensest physical pain is often accompanied by the cheer-fullest train of thought, and afflux of amusing ideas.

In Mr. Levison's case, as in that of Hood and others, his most amusing things have been written when every nerve was vibrating with pain. The Hannibal Lectures, which we have already alluded to, owe their popularity, which was extended over a period of eight years, to their entire originality. Their author has ever taken the greatest delight in watching the character of the negro, and reproducing his peculiarities. In this, however, he does not confine himself to the mere palpable external oddities of dialect, but in Professor Hannibal he gives us the quaint imagery, unexpected bits of philosophy, and ludicrously blundering confusion of thought, which characterizes the African. But Mr. Levison has, by no means, confined himself to Ethiopian literature. We can hardly take up any newspaper with a column of "Wit and Humor" that does not contain one or more of his funny sayings. "His letters from Europe," (whither he went in 1854, to recover his health,

were also widely read and extensively copied at the time.

Mr. Levison is the most cheerful of men in the social circle, and kindness and liberality itself in business, as all those employed by him can testify.

WEAK POINTS OF GREAT MEN.

It is sometimes instructive, and at all times interesting to learn something of the eccentricities, failings, and foibles of remarkable persons. Such traits form the most attractive and salient points of biographical works; they may be called the coloring of literary portraiture, and being endowed with an individual vitality are found to linger longest in the memory of the general reader.

Having gathered together a number of these personal anecdotes, we propose to pass away a gossiping, and not wholly an unprofitable, half-hour in relating them to our readers.

It is painful to reflect upon the inordinate vanity which characterizes many illustrious lives. When Cæsar became bald, he constantly wore the laurel wreath with which we see him represented on the medals, in the hope of concealing the defect; and Cicero's egotism was so great, that he even composed a Latin hexameter in his own praise:

Oh fortunatam natam me Consule Roman.
(Oh fortunate Rome when I was born her Consul.)

a line which elicited the just sarcasm of Juvenal.

Queen Elizabeth left three thousand different dresses in her wardrobes when she died; and during many years of the latter part of her life, would not suffer a looking-glass in her presence, for fear that she should perceive the ravages of time upon her countenance. Mæcenæ, the most egregious of classic exquisites, is said to have "wielded the Roman Empire with rings on his fingers." The vanity of Benvenuto Cellini is too well known to need repetition. Sir Walter Raleigh was, perhaps, the greatest beauty on record. His shoes, on court-days, were so gorgeously adorned with precious stones as to have exceeded six thousand guineas in value; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with jewels, sword and belt, the worth of which was almost incalculable. The great Descartes was very particular about his wig, and always kept four in his dressing closet; a piece of vanity wherein he was imitated by Sir Richard Steele, who never expended less than forty guineas upon one of his large black periwigs. Mozart, whose light hair was of fine quality, wore it very long and flowing down between his shoulders, with a tie of coloured ribbon confining it at the neck. Poet Goldsmith's innocent dandyism, and the story of his peach-blossom coat are almost proverbial. Pope's self-love was so great that, according to Johnson, he "had been flattered till he thought himself one of the moving powers in the system of life."

Allan Ramsay's egotism was excessive. On one occasion he modestly took precedence of Peter the Great in estimating their comparative importance with the public: "but haud [hold], proud, czar," he says, "I wadna niffer [exchange] fame!" Napoleon was vain of his small foot. Sal-

vator Rosa was once heard to compare himself with Raphael and Michael Angelo, calling the former dry and the latter coarse; and Raphael again was jealous of the fame and skill of Michael Angelo. Hogarth's historical paintings—which were bad—equalled, in his own opinion, those of the old masters. Sir Peter Lely's vanity was so well known, that a mischievous wit resolved to try what amount of flattery he would believe, told him one day that if the Author of Mankind could have had the benefit of his (Lely's) opinions upon beauty, we should have all been materially benefited in point of personal appearance; to which the painter emphatically replied; "Fore Gott, sare, I believe you're right!" Bojarda, the Italian poet, ascribed so high an importance to his poetry, that when he had invented a suitable name for one of his heroes, he set the bells ringing in the village. Kotzebue was so vain and envious that he could endure nothing celebrated to be near him, though it were but a picture or a statue; and even Lamartine, the loftiest and finest of French poets, robs his charming pages of half their beauty by the inordinate self-praise of his commentaries. Rousseau has been called "the self-torturing egotist;" and Lord Byron's life was one long piece of egotism from beginning to end. He was vain of his genius, his rank, his misanthropy, and even of his vices; and he was particularly proud of his good riding and his handsome hands.

Penuriousness, unhappily, has been too commonly associated with learning and fame. Cato, the censor, on his return from Spain, was so parsimonious that he sold his field-horse, to save the expense of conveying the animal by sea to Italy. Attilius Regulus, at the period of his greatest glory in Africa, entreated permission to return home to the management of his estate, which consisted of but seven acres, alleging that his servants had been defrauding him of certain agricultural implements, and that he was anxious to look after his affairs. Lord Bacon is a melancholy instance of the dominion obtained by avarice over a great mind. Among artists, Nollekens and Northcote were proverbially penurious. Swift, in his old age, was avaricious, and had an absolute terror of visitors. "When his friends of either sex came to him in expectation of a dinner, his custom was to give every one a shilling, that they might please themselves with their provision." Of the great Duke of Marlborough, it is said by Macaulay, that "his splendid qualities were mingled with alloy of the most sordid kind."

We will now turn to the errors of self-indulgence. Socrates, Plato, Agathon, Aristophanes, and others of the most celebrated Greeks, drank wine to a surprising extent; and Plato says, in his *Symposium*, that Socrates kept sober longer than any. Tiberius was so much addicted to this vice, that he had frequently to be carried from the Senate-house. Ben Jonson delighted in copious draughts of Canary wine, and even contrived to have a pipe of that liquor added to his yearly pension as poet-laureate. The fine intellect of Coleridge was clouded over by this unhappy propensity. Montaigne indulged in sherry. The otherwise unexceptionable morality of

Addison was stained by this one error. Richard Steele, Fielding and Sterne shared the prevailing taste for hard drinking. Mozart was no exception to the rule. Churchill was a very intemperate man; and Hogarth gave a ludicrous immortality to the satirist's love of porter, by representing him in the character of a bear with a mug of that liquor in its paw. Tasso aggravated his mental irritability by the use of wines, despite the entreaties of his physicians. During his long imprisonment, he speaks gratefully in his letters of some sweetmeats with which he had been supplied; and after his release, he relates with delight the good things that were provided for him by his patron, the Duke of Mantua—"the bread and fruit, the fish and flesh, the wines, sharp and brisk, and the confection." Pope, who was somewhat of an epicure, when staying at the house of his friend, Lord Bolingbroke, would lie in bed for days together, unless he heard that there were to be stewed lampreys for dinner, when he would forthwith arise, and make his appearance at table. Dr. Johnson had a voracious liking for a leg of mutton. "At my Aunt Ford's," he said, "I ate so much of a leg of mutton, that she used to talk of it." A gentleman once treated him to a dish of new honey and clouted cream, of which he partook so enormously, that his entertainer was alarmed.

Quin, the famous actor, has been known to travel from London to Bath, for the mere sake of dining upon a John Dory. Dr. Parr, in a private letter, confesses to his passionate love of hot boiled lobsters, with a profusion of shrimp-sauce. Shelley was for many years a vegetarian; and in the notes to his earliest edition of *Queen Mab*, speaks with enthusiasm of a dinner of "greens, potatoes, and turnips." Ariosto was excessively fond of turnips. He ate fast, and of whatever was nearest to him, often beginning with the bread upon the table before the other dishes came. Being visited one day by a stranger, he devoured all the dinner that was provided for both; and when afterward censured for his impoliteness, he only observed that "the gentleman should have taken care of himself." Handel ate enormously; and Dr. Kitchener relates of him that whenever he dined at a tavern, he ordered dinner for three. On being told that all was ready as soon as the company should arrive, he would exclaim: "Den bring up de dinner prestissimo—I am de gompany!" Lord Byron's favorite dish was eggs and bacon; and though he could never eat without suffering from an attack of indigestion, he had not always sufficient firmness to resist the temptation. Laplace, the great French astronomer, would eat spiders as a relish. Linnaeus delighted in chocolate; and it was he who bestowed upon it its generic name of *Theobroma*, or "food of the gods." Fontenelle deemed strawberries the most delicious eating in the world; and during his last illness used to exclaim constantly: "If I can but reach the season of strawberries!"

The amusements of remarkable persons have been various, and often eccentric. The great Bayle would frequently wrap himself in his cloak and hasten to places where mountebanks resorted:

and this was his chief relaxation from the intensity of study. Spinoza delighted to set spiders fighting, and would laugh immoderately at beholding their insect warfare. Cardinal Richelieu used to seek amusement in violent exercise, and was found by De Grammont jumping with his servant to see who could leap the highest. The great logician, Samuel Clarke, was equally fond of such saltatory interludes to his hours of meditation, and has been discovered leaping over tables and chairs. Once, observing the approach of a pedant, he said: "Now we must leave off, for a fool is coming in!" The learned Petavius used to twirl his chairs round and round for five minutes, at the end of two hours. Tycho Brahe diverted himself with polishing glasses for spectacles. Paley, the author of *Natural Theology*, was so much given to angling, that he had his portrait painted with rod and line in his hand. Louis XVI., of sad memory, amused himself with lock-making. Salvator Rosa used to perform in extempore comedies, and take the character of a mountebank in the streets of Rome. Anthony Magliabechi, the famous librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, took a great interest in the spiders which thronged his apartments; and while sitting among his mountains of books would caution his visitors "not to hurt the spiders!"

Moses Mendelssohn, surnamed the Jewish Socrates, would sometimes seek relief from too much thought in standing at his window and counting the tiles upon his neighbor's roof. Thomas Wharton, the poetical antiquary, used to associate with the school-boys, while visiting his brother, Dr. J. Wharton. Campbell says:—"When engaged with them in some culinary occupation, and when alarmed by the sudden approach of the master, he has been known to hide himself in a dark corner of the kitchen, and has been dragged from thence by the doctor, who had taken him for some great boy. Cowper kept hares, and made bird-cages. Dr. Johnson was so fond of his cat, that he would even go out himself to buy oysters for puss, because his servant was too proud to do so. Goethe kept a tame snake, but hated dogs. Ariosto delighted in gardening, but he destroyed all he planted, by turning up the mould to see if the seeds were germinating. Thomson had his garden at Richmond, respecting which the old story of how he ate peaches off the trees with his hands in his pockets is related. Gibbon was a lazy man. Coleridge was content to sit from morning till night threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind. Gray said that he wished to be always lying on sofas, reading eternal new novels of Crebillion and Marivaux. Fenton, the eminent scholar, died from sheer inactivity: he rose late, and when he had risen, sat down to his books and papers. A woman who waited upon him in his lodgings said, that, "he would lie a-bed and be fed with a spoon." Contrary example to that is Sir Walter Scott, who wrote all his finest works before breakfast.

To return to the recreations of celebrated persons. Oliver Cromwell is said to have sometimes cast aside his puritan gravity, and played at blind-man's buff with his daughters and attendants. Henri Quatre delighted to go about

in disguise among the peasantry. Charles II.'s most innocent amusement consisted in feeding ducks in St. James' Park, and in rearing numbers of those beautiful spaniels that still bear his name. Beethoven would splash in cold water at all times of the day, till his chamber was swamped, and the water oozed through the flooring to the rooms beneath; he would also walk out in the dewy fields at night or morning without shoes or stockings. Shelley took an unaccountable delight in floating little paper-boats on any piece of water he chanced to be near. There is a pond on Hampsted-heath which has often borne his tiny fleets; and there is an anecdote related of him—rather too good, we fear, to be true, which says—that being one day beside the Serpentine, and having no other paper in his pocket wherewith to indulge his passion for ship-building, he actually folded a bank-bill for fifty pounds into the desired shape, launched the little craft upon its voyage, watched its steady passage over with paternal anxiety, and finally, received the frail boat in safety at the opposite side.—*Dollar Magazine*.

CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

NUMBER II.

I SMOKED three years quite steadily, and had so far overcome the natural aversion to the poisonous weed as to find it necessary to my contentment. I felt uneasy without it; and not unfrequently did its use make me sick and nervous.

In the summer of 1830, I found myself at a distance from home, among the Catskill mountains, with no smoking apparatus in the party. There were, however, several in the company who chewed tobacco, but I had not yet descended so low as to chew. I had the idea, and still entertain it, that chewing is far more filthy and disgusting, as well as more inconvenient in many respects, than smoking, and I had resolved to avoid this phase of the habit.

But my abused nervous system craved its usual indulgence, and having no means of furnishing it that gratification I ventured to put a piece of tobacco in my mouth. I need not tell the experienced chewer how very pungent and nauseating it tasted—how it made the saliva flow to dilute the poison and expel it; for they know it far better than pen can describe it; and there is no use in trying to give the uninitiated an idea of it by words. By following up this course for a week I could keep the vile stuff in my mouth, and by drawing my tongue firmly back into the throat, prevent the juice from invading my stomach.

From smoking after each meal, the transition to constant chewing is easy. From a periodical gratification to a continuous one, the process is very natural and can hardly be resisted.

I then became a chewer as well as smoker, and followed it until my appetite required so much that I could not afford to use cigars steadily. Hence I took a new pipe and used the least offensive tobacco I could find. Some days of great excitement I have smoked as many as thirty pipes of tobacco, besides chewing from a plug of the

best Virginia "honey-dew." I suffered much from a broiling, acid affection of the stomach, called heart-burn, for years, yet I would follow the very habit which I was aware produced the difficulty.

I used to take a chew before dressing and a smoke before breakfast, and of course both came in for a share after breakfast, until bed time. When I had thus indulged all day I would feel so excessively nervous and excitable, and often sick, that I would resolve to use less, and sometimes in utter disgust determined to abandon it altogether.

One very hot day, and wearing neither coat nor vest, I put a paper of tobacco into the watch fob of my pantaloons. The tobacco soon became moistened by my excessive perspiration, and the narcotic effect being absorbed by the skin, I began to feel sick and weak, was pale and cold, and soon unable to speak or hold up my head. I was thoroughly relaxed and utterly helpless. This greatly alarmed my associates, who thought me sun-struck, or in a fit, or in some other way near the grave. An elderly man who had used tobacco more years than I had lived, and perhaps had seen its effects in a similar way, began to hunt on my person for tobacco, and finding the tobacco poultice near the pit of my stomach, he thus solved the mystery. This being removed, and a newspaper interposed between the saturated linen and the skin, the effects gradually wore off, and in two hours I was able to resume my business.

I wanted no more tobacco that day—but the next, strange to say, I had an appetite for, and used it as before. One would suppose this experience of the poisonous and dangerous effects of tobacco would have enlightened anybody of common sense as to its deadly qualities, and the imminent hazard to health and life by its use, and thus have frightened me from further using it. But my conduct was no more surprising than that of the devotee of alcoholic liquors. He takes an overdose, falls powerless by intoxication, and, while the distracting headache and the vertigo and nausea last, thinks he never will use any more; but when nature has conquered the poison and expelled it, he unwisely resumes his cups, it may be with a little moderation for a time.

There is a nervous craving, a feeling of restless discontent without the indulgence, and although the drug satisfies this craving for the time being, it implants in the mind and body a still deeper yearning for it, and a still sterner necessity for its use. We pity the drunkard and despise the opium-eater, but the devotee of tobacco is enslaved by the same law of habit, which habit is really a kind of disease, self-inflicted, and derogatory to dignity, personal freedom, and self-control.

It is usual for experienced tobacco-chewers to throw out the quid before going into a church, a parlor, or other place where a spittoon may not be found; but as there are few, if any, rules without exceptions, I not unfrequently found myself very awkwardly situated in this respect. It is so common a thing for the habitual chewer to have his quid in his mouth that he often finds

himself cornered before he is aware of it; but he can generally throw his quid under, or behind the sofa, put it in his pocket, tuck it under his hat lining, or in some other equally neat, shrewd and gentlemanly way, dispose of it.

As seamen say when recounting the facts of a marine disaster, "nothing unusual occurred" until the day of the funeral of General Harrison. This I attended, and as there was an immense procession I availed myself of a stand on the western steps of the Capitol to witness the grand pageant. This being fully seen, I hastened onward to the Congressional cemetery, to obtain a favorable place where I might witness the last solemn rites. Being rather short in stature, like a historical character of old, I climbed a cedar, instead of a sycamore tree, that stood about twenty feet in front of the receiving vault in which the remains were to be deposited. In this area were assembled the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, Members of the two Houses of Congress, and other distinguished persons, and I deemed myself, and perhaps a dozen others who were in the tree with me, specially fortunate in the possession of so commanding a view of the eminent living, and the last obsequies of the illustrious dead.

The excitement was great, and of course I must take large quids, and often. I found one of these fresh, large quids in my mouth, myself in the tree, the tree full of men below me, and under the tree there was a sea of upturned faces compact enough to hide completely the earth; and this pack of men extended for twenty rods in all directions.

In the midst of the burial solemnities, and in the condition here indicated, I found my mouth filling with saliva saturated with tobacco. I looked below on all sides for a place to spit, but found none, and strange to say, by some mischance in this dilemma, I found myself minus a handkerchief, which I had not before discovered. The very difficulty and hopelessness of my condition made the tide rise more rapidly. The sun beat hotly upon me, and the excitement consequent upon the fix I was in, added to the previous exercise, made the perspiration flow freely. I thought it impossible to get down, yet impossible long to remain up, unless I could, in some way or other rid myself of the tobacco-juice. I wondered if I could swallow it. This I debated seriously, though silently, and finally concluded I could stand one-half of it and retain the balance until the services should be concluded and I could get down. I tried the experiment but not without serious misgivings, and these increased as my stomach, which had been trained to be capable of enduring pretty intimate relationship to tobacco, admonished me that there was a point beyond which even it could not be compelled to go. In short, I was "sick as death." I felt pale and chilly, weak and trembling, and concluded I must climb down in spite of the packing below, or fall. My mouth was too full to speak, unless I held my head up, like a chicken when he drinks, and I must look down and tell the people below that I was sick and must get down.

Tobacco chewers, "fancy my feelings" in this

dilemma! Only you can appreciate them, and may you never be in such a fix.

How I got down I hardly know. It was a move of desperation, and I was too sick to be fully conscious of all that transpired. I remember, however, some not very gentle or Christian epithets bestowed upon me for going into a tree and then climbing down at such a time to the disturbance of so many. As I staggered away through the crowd I heard it whispered, "He is drunk, let him have room to go."

I didn't stop to contradict this slander, partly because I was "too full for utterance," and partly because I was half inclined to think the charge was true, or nearly as bad as true. My head was giddy, my stomach in an awful condition, every nerve was agitated, and my limbs too weak to walk straight, and if this was not drunkenness I thought it was "tharabouts."

I staggered away among the tombstones and leaned against that of Cilley, who fell in a duel with Graves, and then and there said I never would use the vile weed again.

I went back to my hotel a sorry-looking individual, but I concluded I felt worse than I looked, because nobody seemed frightened at my looks, while I certainly was frightened at my feelings. Who but a tobacco chewer would believe, that such a promise, made at such a place would have been broken; that in less than two days I would have been chewing again as eagerly as ever? How I tried to quit many times, and did not endure, and how I finally conquered my enemy, must be told in another number.

THE VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

THE human lungs possess upwards of one hundred and sixty-six square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which vast surface is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. Let us then consider the quantity of air which is being daily presented to this surface. It will of course vary according to age, constitution, and mode of living. The quantity of air received at an ordinary inspiration, without any effort at all, and when the body and mind are tranquil, is according to Dr. Smith, about one pint. Considering eighteen respirations to take place in one minute, about eighteen pints of pure air are necessary for sustaining healthful life during that short period. One little minute of healthful life cannot be enjoyed without about eighteen pints of pure air being diffused over that wonderful extent of delicate capillary net-work connected with the lungs. The quantity requisite for an hour of health will thus be 1080 pints. And to continue the calculation, one day's healthful existence, 25,920 pints, or no less than 60 hogsheads of pure atmosphere, must enter the lungs; and this is allowing but one pint for each inspiration, and but eighteen inspirations for each minute; though it must be clear to all, that during active exercise it frequently happens that in one minute of time more than twice eighteen inspirations take place, and considerably more than a pint of air enters the lungs at a single inspiration.

Now, this immense volume of air is on pur-

pose to give life to the liquid essence of our food—life to the dead blood. Until acted upon by the atmosphere, the fluid which is traversing the lungs is, to all intents and purpose, dead; and consequently, totally incapable of repairing worn structures, of carrying on functions, or of maintaining any vitality in the system: nay, it even contains in its element, a considerable quantity of pernicious poison, brought to the lungs to be given out in the act of breathing, lest it should kill the human fabric. The poison alluded to is carbonic acid. To breathe in an atmosphere of carbonic acid is death, as rapid as it is certain.

Let us imagine, then, forty individuals to have entered a room of sufficient size to receive them without overcrowding. We may as well consider it an ordinary school-room, and the forty individuals, forty industrious pupils. This will give us an opportunity of noticing, among other things, how impure air affects the thinking brain. Suppose them diligently at work, then, in an unventilated apartment, with the door and windows closed.

Now, calculating from the same estimates as before, in one minute from the time of entry, each of the forty pairs of lungs has performed eighteen respirations; and with every respiration a pint of air has been deprived of a fourth part of its oxygen; and the same volume of carbonic acid has been mingled with the atmosphere of the school-room. In one minute of time, therefore, 40 times eighteen pints, that is seven hundred and twenty pints—as we are not speaking of adults, we will say six hundred pints of the inclosed air have been deprived of no less than a fourth of their creative oxygen; while an equal volume of the destroying acid is floating in the apartment, and influencing the blood at every inspiration. Or, which will be found, upon calculation, to amount to the same thing, in one single minute, as much as one hundred and fifty pints—upwards of eighteen gallons of air, has altogether lost its life-creating power; the deficiency being made up by a deadly poison.

Now, since such a change takes place in one minute, let me beg of you to reflect what change takes place in ten—what in twenty—what in half an hour—what must be the amount of poison which the lungs of these unfortunate victims are inhaling, after an hour of such confinement. And yet how common it is, not for school-children alone, but for persons of all ages and conditions, to be shut up in very low, badly-ventilated apartments, for more than five, six, or seven hours together. Allow me to remind you that in the human body the blood circulates once in 2 1-2 minutes. In 2 1-2 minutes all the blood contained in the system traverses the respiratory surface. Every one, then, who breathes an impure atmosphere 2 1-2 minutes has every particle of his blood acted on by the vitiating air. Every particle has become less vital, less capable of repairing structures, or of carrying on functions: and the longer such air is inspired, the more impure it becomes, and the more corrupted grows the blood. Permit me to repeat, that after breathing 2 1-2 minutes an atmosphere

incapable of properly oxygenating the fluids which are traversing the lungs, every drop of blood in the human being is more or less poisoned: in 2 1-2 minutes more, even the minutest part of man's fine-wrought organs has been visited and acted upon by this poisoned fluid—the tender, delicate eye, the wakeful ear, the sensitive nerves, the heart, the brain; together with the skin, the bones throughout their structure, in short, the entire being. There is not a point in the human frame, but has been traversed by vitiated blood—not a point but must have suffered injury.

Without food or exercise, man may enjoy life some hours; he may live some days. He cannot exist a few minutes without air. And yet, what laws are so infringed as the laws of respiration? In our temples of public worship, in our courts of justice, in our prisons, our mines, our factories, and our schools, ventilation was, until lately, almost disregarded—nay, is still, in many places, entirely disregarded. And as for private dwellings, it may be most unhesitatingly affirmed, that even for the wealthier class of society, not one in a thousand—is constructed on sound sanitary principles with respect to its ventilation. I allude not so much to lower stories, as to dormitories. How rare to find a dormitory whose atmosphere at early morning would be no more tainted than when it was entered for repose the previous night. Yet, be it borne in mind, that whenever after a night's repose, the slightest degree of closeness is perceptible in a chamber, it is an incontrovertible proof that the chamber is not well ventilated; and whatever may have been the benefit which the system may have received from sleep, that benefit has been partly neutralized by the ill effects of an impure atmosphere.—*Hopely's Lecture on Respiration.*

"OUR AUNT LUCY;"

OR, HOME MEMORIES.

Who does not recall with infinite pleasure the recollections of youth, and in that picture of the past, who cannot see the benignant features of some good old aunt who was a friend to everybody, and especially so to himself? What excellent warm corners had the broad hearth; what dough-nuts, what apples, and walnuts—what everything, did our aunt Lucy give us!

Her entertaining stories too, about the state of things when she was a girl, sixty years before; when everybody lived in log-houses, and only here and there did the sunlight find an opening through the dense forest, for the full display of its strength. It was then and there that the bears invaded the pig-stye, and the sneaking wolf carried off his prey from the sheep-fold.

Aunt Lucy was an old maid, and lived in a small house by herself on the farm of her brother, near to his dwelling. Seventy-five years had changed the ruddy infant to an imbrowned, wrinkled visage. The ruby lips that once smiled over palisades of pearl, were now pursed and pale, and not a tooth was left as a memento of the departed. The eye that once sparkled with animation and dilated with hope, or melted with

love, had become bleared and dim. The airy grace of motion, and the elastic step that once fascinated the beholder as it glided in the mazy dance and kept joyous time to voluptuous music, were stiffened by age and partial decrepitude. The raven locks that fell in wavy luxuriance over a pearly neck, had become thin and gray.

Such was aunt Lucy—she was everybody's aunt as well as friend, when first I knew her. Though she was brown and wrinkled; her lips contracted, her teeth gone, her eye dim, her step faltering, and her form stooping, and her entire person, like her house and all her furniture, tending rapidly to earthly dissolution, still aunt Lucy was young in heart, in affection, and, in my eye, lovely. Her smile, which looked like golden sunshine lavng serrated mountain-sides, was so full of welcome and of gladness, that it made my young heart bound with gentle joy; and my struggles with care for a third of a century since, have not effaced that smile from my memory, nor uprooted the joy she planted in my heart.

I was always fond of the society of old people—and many a long winter evening have I stolen away from the jovial young party and gone to aunt Lucy's, or to the house of an old "John Anderson" and his wife, and listened to their tales, or called back to them their days of youth, by recounting to them the workings of my own joys and hopes. Thus I gained a stock of information of home history and the manners of '76, which to my associates was never revealed, and which otherwise would have been entombed with the antiquated few who possessed it.

Aunt Lucy was a prime housekeeper all her life. She once had two maiden sisters who had gone to the grave at eighty, and left her in the cottage alone. Still she went through all the formalities of cooking and housekeeping with as much punctuality as if she had kept a dozen boarders. I have watched her while she prepared many a meal. She would have a representative of every staple or variety in the culinary department. For her dinner, for aunt Lucy was a farmer—she would boil a bit of pork, a nice piece of corned beef, three or four potatoes, a beet, a turnip, a parsnip, and a little cabbage—or, in the season, she would have a few greens or asparagus, green peas and beans. For a dessert she would have all the relishes that any well-appointed family could desire. It seemed strange to me to see the little quantity of each variety of food on her table, and I once inquired why she had a little of everything, and told her I thought she would rather go to the pantry and pick up a dinner like a hungry boy from school. She replied, "I want to live as well as if I had a dozen associates; besides, I eat for myself, and not for others, and am determined to maintain my regular habits as long as I live."

Aunt Lucy was the neatest person I ever knew. Her cow, her cat and her pig were kept clean, and were fed in dishes as clean as her own. The cat seemed fatter and more contented than others, and appeared to be aware that she was of the higher and better cared-for class of cats. I never heard of her keeping bad, or cat-erwauling hours. If she did so far forget herself,

it was certainly the exception, not the rule of her conduct.

Her cow, too, I used to think was much more select in respect to her food, and more particular in her habits than any others of the flock. True it is, when others capered, hooked the earth-bank, pawed up the dust in the road, and rollickingly dashed into the scrub cedars and hemlocks, aunt Lucy's cow kept along, in a lady-like manner, in the clean foot-path at the roadside. Then, when she came to the cottage-door and put her broad, honest face inside, touching the nose of the cat with her own, and uttering to her mistress that soft low tone of mildness and content, as much as to say, "come with your pail, I am ready to repay your care and kindness." The milking over, aunt Lucy would bring a small quantity of salt on a clean plate, and the cow, with well-trained tongue-tip, would daintily, and—for a cow—very genteelly, partake of the saline luxury. When all was over, she would walk away to her yard, and yield to rest and rumination.

Would the reader know why this cow was so much more gentle and well-behaved than others?—Aunt Lucy was always kind and gentle to the beast from the time it was a calf. It had been brushed and washed and combed by aunt Lucy, and never been struck a blow or spoken to sharply, and its mothers for three generations back had been treated in a similar manner; and why, therefore, should not aunt Lucy's cow be an exception to general rules, as she certainly was? She had inherited the effects of the mild treatment and careful training bestowed upon her ancestors, and she had no temptation to be rough, rude and ferocious in character.

Aunt Lucy's pig, too, was treated with similar kindness, and was an honor to all pigdom. It would wait patiently to have its trough washed out, and then eat the food, little by little, which aunt Lucy would drop in from her hand; food prepared as cleanly as that which graced her own table. I remember how she would sally forth to the cornfield or garden, with her basket and knife, to get weeds for piggy. She would clip off the tender tops of pigweed and other succulent plants, such as suckers from the corn-stalks, and these she would wash with cold well-water to make them fresh and tender, and I suspect to rid them of any bugs or worms that might not be "good for food." Then aunt Lucy would drop two or three sprigs at a time for the pig to eat, and he seemed never to be in a hurry, or to feel any alarm lest he should not get enough, and thus he set a most praiseworthy example for children. The truth is, aunt Lucy always gave the pig enough to eat, and he had confidence in her, and so he was not "piggish at the table." It did one good to see aunt Lucy wash her pig with brush and tepid water, and he seemed to think it a very nice affair.

It was indeed pleasant to witness the unbounded confidence in mankind evinced by aunt Lucy's family of pets, in consequence of her uninterrupted kindness to them. Neither one of them ever showed the slightest fear or distrust, and it made my young heart sad to see the pig confidently lie down at being gently scratched,

and hold back his fore leg to make room for the butcher's knife. But no other pig was present to report to his race the violation of confidence, and the poor victim was gone before he knew that man had done the deed.

But at last aunt Lucy fell asleep at the age of eighty, and everybody wept at her rustic funeral. No one that day doubted that such virtues as hers would be immortal. Her memory is associated with "Peace on earth and good will to men."

THE TRUE AIMS OF LIFE.

BY E. P. BELDEN.

ONE of the most obvious and curious errors of life, and especially of American life, is the inadequate value attached to the present—the immoderate outlay for results several years hence—and the narrow use made of *to-day*. The causes of this error are several. The utter vanity of the passing hour, except for repentance, is one of the themes overpreached, if it may be said without irreverence, from the pulpit. The hollowness of present pleasure, and aspirations after something unattained, are the diseased iteration and burthen of poetry. The paramount importance of forecast, accumulation, and exclusive devotion to present care, for future leisure and ease, is the engrossing drift of all maxims of business. To these causes may be added, the necessity weighing upon a man of making position for himself, in a country where there is no inheritance but of money or land, where a father's consequence and honors are of little value to the son, and the urgent habit engendered by this of expending the whole strength, mental and physical, on worldly prosperity. If we may illustrate it by an humble figure, the vehicle which an American builds to conduct him to fortune is complete when the wheels are put together. Rather than wait for the building of the carriage body, he drives through life standing uncomfortably on the axle.

Reference is not had, in these remarks, to personal comforts abandoned, or to pleasures or luxuries set aside for business. The value, even of these, might be worth ascertaining, and a passing estimate is, probably, put on them by all who forego them. We speak of the neglects of character. We speak of sands which run through the glass of the present hour and are never turned back. A book written hastily, may be revised and improved. A picture sketched in outline, may be retouched and colored to the fancy. A strange land travelled through in haste may be returned to at leisure and studied with better profit. But the steps of life, the opportunities of each successive hour, are fatally irrevocable; and our present object is partly to show what those opportunities are, and, if thus lost, how irreparable.

It is extraordinary how, in following out trains of thought on all moral subjects, we find the best precepts in Scripture; and in the parable of "the talents," it seems to us, lies the true instructions on the subject. Talents of gold and silver are among the least valuable of the dowries which God has provided for his children in

this world. Whatever gives one human being influence over another, whatever is of the nature of power, is a trust which he that gathers us into families, puts into the hands of individuals for the common good.

Such is the care of the great Arbiter of human life, that, while there is a sufficient uniformity in human nature to give the race a kindred feeling for each other, there shall be a sufficient diversity to distinguish individuals, to make them mutually serviceable, and to strengthen the common sympathy of nature by a sense of self-interest. And yet, there are those who would war against the very principle of creation, and, while our Maker displays his perfection in the regular variety, the boundless yet proportionate difference in his creatures, would bend the puny force of human laws to compel a uniformity of faith, a uniformity of mind. Vain and senseless bigotry! which would strike out of nature all but one form, one color!—which would extinguish the eye in the body, and have all head or all arm!—which would amputate all of the mind but one common, one low branch of thought!

The talents of various kinds which Providence allots to mankind, are so many capacities of virtue. It might, indeed, as well be said, that they are means of individual improvement and happiness; but we state it thus, because it may be proved that, as society is constituted, no individual can improve himself who does not contribute to the advancement of society, and that no one can be truly and permanently happy who is not, according to his measure, doing good to his fellow creatures. The converse of the latter proposition is equally clear, namely, that no one can entirely want happiness whose life is beneficial to mankind. And the reason of both propositions will be found to be, that virtue, however defined or explained, is nothing else than that course of conduct which is, upon the whole, most for the advantage of the agent, considered in connection with other beings.

Every talent may be reckoned a capacity of virtue, because, in the suitable exercise of it, social good is the sure result. No one is born with a talent for mischief. Any power may be perverted to evil; but as we judge of the use and design of a machine, not from its irregularities and accidental miscarriages, but from its general operation and tendency, so we must estimate the action of that busy creature man, from its more ordinary, which is its more easy and natural course. A talent ill-employed may seem, on a superficial glance, sometimes advantageous to its possessor; but no one can doubt whether it would not be better for him, on the whole, and always better for him as a social being, that it should be employed well. Providence has decided the question by ordaining that the human powers should wear best and longest in a train of virtuous exercise; an evil affection may act for the moment as a powerful stimulant, but in proportion as it quickens, it corrodes and enfeebles the faculties.

It is not necessary, to constitute a virtuous action, that he who performs it should, at the moment, weigh all its tendencies, and perceive clearly its moral qualities. It is sufficient that he is obeying a habit formed and continued un-

der a general sense of its rectitude. The most common deeds of our lives may, therefore, be among the most virtuous, as they are certainly those which affect most intimately the peace and comfort of our families and neighborhood. He that uses the lowest talent invariably for the good of society is so far a virtuous man; and the daily laborer, who can scarcely tell what virtue means, may, in the tenor of his humble life, be heaping up, by his industry, a treasure of virtue against that day when every man shall be rewarded according to his deeds.

In nothing are the wisdom and goodness of Providence more apparent, than in the *variety of talents* allotted to mankind, and in the stimulants to *every man's cultivation of his own*, as his true aims of life. Society is a beautiful body, but its beauty is not in the perfection of the eye or the hand-only, but in every limb, nerve, and feature, every man's peculiar talent, whatever it be, brought to its fullest perfection. And, to our mind, the *discovery of what we are capable of*, and the *development of those capabilities*, are the *true aims of our present existence*!

HEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY DAMES.

We find in the New York Sun an interesting article on this subject, which contains very correct ideas in the main, and ought to be very widely circulated. In the country, people, especially women, do not walk one tenth as much as they do in the city. Pride leads the affluent to ride, and few who own a carriage or wagon will walk half a mile to church in the finest weather; while in the city, we know comparatively slender women who go a mile and a-half and back to church, twice every fine Sunday. We trust the laws of exercise will become better understood, and that popular sentiment may, in respect to this one thing, be directed in the right way. But we give the extract:

"We like not to leave the important subject of health without a glance at the causes of much physical suffering among female residents in the country as well as the city—noticed by every foreign tourist as a remarkable fact. In our view—and we have studied the matter—the root of the evil lies in the want of exercise for body and mind, in the ordinary life of women in our rural districts. Look at the class exempt from manual labor—both North and South. Their childhood has been invigorated by fresh air and freedom of movement; their prime of life sinks into inertia and helpless debility. 'We never walk,' said a young lady rather proudly in answer to a suggestion, 'we always drive out.'

"A country dame who had a city visitor earnestly objected to her taking this sort of exercise, lest the neighbors should think she was not willing to have her carriage used. Some young ladies in a village who had been taught better habits by a new-comer, were asked after her departure, 'who would now keep them in countenance in walking?' Here is the fruitful source of much misery. As a rule, country ladies do not take as much outdoor exercise as city ones, and their habits are uniformly sedentary. If they

wish to call on a neighbor a mile distant, they must wait for the carriage. The exploits of fair English pedestrians, who think nothing of eight or ten miles of a morning, are fables to them.

"Another cause of early decay is the want of exercise for the mental faculties. This is far more essential to health than is generally imagined. Who has not felt the renovating influence of an interesting piece of news, or a subject of thought, pleasant or otherwise, suddenly presented to the mind, in banishing listlessness and languor? Who has not, when intent on some earnest purpose, triumphed over fatigue, and felt as if imbued with fresh vitality in proportion to the degree of mental excitement? The body is the natural subject of the soul; and when the sovereign retires from her legitimate functions into inactivity, what wonder that there is confusion and contention in subordinate departments? An inspired apostle said to his friend, 'I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth.' The supply of continual excitement—in all temperance, and well directed—to the mind and affections, we hold to be as essential as a due exercise of the muscular frame.

"Some of our country dames spend their time in sewing; some read, but mostly ill-chosen books; many fret themselves with household cares, rendered a grievous burden by the difficulty of procuring 'help;' but there is little visiting, as a rule. The mistress of a house would think it unbecoming to be 'gadding about;' the husband thinks his wife should be a keeper at home, especially if she has children to look after; multifarious occupations take up her time; and so there is less intercourse among neighbors with residents in this country than almost any other. People mention this habit of seclusion as a virtue, unconscious that a contrary practice, at whatever inconvenience, would afford that wholesome play for the spirits and mental faculties, so much needed, and so constantly denied. Nothing is more common than to hear severe censures passed on women who go much from home; yet any observer may see that they enjoy the best health. The proverbial benefit to invalids of change of scene is attributable to the recreation afforded to the mind, and the consequent invigoration of the whole system. The danger of indiscreet indulgence in this matter is less than in entire deprivation, so far as health is concerned.

"The occupations chosen by women of the laboring class are often destructive to health. They will 'work—work—work—till the brain begins to swim,' at some sedentary employment, day after day, and year after year; with no relief from change of employment; with no habitual recreation; nursing maladies that pale the cheek and dim the eye, and send them to an untimely grave. The light and easy tasks of domestic service in families are contemned by them. The custom prevalent every where in the country of drinking strong tea three times a day, and dispensing with animal food—also the want of variety in the family meals—might be referred to as among the causes of ill-health; but a hint will be sufficient for the present."



PORTRAIT OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

JAMES, *alias* YANKEE SULLIVAN.

In the portrait of the notorious pugilist James, *alias* Yankee Sullivan, we see an iron temperament and the elements of endurance which are rarely surpassed. He had a low, broad head, indicating a predominance of the organs of the animal propensities over those of the moral, the former of which are located above the ears, the latter situated in the top-head.

His head had the appearance of large mechanical organs; sense of property, talent for figures, and for order in his affairs. He had great Secretiveness, which made him remarkably acute and cunning, combined with large Cautiousness, which led him to be guarded and safe in his actions. His Mirthfulness appeared to have been large, hence he perceived the ludicrous and the witty and enjoyed fun highly, though with his temperament and general organization he was sarcastic rather than playful in the use of his Mirthfulness.

His reasoning and perceptive organs appeared fairly developed; hence we infer that he was quick to gather knowledge and able to plan quite successfully.

He was born near Cork, Ireland, in 1813; was five feet ten inches in height, and weighed 160 pounds. He did not appear very large, consequently he must have been strong and vigorous and of a wiry constitution. His face had been so much bruised in battles that it was said to have become almost callous, and proof against blows.

Perhaps no characters in community furnish a better illustration of Phrenology, or evince in a stronger light the influences of training and education, than this same class of fighting men.

Organized by nature for pugilism, either in contests with single combatants or for war in the army, or for contending with rough life in some industrial pursuit, if they fail in this latter to find a safety-valve through which to work off the steam of their animal propensities, they gravitate towards such conditions as will give them an opportunity for their gratification.

The *New York Times* remarks respecting him: "He began a career of vice and profligacy very early, and was transported to Sydney for a felony committed in England, and managing to make his escape, arrived at Sag Harbor, L. I., in the ship *Hamilton*, in 1839 or '40. He had a reputation as a prize-fighter before he came to this country. His muscle was hardened, his tactics his own, his tricks nobody's but his; so he was a favorite with 'the fancy' very soon after his arrival. As was to be expected, he soon made his way from Sag Harbor to New York; hired a small place in Division street, and there established a rum-shop to which he gave the appellation, suggestive enough, of the 'Sawdust House.' Presently, when his fame went abroad, his enemies 'backed' an Englishman named Vincent Hammond, and Sullivan and Hammond arranged a 'set-to,' which came off near Philadelphia on the 2d of September, 1841. The stakes were \$100 a side. There were eight rounds. Sullivan won easily. The fight lasted for only ten minutes, and Hammond was badly punished. Then came the fights between Tom Hyer and Country McClusky; and after that a new challenge to Sullivan from one Secor. These two met accordingly on Staten Island, in January, 1842, to damage each other as much as in they lay, for \$300 a side; Sullivan again winning—though only after a struggle of seven rounds.

On the 29th of August, Sullivan met Bull, at Hart's Island, for a purse of \$300, and was a third time the conqueror in the space of thirty-five minutes. Sullivan was called 'Yankee' because in one of his English fights he went into the ring with the American flag wrapped about his loins. By this name of 'Yankee Sullivan' he was generally known among the sporting men on both sides the water.

"His most celebrated 'mill' was that in which THOMAS HYER was his antagonist. This fight, after great preparations on both sides, took place at Rock Point, Maryland, on the 7th of February, 1849; the stakes being \$10,000. It will be remembered that this contest created a marked excitement over the country, and large sums changed hands in bets upon the issue. It is needless to say that Hyer beat Sullivan badly, after a contest of seventeen minutes. In fact, 'Yankee's' pluck in standing up to a man a third larger than he, and in every way ponderous, was a matter of no small comment at the time. Sullivan betook his bruised carcass to Havana to recruit; came back to New York after his wounds were healed, opened another liquor-shop in Chatham-street, which went by the name of 'Sullivan House,' and fell back into his old ways. In October, 1853, he had another fight, at Boston Corners, with John Morrissey, who figures in the Baker trial. Sullivan went to California in 1850, soon after the breaking out of the gold fever, but remained there only a short time. He returned to this city, where he remained until the year 1854, and he then took up a permanent residence in California, with the exception of a brief stay at the Sandwich Islands. His California career was degraded and vicious. He was concerned in the ballot box 'stuffing' in San Francisco, at the time that Casey, the murderer of King, was implicated in that transaction; and was regularly engaged in the gambling operations in which has originated the existing state of things in San Francisco.

"Not more than a year and a half ago, Sullivan was married in San Francisco, and he leaves a widow and an infant child.

"It was the fear of summary measures in regard to himself which impelled the unhappy man to take his own life. It seems to have been understood that the Vigilance Committee intended only to banish him from the State, not to inflict extreme punishment upon him; but the terrible scenes of the revolution at San Francisco worked upon Sullivan's mind to that extent that he put an end to his existence in prison. With a common case-knife he severed the main artery of the left arm, and was found dead upon his bed. It is a sad history. Sadder still, there are several people left of a similar kidney, who are likely to do as much mischief, and much in the same way as did Yankee Sullivan.

"Drink made Sullivan insane. When overcome by liquor, he was furious against everybody, never distinguishing friend from foe. At bottom, however, as with one or two others of the same class, there was some good feeling, much overlaid by rascality, and very difficult to be discerned; but still it was well to know that there was a kernel under a thorny husk."

COUNSELS TO THE YOUNG.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

THREE millions of youth, between the ages of six and of twenty-one, are now rapidly coming forward, to take rank as the future husbands and fathers, legislators and divines, instructors and governors, politicians and voters, capitalists and laborers, artisans and cultivators, of this vast country, whose destinies are even yet so faintly imagined, much less developed. Not one is so humble that he will not certainly exert an influence—it may be an immense and imperishable influence on the happiness and elevation of his countrymen and his race. The humblest cottage maiden, now toiling thankfully as the household servant of some proud family by whom she is regarded as nobody, may yet be the mother of a future President—or, nobler still, of some unambitious but God-directed man, who as a teacher of righteousness, an ameliorator of human suffering, a successful reprove of wrong, sensuality or selfishness, may leave his impress on the annals of the world as a lover and server of his race. Nearly all our now eminent men, politically, were not merely of poor and humble parentage, but left orphans in early life, and thus deprived of the support and counsel which seems most eminently necessary to success in the world's rugged ways. In the higher walks of genuine usefulness, the proportion of those enjoying no advantages of family influence or hereditary wealth who attain the loftiest eminence, is very great. Call to mind the first twenty names that occur to you of men distinguished for ability, energy, philanthropy, or lofty achievement, and generally three-fourths of them will be those of men born in obscurity and dependence.

All literature is full of anecdotes illustrative of these encouraging truths: a single fact now occurs to me which I have never seen recorded: I have often worshipped in a Baptist meeting-house in Vermont, whereon at its construction some forty-years since, a studious and exemplary young man was for some time employed as a carpenter, who afterward qualified himself and entered upon the responsibilities of the Christian Ministry. That young man was JARED SPARKS, since Editor of the North American Review, of Washington's voluminous writings, &c., and now recognized as one of the foremost scholars, historians and critics in America.

I propose here, to set forth a few important maxims for the guidance and encouragement of those youth who will hearken to me—maxims based on my own immature experience and observation, but which have doubtless in substance been propounded and enforced by older and wiser men long ago and often. Still as they do not yet appear to have exerted their full and proper effect on the ripening intellect of the country—as thousands on thousands are toilsomely, painfully struggling forward in the race for position and knowledge in palpable defiance of their scope and spirit—I will hope that their presentation at this time cannot be without some effect on at least a few expanding minds. They are as follows:

I. Avoid the common error of esteeming a college education necessary to usefulness or em-

inence in life. Such an education may be desirable and beneficial—to many it doubtless is so. But Greek and Latin are not real knowledge; they are only means of acquiring such knowledge: there have been great and wise and surpassingly useful men in all ages who knew no language but their mother tongue. Besides, in our day the pleasures of ancient and cotemporary foreign literature are brought home to every man's door by translations, which embody the substance, if they do not exhibit all the beauties of the originals. If your circumstances in life enable you to enjoy the advantages of a college education, do not neglect them—above all, do not misimprove them. But if your lot be different, waste no time in idle repining, in humiliating beggary. The stern, self-respecting independence of your own soul is worth whole shelves of classics. All men cannot and need not be college bred—not even all those who are born to instruct and improve their kind. You can never be justly deemed ignorant or your acquirements contemptible, if you embrace and fully improve the opportunities which are fairly offered you.

II. Avoid likewise the kindred and equally pernicious error that you must have a Profession—must be a Clergyman, Lawyer, Doctor, or something of that sort—in order to be influential, useful, respected—or, to state the case in its best aspects, that you may lead an intellectual life. Nothing of the kind is necessary—very far from it. If your tendencies are intellectual—if you love Knowledge, Wisdom, Virtue for themselves—you will grow in them, whether you earn your bread by a profession, a trade, or by tilling the ground. Nay, it may be doubted whether the Farmer or Mechanic who devotes his leisure hours to intellectual pursuits from a pure love of them has not some advantages therein, over the professional man. He comes to his book at evening with his head clear and his mental appetite sharpened by the manual labors of the day, which have taxed lightly the spirit or the brain; while the lawyer, who has been running over dry old books for precedents, the doctor, who has been racking his wits for a remedy adapted to some new modification of disease, or the divine who, immured in his closet has been busy preparing his next sermon, may well approach the evening volume with senses jaded and palled. There are few men, and perhaps fewer women, who do not spend uselessly, in sleep, or play, or frivolous employments, more time than would be required to render them at thirty well versed in History, Philosophy, Ethics, as well as the Physical Sciences, &c.

III. Neither is an advantageous *location* essential to the prosecution of ennobling studies, or to an intellectual life. On this point misapprehension is very prevalent and very pernicious. A youth born in some rural or but thinly settled district, where books are few and unfit, and the means of intellectual culture apparently scanty, feels within him the stirrings of a spirit of inquiry, a craving to acquire and to know, aspirations for an intellectual condition above the dead level around him. At once he jumps to the conclusion that a change of place is necessary to

the satisfaction of his desires—that he must resort, if not to the university or the seminary, at least to the City or Village. He fancies he must alter his whole manner of life—that a persistence in manual labor is unsuited to, if not absolutely inconsistent with the aspirations awakened within him—that he must become, if not an author, a professor, a lawyer, at least a merchant or follower of some calling unlike that of his fathers. Wrapped in this delusion, he betakes himself to the City's dusty ways, where, sooner or later, the nature and extent of his mistake breaks upon him. If he finds satisfactory employment and is prospered in the way of life which he prefers, the cares and demands of business almost constrain him to relinquish those pursuits for which he abandoned his more quiet and natural life. If he is less fortunate, anxieties for the morrow, a constant and difficult struggle for the means of creditable subsistence, and to avoid becoming a burthen or a detriment to others, who have trusted or endeavored to sustain him, these crowd out of being the thought or the hope of mental culture and advancement. Nay, more, and far worse—in the tumultuous strife of business and money-getting, whether successful or otherwise, the very *desire* of intellectual elevation is too often stifled or greatly enfeebled, and that death of the soul ensues in which satisfaction of the physical appetite becomes the aim of life—the man is sunk in the capitalist or trader, and the gathering of shining dust made the great end of his being.

But what shall the youth do who finds his means of intellectual culture inadequate to his wants? I hesitate not to say that he should *create* more and better just where he is. Not that I would have him reject any *real* opportunity or proffer of increased facilities which may open before him. I will not say that he should not accept a university education or the means of studying for a profession, if such should come fairly in his way, and be seconded by his own inclination. But I do insist that nothing of this sort is *essential* to the great end he has or should have in view—namely, Self-Culture. To this end it is only needful that he should put forth fully the powers within him, and rightly mould the circumstances by which he is surrounded. Are the books within reach few and faulty? Let him purchase a few of the very best, and study them intently and thoroughly. He who is truly acquainted with the writings of a very few of the world's master-spirits can never after be deemed ignorant or undeveloped. To know intimately the Bible and Shakspeare, and the elements of History and the Physical Sciences is to have imbibed the substance of all human knowledge. That knowledge may be presented in a thousand varied, graceful and attractive forms, and the variation may be highly agreeable and useful—nay, they are so. But though they may improve, refine and fertilize (so to speak), they do not *make* the MAN. If he has the elements within him, no future hour of solitude can be lonely, or tiresome, or profitless. The mild moon and the calm high stars are companionship and instruction, eloquent, of deep significance, and more impressive than the profoundest volumes.

But grant that greater or more varied means of culture than the individual's narrow means can supply are desirable, has he not still modes of procuring them? Is he a solitary, and our goodly land his isle of Juan Fernandez? Are there not others all around him, if not already of kindred taste and aspirations, at least in whom kindred aspirations may be awakened. May he not gather around him, in the rudest township or vicinity, some dozen or more of young men, in whom the celestial spark, if not already glowing, may be kindled to warmth and radiance? And by the union of these, may not all their mutual mental wants be abundantly supplied?

And herein is found one of the pervading advantages of the cause I would commend. The awakened youth, who was drawn to the seminary or the city, may have secured his own advancement; but he who has remained constant to his childhood's home, its duties and associations, will probably have attracted others to enter with him on the true pathway of life. The good thus accomplished, time may not measure. Doubtless many a Village Lyceum, many a Township Library, owes its existence to the impulse given by some poor and humble youth inspired by the love of Knowledge and of Wisdom.

IV. The great central truth which I would impress on minds of my readers is this—premising a genuine energy and singleness of purpose—the circumstances are nothing; the Man is all. We may be the slaves or toys of circumstances if we will; most men, perhaps, are so; and to these all circumstances are alike evil—that is rendered so, if not by rugged Difficulty, then by soft Temptation. But that man who truly ruleth his own spirit—and such there is, even among us—readily defies all material influences or bends them to his will. Be hopeful, be confident, then, O friend! if thou hast achieved this great conquest, and believe that all else shall follow in its season!

EFFECTS OF TRAINING.

EVERY practical Phrenologist is well aware of the effect of education upon the development of the organs. So perceptible is this, that the examiner is often heard to remark that the subject has been thrown upon his own resources, or, on the other hand, that he has been nursed in ease and luxury.

It has often been observed that those who have devoted themselves exclusively to the study of science and literature, have the perceptive organs more largely developed than the reflective. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, is an excellent illustration of this form of head. It will be difficult to find an instance in which the reflective organs have been more fully developed than the perceptive, merely through the influence of scholastic education. While in nearly all young men who have been obliged to struggle against adverse circumstances, and have elevated themselves to a position of independence, the reflective organs have been increased and become prominent and pointed.

The organs of Causality and Comparison will be found strongly marked in a large proportion of foreign immigrants whose independence has

depended upon the success of their plans. This may surprise some of our readers, but a little observation will convince any one that there are comparatively few failures among our ignorant foreign population who labor under great disadvantages, which is owing doubtless, to their strong reflective and planning intellect.

Benjamin Franklin's head changed greatly in the intellectual development, as may be seen by comparing his early portraits with the form of his head as seen in his portraits which were taken at an advanced period of his life.

Causality acts as a sentinel to the other intellectual faculties, and prevents mistake when there is no definite knowledge of precedents, and is usually large in those who have large Cautiousness. We occasionally hear of persons who have enlarged an organ by intentional, systematic exercise, while there are numerous instances in which circumstances have produced a change. A distinguished clergyman in one of our principal cities had a cast taken of his head, and after an interval of five years, during which time he was actively engaged in the temperance reformation, encountering great opposition, another cast was taken which, measured with calipers, is much larger at Combativeness than the first.

Self-esteem is increased by similar circumstances. A person who is supported by friends, or property received by inheritance, is not placed in sufficiently close contact with the world to test his personal power: no appeal is made to his strength and manliness, but rather to his love of approbation; but let him be stripped of his property and compelled to struggle against competition, and his self-esteem will be called into exercise.

A few years since, I became acquainted with a young man who was an only son. His father, a wealthy man, spared no expense in his education. The young man was gifted with natural intellectual endowments beyond the common lot of men; his affable manners, fine personal appearance and social nature, made him a welcome guest in the polished circles in which he moved, and it was often remarked of him that he would attain to an eminent position in life, for there was nothing to hinder his success. He entered upon the study of law, but soon married an heiress, and gave himself up to luxurious living and buried his talent in a napkin. It is evident that this man pursued his studies under a very different state of mind from what he would have done, if he had known that his support must be derived from the practice of his profession, and equally obvious that a different class of organs would have been developed.

In this country man usually possesses more self-esteem than woman, while in many of the countries of Europe where she is not caressed as much, and is engaged in masculine labor and held responsible for the amount of her work, the difference is not so great.

Among the industrious classes here, it is not uncommon to find women with large self-esteem, although the wealthy and fashionable are usually quite deficient in that organ, and largely developed in approbateness.

Phren. Cabinet, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SHOULD PHRENOLOGY BE TAUGHT IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS?

[We make some extracts from an article under the above title, which recently appeared in the *Fultonian*, published in Illinois. It shows the right spirit, and we hope many may be found who entertain, and will endeavor to put in practice similar views.]

Whether Physiology should be taught in schools or not, and if taught, at what age should the pupil begin the study, is a matter which for the present I will leave to others, and introduce myself by suggesting that first of all, Phrenology, or the science of the mind, should be studied.

I suppose that every law which God has made to govern and control all things which are placed within the control of law, is susceptible of being understood by the mind of man; and I also suppose that the human mind has been organized not only with the power to comprehend all things, but with the design that it should compass all things within the range of science.

The mind is the first element with which we have to do in the school-room; and as no man should be allowed to take the helm of a vessel upon the ocean unless he understands completely the science of navigation; and no one would dream of teaching botany unless he understood himself the science thereof, so, no one should be allowed to take the control of the young mind and train it, unless he understands the science of that mind himself.

There is not in all the kingdoms of the earth, anything so precious as a properly-cultivated human mind. There is a period in the age of the child when the intellect does not act at all, but the passions move as soon as the infant begins to breathe.

Gradually as age affords a power for the brain to act, the faculties of the mind are developed, and as the powers are, under which the action is called forth, so will the action most likely be. How important then that teachers should be capable of determining the temperaments of the child; the relative strength of the mental and moral powers compared with the passions. Order is the first law of government, order is all in all; and is it possible for the engineer to make order out of chaos, unless he is master of the system upon which his machinery was made to work? All the elements of order are happily arranged in the human brain; but disorganizing elements also are there. There is a harmony in which all the elements of the human mind may act in unison for the general good, and who can master the machinery unless he is master of the science of the human brain?

All children have a good share of individuality, it is the first frontal organ which acts, a recognition of the mother or the nurse from the stranger is the first development which makes the fond mother rejoice, it is a glorious era in baby's life; yet in manhood there are those who may require a second introduction upon the same day, while others, such as the late Constable Hays of New York, or Pinkerton of Chicago, can without fail, by common description, lay his hand on his man before he leaves the cars.

Here is in the school, a boy ten years old; his

Calculation, Time and Locality are large, and though his ideality and language are small, he would make a navigator at fifteen years. But the teacher, ignorant as a horse of the science of mind, tells him he is too young for mathematics, places a Grammar in his hands which he does not love, for which he has no taste, and the age of man will not be sufficient to make him a fluent, correct speaker. A boy of fifteen who is playing truant daily that he may listen to some orator declaiming, whose Ideality and Language are large, but who could not in a lifetime learn to keep a canoe trim in the middle of a canal, is placed at the black-board, and in three score and ten years will not solve a geometrical problem. I think, then, that teachers should be taught the science of the mind, or Phrenology, that they may determine when the rudiments of Physiology should be placed before the minds of their pupils.

PHILO.

A VICTIM OF MIRTHFULNESS.

CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES OF AN OLD MAID.

I may safely say that the organ of Mirthfulness has been the cause of most of the misfortunes of my life. While still a small child, I exhibited the propensity of laughing at anything which struck me as being ludicrous, no matter where, when or how it was.

At one time, I went to a funeral with my mother. It was the funeral of a young lady who was very much beloved and of course lamented. Every one was in tears, when, on turning toward a window, I saw two men sitting side by side, one of whom was noted for his length of nose, the other because he had none. It was too much for my risibilities—I choked, coughed and sneezed—but it would not do; laugh I must, and laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell across my eyes and a fleshy protuberance, resembling a barbed hook, travelled some distance across my nose, and I heard my name pronounced in my ear—

"Child, you may be the next victim to the fell destroyer!"

This completed my overthrow, and my mother shaking me violently by the shoulders, took me home, declaring that I should never go anywhere again till I knew how to behave myself.

When I went to school, the same fate followed me. I received more reprimands and more punishments than any other six pupils. Once when my teacher had been scolding me, and was just pronouncing pardon, I looked up and perceived the remains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the end of his nose. Then, alas! woe was me that day.

When our committee came into school I was always watching my master's great hands and feet, and the awkward way he had of rolling his eyes and hanging out his tongue; and many are the whippings I received over the school's back. I laughed my way from girlhood to maidenhood. At length there came a time to me, as there comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Prayson was a youth whom any lady might be proud to love. He was gentle and kind, and for a time I was able to control my laughing

genius while with him. My parents really hoped that I had begun to improve.

One evening he was unusually sober, I unusually gay. He wished to converse soberly; I would not, and tried to prevent him from doing so. The more sober and grave he became, the higher my spirits rose, till at length I was above the earth—the clouds dancing about the broad expanse of air, I leaped from one airy castle to another, till at length my lover became tired, and no doubt disgusted.

"Amelia," he said, in a husky voice, "I had hoped that you were the one to control my destinies, one who would be my companion through life's thick maze—a friend—a wife. But I see my mistake. I am friendless and alone, and must remain so. Forgive my thinking to tame your wild, free spirit. You have said it is useless. I believe it. Farewell, hereafter we meet but as friends."

I was amazed—thunderstruck, but he was gone. I often met him afterwards, but he was reserved, and I was always gay and trivial in his presence—Oh, woman thou art an enigma! When thou feelest most deeply, thou seemest most gay! when thou lovest most! thou seemest to scorn!

Then came another lover, light-headed as myself. He was always joking, always gay. People said, "what a match," and looked upon the thing as settled. One evening he came to me with a very solemn countenance, and said:

"Amelia. I have an idea in my head."

"Don't it feel funny!" said I; which so frightened the poor man, that he was unable to finish. In like manner I have stopped two other confessions. Thus you see that my propensity for making fun has made me what I am—a lonely old maid. I have not mourned my flesh off, on account of it, however, but on the contrary, I have laughed and grown fat.

But still, if some machine could be invented to keep my countenance while I listen to another declaration, I would be most happy to receive both the machine and the declaration.

PHRENOLOGY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[Our friend Mr. Fyfe, of New Michigan, Ill., has sent us for insertion in the Journal, a letter which he received from Mr. Combe, author of the "Constitution of Man", in answer to one from himself, which we publish with much pleasure.]

LONDON, 22d JUNE, 1856.

Dear Sir;—Your letter of the 12th May has reached me here, on my way to the Continent for the summer. I beg to express the pleasure which your kind appreciation of my exertions has afforded me, and to thank you for your sympathy. We are engaged in a great and beneficent cause, and the ultimate triumph of the great truths which Drs. Gall and Spurzheim taught us, has never been for a moment doubtful to my mind, since I reached, through long and patient observation, the conviction that they are founded in nature. The world is dreaming over them, as they did over the discovery of the rotation of the globe and the circulation of the blood; and some generations more must die before one arises that will be capable of comprehending the results of phrenology, and be, thereby, led not only to stu-

dy and talk about it, but to practice it in thought, word and action. Dugald Stewart has said that man's pertinacity in error gives stability to the moral world, as the laws of matter give to the physical; and he is right. Error dies out gradually, and improvements are introduced without revolution and destruction of the truth mixed up with the error.

I am glad to hear your favorable account of the progress of phrenology in the United States; but fear that it may be in talk and study chiefly; as was the case here thirty years ago. Do your fellow citizens realize the practical consequences in religion, politics, legislation, and personal conduct, that follow from discarding the metaphysical idea that a soul or mind feels and thinks, and not the brain, merely because in health they are not conscious of the brain's existence? Not one in a hundred who call themselves phrenologists, are capable of realizing the new discovery in their own mental action. They go on thinking, feeling, and acting in the old way, infringing the laws of health in the brain; marrying, reckless of the qualities of the brains with which they ally themselves; devoting their children to lives of education and to professions irrespective of the qualities of their brains; relying on prayer and grace for moral and religious improvement, while they are blind to the cerebral conditions on which moral and religious improvement depends, &c. This is the state of the European mind after all the teaching of Phrenology that has taken place, and I fear that it is the state of the American mind also. Only time, which will kill some generations, and assiduous teaching of the new philosophy to the young, will prepare the brains of men to embrace phrenology as a practical truth.

In Great Britain, at present, few dispute the foundation of phrenology in nature, but very few know what phrenology is; and fewer still think, feel, and act on it as a natural philosophy of mind. Hence the stagnation which you justly remark to exist. But the old ideas are wearing out. There is a call for putting the fit men in the fit places, but nobody can discover how;—for requiring an education that will fit men for the civil service of India, and the civil and military services of England, but nobody can satisfy the public mind what this education should be, &c. In time society will be forced to resort to phrenology to help them out of these and other difficulties.

You are right also in regard to the effects of age, (and a congested lung), on my strength and prospects of life. I look back with vivid pleasure, and forward with cheering hope to the results of any efforts I have been able to make in this cause. My egotism does not require success in my own day to render my reward complete. The consciousness of having labored to do good, and the thorough conviction that, sooner or later, the good will be realized, cheer my declining years; and I see my approach to the grave not only without repining or regret, but with joy as a haven of rest after the labors of life are ended.

If I shall have strength sufficient next winter, I shall publish a new and greatly enlarged edition of my pamphlet "On the relation between science and religion," in which I shall endeavor to show the practical consequences of phrenology on religion and morals. With best wishes for your health, happiness, and usefulness, I remain,

Dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

GEO. COMBE.

W. B. FYFE, Esq.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.—The adjournment of Congress took place on Monday, the 18th of August. Among the closing acts of the session was a bill for increasing the compensation of Members of Congress to \$3000 per annum, instead of the payment of eight dollars a day as heretofore. The mileage system is continued on the old plan. A deduction is to be made from the pay of members, who are absent, except by reason of his own sickness, or that of some member of his family.

KANSAS.—John W. Geary has accepted the office of Governor of Kansas, in place of Governor Shannon. He was born, it appears, in Salem, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was in early life a school-teacher. When the war with Mexico broke out, a regiment of volunteers, in which he was captain, offered their services, and he was chosen Lieut. Colonel, and distinguished himself under Gen. Scott, in several of the brilliant victories of the campaign. He was subsequently elected Colonel, and continued at the head of the regiment through the war, and until they had returned and were disbanded at Pittsburgh. In a few years he went to California and became Alcalde of the city; and upon the admission of California into the Union was chosen the first Mayor of San Francisco. He returned home with an immense fortune.

Later advices from the Territory show, that it is still less or more in a disturbed state. Col. Lane was at Tabor, Iowa, on the 20th of July, not with a "regiment" 600 strong, as the telegraph reported, but with about 300 peaceably disposed settlers, including women and children. A Massachusetts company of thirty men were expected shortly to join them. There was a rumor that 600 armed men were waiting at St. Joseph's to intercept them; and a requisition had been sent to Gen. Smith, claiming his protection.

Companies of dragoons are stationed at Lecompton, Palmyra and Cedar Creek. There are rumors of encampments of armed men from nearly every quarter of the territory.

The Kansas Investigating Report was brought to a decisive vote on the 1st of August. Governor Reeder's defence was communicated in writing, he being absent and sick. After its perusal, Mr. Whitfield was heard in reply, and the vote was taken, when it appeared that the resolution of the Committee on Elections that Whitfield was *not* entitled to a seat, was passed by a vote of yeas 110, nays 92. The second resolution that Mr. Reeder was entitled to a seat was lost by a vote, yeas 89, nays 113.

Gen. Wilson asked leave to introduce into the Senate, and Mr. Purviance into the House, a resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report forthwith a resolution authorizing the President to direct the District-Attorney of Kansas to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the joint indictment against Charles Robinson and his compatriots, for treason against the United States. Both were objected to, but will come up in regular order.

CALIFORNIA.—At the date of our last news, July 5, the Vigilance Committee continued its organization, and was progressing in the work of ridding the city of the hordes of rogues with which it has been infested for a number of years past. On the 24th June, the excitement in regard to the movements of the Committee, which had been lulled almost into quiescence, was revived by one of their number being stabbed in the street, by David S. Terry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of California, while said member of the Committee was attempting to arrest a notorious character. Judge Terry was immediately arrested and taken to Fort Vigilance, as the rooms of the Committee are called, where at last accounts he was undergoing a trial. The last mentioned incident was the signal for an attack upon the armory of the Marion Rifles, which was the rendezvous of the law and order party. The place was surrounded by over one thousand of the Committee men in arms, with three or four pieces of ordnance planted in front of it. Before this formidable array it soon capitulated, and all the arms it contained were seized, together with about one hundred prisoners of war. The latter, however, were soon released from custody. The Committee had also

seized a quantity of Government arms, which had been sent to San Francisco for the law and order party, on board a schooner. The Governor remained at Sacramento, and it was stated that he would make no more attempts to destroy the functions of the Vigilance Committee. The General commanding the State forces had retired and rendered his report to the Executive, of an ineffective campaign. No political excitement existed in the State beyond a desire to know who were the nominees for the Presidency. The courts continued to hold their regular sessions in San Francisco, and the law was said to be more respected than ever before.

OREGON.—Our dates from Oregon are to June 25. A fight came off on the 11th June, on Rogue River, about four miles below the mouth of Illinois River, between 250 Indians of the Shasta Costas, Mininootonys, Tututnees, Joshua and Uqua tribes, and the company of volunteers under Capt. Beltzo, 41 in number, who had the day before killed six Indians on their march down the river, and company G of regular troops under Capt. Anger, numbering about 61. The regulars were on the north, and the volunteers on the south side of the river. The regulars commenced the fight about 12 o'clock, killed six Indians, and drove the balance into and across the river, when the volunteers received them, and, after a half hour's fighting, completely routed them, killing 24 and taking 6 prisoners. Besides the above there were 51 Indians drowned and missing—at least such is the report of the Indians themselves. The Indians had previously fortified themselves in a position about six miles below where the fight came off, but had removed to the position where they were found, thinking it a stronger one. The volunteers burned at both of the positions spoken of some 61 houses, most of them strongly built of logs. The regulars lost no men; the volunteers had two men wounded and one man killed, named Bray. The news from the north is, that Col. Wright is endeavoring to make treaties. Report says that three hundred women and children have been sent in to the Dalles by the Indians. What this act portends we do not undertake to say. It may be favorable to peace, or it may be an Indian ruse to have another opportunity to murder our white citizens.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking calamity, the most terrible on record, occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, July 17, between an excursion train from Philadelphia, and a passenger train from Gwynedd, in which some sixty persons were killed, and many more seriously wounded. It appears that a special excursion train of ten cars left Philadelphia about 5 o'clock in the morning, with the School of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington, the party numbering eleven hundred children, teachers, priest, and attendants, who intended making a picnic excursion to Fort Washington, about fourteen miles distant. The large number of passengers, and extraordinary occasion, caused some delay, and the conductor pushed forward more rapidly to make up the time. The regular passenger train from Gwynedd, arrived at Camp Hill, and finding the excursion train had not arrived there yet, the conductor, Wm. Van Stavern, pushed along, and was soon met on a curve by the expected train, which came thundering along at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and a collision occurred with the most appalling consequences. The down-train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two next cars after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and were entirely consumed. The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and a large portion of them either perished or were seriously injured. A large number perished by the flames of the burning cars. At the point of the road where the accident occurred there are two hotels, one dwelling-house, a blacksmith's shop and a small shed, within about 800 yards of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first carried. Not a tree is to be seen for a considerable distance on any side, and the glaring sun beat down upon the dead, the wounded, their rescuers and their half-crazed friends, who were flocking to the scene—all running—on foot, in waggons and every species of vehicle that could be procured in the city. A gen-

tleman who saw the accident, and was within fifty yards of the spot where the collision occurred, states that the cars on both trains were running about thirty miles an hour. On coming in sight of each other, both whistled for "down brakes," but the distance was too short to prevent a collision. On coming together, both engines struck with tremendous force, reared up and fell over on their sides, the bottoms of both engines coming together. The first two passenger cars performed the same evolutions as the engine, the third car being piled on the first two, making a complete wreck of all, the force of the collision scattering the burning cinders among the cars and setting them on fire. Two freight cars belonging to the down train containing milk, were also burnt—making the scene one of the most terrible ever beheld.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—On Thursday, July 24, the steamer Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, while on her way to Toledo, took fire about 11 o'clock in the morning, and burned to the water's edge in fifty minutes. The most of the passengers and crew were taken off by the steamer Mississippi, the propeller Republic, and some sailing boats. The fire originated in the wood work around one of the chimneys, and spread very rapidly. Mr. Wetmore the first Mate, commanding in the absence of Captain Pheat, exerted himself to the utmost to save the passengers, and was the last one to leave the burning vessel. He stood at his post, throwing down life-preservers, stools, &c., to the passengers who, wild with excitement, were leaping overboard in masses. The weather was pleasant, and a dead calm prevailed, and Mr. Wetmore says could he have controlled the recklessness of the passengers in jumping overboard, not one of them would have been lost. During the excitement some of the firemen and deck hands launched a small boat, into which several of them jumped, but it was drawn under the wheels of the steamer and they were lost. With regard to the number lost the reports are conflicting, and a correct estimate cannot be made, as the trip-sheets were destroyed.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The first reports of the August elections begin to arrive as we go to press. In Iowa, where a vigorous campaign was carried on, the returns thus far indicate a universal triumph of the Republicans. A dispatch from Cincinnati gives the following:—Davenport, Scott County, 351 Republican majority; Muscatine, about 151 Republican majority; Jackson County, 150 Republican majority; Des Moines County, 100 Republican majority.

In the St. Louis district, Mo., Francis P. Blair, Jr., Republican, is said to be elected to the next Congress by close on 1,000 plurality over Kennet K. N., the present member. There were three candidates. In the last Congress before the present, the district was represented by Thomas H. Benton.

The partial returns from Kentucky are said to indicate the general success of the Democrats. The election is only for Judges and other district and local officers.

SALE OF BARNUM'S PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—According to an order from the Supreme Court, in the cases of Joseph Cushing, Ebenezer A. Upson, and George A. Wells, against Phineas T. Barnum, the property of the defendant was sold at auction recently, by James S. Libby, who was appointed receiver in each suit. The auction took place in the Merchants' Exchange, and the sale was conducted by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer. The property was in the form of bonds, notes, and real estate. There were between two and three hundred persons present at the sale, but the bidding was not very spirited. The sale did not realize more than \$4,770.

THE CASUALTIES OF JULY.—The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by railroad and steamboat accidents during the month of July, the number of lives lost by fires, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. The fires which have not destroyed property to the amount of \$2,000 are not enumerated, and, of course, a very considerable number are excluded:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Railroad accidents, - - - -	78	137
Steamboat accidents, - - - -	62	10
By fires, - - - -	12	5
Total - - - -	152	152
Property destroyed by fire, - - - -	\$1,121,000	

PERSONAL.

THE New Orleans Creole states that Mrs. James Morrison Headley, formerly a wealthy lady of that city, but forced by reverse of fortune to resort to music teaching for a support, has fallen heir to an estate in England, valued at \$50,000.—The fund raised at San Francisco for the benefit of the family of the late "James King, of William," is said to amount to \$25,000, \$3,000 of which has been subscribed in Sacramento.—Samuel W. Chambers, of Boone county, Ky., is preparing to prosecute a curious claim to twenty acres of land in the center of Philadelphia, granted to his great-grandfather by William Penn, in 1699, and now worth some twenty millions of dollars. Penn's deed was so given, in accordance with a law of that day, that it is supposed not to be affected by the statute of limitations.—The Hon. Preston S. Brooks received 7900 votes upon his re-election to Congress, and \$600 were contributed towards the fine to which he was sentenced. The Governor of South Carolina sent certificates of election to Washington in advance. The vote for Keitt was also large.—John White, Jr., Treasurer of Livingston county, recently went off, leaving \$24,000 of the public money unaccounted for. But he has returned, and has given assurance that the deficit shall be made up.—Prof. Huntington, of Harvard University, has purchased the old homestead of his father, Rev. D. Huntington, in Hadley, and proposes to make it his residence during college vacations.—Mr. Henry Harris, the engineer who was killed by the recent collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is the third one of his family who has been killed by railroad accidents. Two brothers of another family, now in the employ of the Reading Railroad, have each lost a leg.—Hon. William Rockwell, Judge of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, died at his residence in the town of New Utrecht, N. Y., about ten o'clock on Saturday night, Aug. 2. He had been ill but a short time. The direct cause was bleeding at the lungs. Mr. Rockwell had held several offices of honor and trust in the County of Kings, among them those of District Attorney and County Judge. The deceased was about fifty years of age.—J. H. Doane, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, in stepping on the train at the Hyde Park station in Illinois, slipped and fell under the wheels of one of the cars, when the train passed over both of his legs. He died the same night from the effects of his injuries.—Thomas Doughty, the landscape painter, is dead. The merits of Mr. Doughty, as an artist, are well known to those who have interested themselves in the growth of that department of art in this country. He was a careful observer of nature, not forming his style upon any favorite model, so that his manner, though not intensely peculiar, was decidedly characteristic. Mr. Doughty, notwithstanding his fine powers, was not fortunate in his profession as a means of pecuniary gain. He struggled with poverty through life, and his last days were embittered by want.—Hon. Edward Curtis, who has occupied a prominent position as a lawyer and a politician in this city, died after a lingering illness on Saturday night, Aug. 2. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and again in 1838. He was afterwards appointed by General Harrison Collector of this port. He leaves a wife, but no children. Mr. Curtis was a native of Vermont.—General Henry Stanton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, died last month at Fort Hamilton.—Luther A. Pratt, Esq., editor of the *Jersey City Daily Sentinel*, died on Monday, Aug. 4, in the 42d year of his age.—The *Buffalo Commercial* announces the death of Capt. Billy Baird, the earliest comer to Buffalo, and, at the time of his demise, the eldest in years of all the old settlers. Capt. Billy Baird died at the advanced age of eighty-four. For something like half a century Capt. Baird has resided in Buffalo and its neighborhood, and he clung to the land of his choice with earnest and lasting affection.—Dr. James Cockcroft, one of the oldest resident physicians of this city, died on Saturday morning, Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, in the 64th year of his age. He was formerly in extensive practice in the eastern section of the city, where he was highly popular as a physician, and much respected as a man.—The Mormon, King Strang, whose depredations and iniquities of various kinds on Beaver Island and vicinity have been well known, and who was shot some time since in an attempt to arrest him, died at his former residence in Racine Co., Wisconsin, on the 9th of July.

CORRECTION.—A correspondent from Wisconsin writes us, that James G. Perceval died at Hazelgreen, Wisconsin, instead of Hazelgreen, Ill., as published in the June number of the Journal, and that he was State Geologist, not for Ill., but for the State of Wisconsin.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The imbrolio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry, composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War; Deaz, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rosas, Interior; L. L. Uzdaga, Justice; Allado, Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid; at least, it was not known where he was. Immediately on the new appointments, insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and, being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th July, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time, fighting seems to have been resumed, for most of the accounts we have are Government despatches, dated at Madrid, 4 o'clock P. M., on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government despatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a republic. Gen. Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection. Gen. O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of his situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolved the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. Gen. Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—After an absence of nearly seven years from his native land, Mr. William Smith O'Brien had reached Dublin and taken up his temporary residence at Shelburne Hotel, St. Stephen's Green. He was in excellent health, and apparently in good spirits.

A serious riot had occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th of July and succeeding days, caused by the alleged bad faith of the Government towards the militia. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms, which they refused to do, but instead broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and one thousand troops of the line soon arrived, and after a short struggle they succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three of the insurgents and one regular were killed, and about a dozen wounded. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. At the latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and Lord Palmerston decorated with the vacant garter.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—According to the last account, Walker received 14,000 of 21,000 votes that were polled. The fact of his having been elected was formally proclaimed on the 10th of July, in the streets of Granada, amidst the feeble *vivas* of the natives and the loud cheers of the soldiery. On the 12th the inaugural ceremonies were performed, when he delivered an address. In this he said that he felt deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State was menaced by dangers from without and within, and there was need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the government from the enemies who threaten it. He hoped that day would close the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua, and that the struggles of thirty-five years had taught the people that liberty was not to be obtained amid the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity did not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. He said that to promote education and encourage the practices of religion, should be with his government, objects of primary importance. This address is, on the whole, very high-toned and dignified; but his reference to the other Central American States appears to argue but too plainly the contemplation of further conquests, so soon as he may secure firmly his present possessions.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE MOLUCCAS.—The Moluccas have been the scene of another of those fearful earthquakes for which those and the adjoining localities are so proverbial, in the eruption of the active volcano on the island of Great Sangir, in longitude 125 degrees 50 minutes East, and altitude 3 degrees 50 minutes North. The north western

part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Aweu, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, and at the height of the large village Kandhar falling away to a low promontory. On the evening of the 2d of March, a sudden and crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downward with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered in its destructive course, causing the sea to boil whenever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The loss of life was great; in Taruna, men, women, and children, 722; Kandhar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women, and children, 2, 3; total, 2,806. The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalangan and Tariang the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who ultimately met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

Notes and Queries.

A. V. S. B.—To gain a thorough knowledge of Phrenology theoretically and practically, you should have a bust showing the location and relative dimensions of the organs—Fowler's Phrenology, Self-Instructor, Memory, Self-Culture, Physiology Animal and Mental, Combe's Lectures and Constitution of Man.

P. B. T.—The Chamois, the Goat, the Mule, and all sure-footed animals, and those which incline to climb upon precipices, rocks, and mountains, have the organ of weight, or the balancing power, large. The same is also true of birds which soar high, and build their nests in elevated places.

CONCORD, N. H.—1st. Your mind was so active and so much interested that it became clairvoyant. 2d. Fresh meat is not good food for her, or it would not produce such effects.

H. C.—1. The most effectual way for a person to obtain a practical knowledge of Phrenology is, to read several of the standard works, obtain the phrenological bust, and if convenient, take a course of lessons in a class of some competent teacher of the science, and then practice examining heads. The best works are Combe's Lectures, Fowler's Phrenology, Constitution of Man, Self-Culture, Memory and the Self-Instructor. 2. The highest success in this profession requires a well-balanced head, with a strong and active temperament.

Literary Notices.

REYNOLDS' POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, by Wm. C. Reynolds, 195 Broadway, New York.—This map is well adapted to give all Voters a clear and comprehensive idea of the comparative area, products, resources, population, rate of representation of the free and slave States. For this purpose the last census is largely drawn upon. Every man North and South should have this map. It is mailable, price 5 cents, and may be ordered through the Journal office.

NEW MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA—Compiled from materials furnished from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States, for 1856. New York: A. Ranney, 195 Broadway, New York, mailable 50 cents. For sale at the office of the Journal.

This Map appears to be well executed, and presents a clear view of the field of filibustering strife in Nicaragua,

of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty regions, which, on the common maps, are not well set forth. Here the Balize, the Ruatan Island, and all the points of interest in that controversy are made manifest. It is a good map, and should be widely circulated.

MAP OF CORTLANDT COUNTY, NEW YORK, by ENEAS SMITH. The more important buildings, and plans of the principal villages in the County adorn its margins, and each of the townships, roads, villages, and each man's farm, with his name attached, is delineated. It was presented to us by Mr. Smith, the publisher.

MAP OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, NEW YORK, by G. BELCHER, gotten up in a beautiful style, similar to that of Cortlandt County. Was presented to us by our friend James McArthur, Esq., of Oramel. This county is distinguished for its lumbering interest, and is a very important part of our State. We highly approve of County Maps. They not only impart much valuable and interesting information to residents, but promote the study of general Geography.

'98 AND '48—THE MODERN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY and Literature of Ireland. By John Savage. Price, \$1. New York: J. S. Redfield.

The author says "That either of two things should be adopted by Irishmen, to chalk out a Republican line, and walk it, or to give up agitation altogether." We recommend the work to our readers. A copy of it should be in the hands of every true Republican, every lover of freedom and hater of monarchical oppression.

MARBLE WORKER'S MANUAL, designed for the use of Marble workers, builders, and owners of houses, containing practical information respecting marbles in general; their cutting, working and polishing, &c., translated from the French, by M. L. BOOTH, with an appendix concerning American Marbles. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

This is a work of two hundred and fifty pages, and illustrated with seventy-five engravings of the different tools in use by Marble workers.

We think well of this work, not only because the Marble cutting interest is every year becoming more important to those who follow it as a business, but to our people generally, since Marble is entering more and more into the structure of houses and monuments.

Such information as this book gives will enable a builder to judge correctly of the quality of the stone he accepts as the material for his house, or other purposes, and save him from the liability to use a worthless article.

From the preface we make an extract which will sufficiently show the aim of the volume.

"The Manual of the Marble worker has been long demanded. It has also been needed by those proprietors who themselves desire to superintend works for which they do not choose to employ an architect. They will find in this manual all the information necessary to instruct them. We have probably invented nothing, but we have endeavored to make the most complete possible analysis of those treatises upon ancient and modern Marble working, which until now have only been found in folios so costly and bulky, that it was very difficult to consult, and almost impossible to possess them.

"Our little volume, on the contrary, presenting a clear and precise text, and free from all the scientific phrases which perplex the subject, will be in the possession of every person who seeks information respecting the art of Marble working. It will be understood; it will excite comparative ideas; it will draw forth essays; it will attract attention to this art; and our object will be gained if it restores to the attellers of the Marble workers some of the emulation which they seem to have lost."

"It is divided into five parts."

"The first treats of Marbles in general, of their qualities, beauties, and defects."

"The second treats of the use, cutting, and polishing of the different Marbles which are in commerce."

"The third describes the process designed to facilitate and perfect the labor of the workman."

"The fourth part is devoted to plated Marbles, stuccos, mosaic paintings, and terraces—the whole being the practical experience of the most skilful Marble workers."

"The fifth part comprises new processes, secrets, receipts,

an essay on the manufacture of toy marbles, and various other matters pertaining to the art."

"We have also endeavored to enlighten the workmen respecting their true interests, and to warn them against the mistaken principles which sometimes mislead them, by pointing out the right course, and inspiring in them, as well as in us, that love of truth and commercial integrity, without which no industrial establishment will ever gain the confidence of the public or secure honorable profits."

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON TO THE CHINA SEAS AND JAPAN, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. Navy, by order of the Government of the United States. Compiled from the Original Notes and Journals of Commodore Perry and his Officers, at his request and under his supervision, by Francis L. Hawks, D.D. LL.D. With numerous illustrations. One vol., large octavo, 624 pages. Price \$5. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This important work is now ready, and will meet a great demand, from the craving desire of Americans to obtain actual and reliable knowledge of these mysterious and heretofore almost unapproachable people. It is panoramic, biographic, geographic, and historic, as well as descriptive narrative, and intensely interesting from the beginning to the end. An abridgment of this should be introduced into schools.

ELEMENTS OF LOGIC; On the Basis of Lectures by William Barron, F.R.S.E., Professor of Belles-Lettres and Logic in the University of St. Andrews. With large supplementary additions, chiefly from Watts, Abercrombie, Brown, Whately, Mills, and Thompson. Edited and compiled by Rev. James R. Boyd. One vol., 12mo., 243 pages. Price 75 cents. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. This is the comprehensive title of a book on logic, designed for scholars, now given to the world.

SANDERS' HIGH SCHOOL READER; Embracing a comprehensive course of instruction in the principles of Rhetorical Reading, with a choice collection of exercises in reading, both in prose and poetry. For the use of the higher classes in schools of every grade. By Charles W. Sanders, A.M., author of "A Series of School Readers," etc., etc. One vol., 12mo., 528 pages. Price \$1. Ivison & Phinney, New York.

LATE AMERICAN HISTORY; containing a full account of the courage, conduct, and success of John C. Fremont by which, through many hardships and sufferings, he became the Explorer and the Hero of California. By Emma Willard, author of "History of the United States." One vol., 12mo., 277 pages. Price 75 cents. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

PETER GOTT, THE CAPE ANN FISHERMAN: By J. Reynolds, M.D. 230 pp. 12mo. Price \$1. Boston: John P. Jewett. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS, held at Longwood, Chester County, Pa. Octavo, 84 pages. Price 15 cents.

LIFE, EXPLORATIONS, AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. With illustrations. 366 pp. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Fowler & Wells, New York. Price, by mail, prepaid, 87 cents.

THE MODERN STORY TELLER. The best Stories of the best Authors; now first collected. 324 pages. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. G. P. Putnam & Co., New York.

It is published in good style, on good paper, clear type, and in a handsome form. The stories are short and entertaining.

AID TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Being the Key to Johnson's Philosophical Charts, accompanied with fac-similes of the Charts on a reduced scale. By Frank G. Johnson, A.M., M.D. Price 50 cents. 60 pages, 12mo. A. Ranney, New York.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate, etc. Complete in 1 vol., 518 pages, 18mo. Price 75 cents. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. The publishers have well performed their part in this

beautiful book—a collection of Tennyson's poems. All his friends can now gratify their desire of obtaining these their favorite pieces.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER; An Original Weekly, Agricultural, Literary, and Family Journal, conducted by D. D. T. Moore, with an able corps of assistant editors. Published in Rochester, N. Y., at \$2 a year in advance.

HERTHA. By Frederika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. Authorized American Edition, with the Author's dedication. One vol., 12mo., 383 pages. Price \$1.25. Putnam & Co., New York.

THE CHILD AND THE MAN; or, Anniversary Suggestions. By Dr. R. T. Hallock. An Oration delivered in New York, July 4th, 1856. Ellinwood & Hills, 842 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

THE CAPTIVE YOUTHS OF JUDAH; A Story with a Moral. By Rev. Erasmus Jones, of the Black River Conference. One vol., 12mo., 465 pages. Price \$1.25. Derby & Jackson, New York.

Miscellany.

THE OTTAWA PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, of which there have appeared several notices in the Phrenological Journal, has passed a resolution discontinuing its weekly public meetings until the first Monday evening in October. The members continue to meet every Thursday evening in private class, for the study of Phrenology.

The Society has been in existence a little over two years, and has, we think, become an established fact. Its influence appears to be on the increase, with a gradual increase in the number of its members.

Phrenology is now generally admitted to be a science, and very little opposition is shown here to its teachings, excepting by a few M. D.'s. As an instance, a young man had his skull fractured recently, at Eventually, a portion of the brain was removed, and the physician in attendance stated, that the young man did not appear to have lost any of his mentality, therefore (they contend), that Phrenology is not true—without ever having asked a single question with reference to testing the existence of the mental faculty located where the brain has been removed. Is not the fact that the young man did not *appear* to have lost any part of his mind, such as reason, observation, &c., a direct evidence in favor of the truth of Phrenology? It proves the existence of a plurality of mental faculties. If the brain were a single organ of the mind, the removal of part would injure the whole mind—at least, so far as its external manifestation is concerned. G. S. I.

FACTS FROM FRIENDS.—Editors of the Journal: I gave in my adherence to the cause of Phrenology, upon my first careful investigation of it, and for several years my observations have tended to confirm me in the truth of the science. There are still, however, many persons in the country who deny its claims to truth and usefulness; more, however, from ignorance than from knowledge of its doctrines. As a school teacher I first became fully sensible of the beauty and importance of the science of Phrenology; and I think no man who has given it the slightest attention, and applied his knowledge in that way, can fail of coming to a favorable conclusion.

Among my scholars I had a boy by the name of Dyer. He was nine or ten years of age when I first knew him, at which time he had never been at school a single day. He had good general talents as I know, for he came to school to me some time. His Language, Form and Calculation were unusually developed. He learned his alphabet in about three days, and in less than two months was first in the reading class No. 2. In penmanship his progress was equally astonishing and gratifying. He learned the multiplication table in less than a week, and in everything relating to mathematics, indicated brilliant talents. The rest of the family of children were extremely dull, both older and younger, and this one not unusual, save in the matters mentioned. I have not heard of him for fifteen years.

I might give you several instances from my own observation of an unusual development of some one organ in the

head of a scholar; but having been for several years out of the business my recollection is not as fresh as I could wish for that purpose. I cannot resist, however, giving one instance with which I have been acquainted for several years. It is the case of Joe Jones, an idiot.

Joe is over six feet in height, and remarkably strong. As is usual with that sort of persons, he is an immoderate eater. He has another organ, which I believe is generally largely developed in that class of persons, to wit, Secretiveness. His talk cannot be understood by a stranger. There is, however, one thing in which he is brilliant, mental arithmetic. He does not know a letter nor a figure, and yet has the most astonishing faculty for calculating sums in his head that I ever saw. I have known him at times to work faithfully for a month or more at unloading coal boats on the canal, and at the end of the time have both the number of days he worked, the amount per day, and the sum of his wages, as correct in his head as the time keeper on the book. So with his boarding, the price, weeks and odd meals. In every other respect he is an absolute fool. I could tell you many anecdotes of Joe, but will not occupy your space. At another time I may not be so forbearing.

NE QUID NIMIS.

HOOKESTOWN PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—It gives us pleasure to announce the formation of new societies for the study and promulgation of the science of Phrenology. An association has recently been formed at Hookstown, Baltimore County, Md., for that purpose, with John S. Stansbury as President, and Benjamin E. Shipley as Corresponding Secretary. We welcome them to this field of noble effort for the good of mankind, and hope the highest success may attend their labors.

BEAUTIFUL BUT TRUE.—In a late article in *Frazer's Magazine*, this brief but beautiful passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird-nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature the acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself."

THE SELFISH ARE NOT THE HAPPY.—The self-seeking and the misanthropic cherish the idea, that if they do no good, they at least cause no misery to others. But a retributive justice has decreed, that he who wraps himself up in his own selfish plans, and refuses to alleviate human suffering, shall not only lack the sympathy of his fellows when most in need of it, but shall find himself ultimately arraigned at the bar of a reproofing conscience. And if he can boast with truth, as is seldom possible, that he is not the subject of habitual despondency, he is, at least, ignorant of the highest and purest happiness. He knows not the enjoyment accompanying a benevolent action, nor the harmony and quiet of the soul when it acts in unison with the Divine will.

LOVE THE LIGHT OF EDUCATION.—I think I can safely say that I never met with a person, possessing any individualism, whose presence—whose sphere—was life-giving, healthful, and elevating, unless his or her intellect had been moulded by love. Look around the circle of your own experience, and you can sustain this fact. Look at the *sodden* faces you meet in your daily walks, eloquent of hearty dislike for mental acquirements because of the coercion that dragged and drove them in school-days through sloughs of disgust, and over deserts of weariness, to the gates of knowledge! Look at the musty libraries that are walking our streets, whose wrinkled phizzes and pedantic manners tell of acquisition through only a hard ambition! See this religious sectarian who has learned doctrines till he has forgot a life,—who thinks that intellectual truths are salvation, and that goodness is only for the ignorant! Examine the whole body at your leisure, and tell me what you think of education without love as its motive force, judgment as its distributive agent, and service to humanity as its ultimate use in life! Education, which should be a broad light to the nobler aims of existence, is now nothing but a sickly gleam.

HERE is a beautiful sentence from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing can be more true.

"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers, as to the pain inflicted or the pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him; his voice may be unheeded by those where he dwells, and his face may be unknown by his neighbors—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gem with which he would not part for the wealth of defying competition; for the fame filling a world's ear, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal eye."

TRUTHFUL SENTIMENT.—It strikes us that there is a "world of wisdom" in the following quotation, brief as it is:

"Every schoolboy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities, and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor, who having nobody to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody."

THE WINDY SIDE THE HEALTHIEST.—A recent discovery, made and announced to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by Messrs. Pelouze, Paillet, Boussingault, and Beaumont, all of them very distinguished savans, has a very important bearing on the matter of public health. It is not an accident, they say, that the west end of London is the best end, nor is it due to topographical configuration, but it is the result of a great hygienic law which, though not hitherto distinctly recognized, has operated in the distribution of population in most of the large cities and towns in Europe. It is simply that those inhabitants who regard health and comfort seek residences in the direction of the prevailing winds—which in Europe are from the west—for the purpose of breathing the pure air as it comes from the country, instead of air which has passed through the city laden with noxious vapors.

TEMPERATURE OF COMMERCIAL CITIES IN TEMPERATE LATITUDES.—The average temperature of Boston, according to the *Journal* of that city, during a period of twenty-six years has been estimated at 49 degrees Fahrenheit. That of Quebec during a series of years has been computed at 49 degrees; that of Montreal, 44; New York, 52; Philadelphia, 52; and Baltimore 54. That of Norfolk is as high as 59; Charleston, 66; Savannah, 67; and New Orleans, 67. Key West, Florida, is probably the warmest place in the United States, the average temperature there throughout the year being 74; and San Diego comes next, with a temperature of 72. The climate in San Francisco is a little warmer than that of Baltimore, the mean height of the thermometer in that city the year round being 56 degrees.

Catana, in Sicily, is one of the warmest places in Europe, and although five degrees north of Savannah, is equal to it in warmth and pleasantness of climate. The temperature of the atmosphere at Paris throughout the year approximates to that of New York, although it is situated five degrees further northward. Naples and Rome are strikingly like Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and the people of London, which is nine degrees further north than Boston, experience the same degrees of cold and heat as their brethren in the city of Notions. The sojourner in St. Petersburg must possess a sufficient quantity of bodily heat to enable him to resist an average temperature the same as at Montreal the year round; and the average height of the thermometer at Constantinople throughout the year is 58, being the same as that of Norfolk Virginia.

If the climate in the vicinity of Jerusalem was in the days of old as delightful as at the present time, the Jews, certainly had reason to think it a favored country. For now so far as the temperature is concerned, it occupies an intermediate rank between Norfolk and Charleston. The temperature of the climate of Nangasaki, in Japan, is very similar to that of the holy city.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.—One of the principal causes, if not the cause, of the attenuated and pallid appearance of Americans, is doubtless the neglect, or rather the violation—the habitual violation of the rules laid down by

Nature or muscular development. The class of men in this country whose occupations are such as almost necessarily lead to the formation of sedentary habits, is very large, larger perhaps in proportion, than that of any other commercial nation. And this will account in a measure for the fact that the various complaints generally the concomitants of insufficient exercise, are more prevalent here than elsewhere. Our young men become clerks at an early age, and being thus confined to the narrow limits of a counting-room at a time of life when the open air and constant motion of the body are indispensable, it is not surprising that they should be in their manhood so sadly deficient in muscular vigor and exhibit so little of the athletic developments that are looked for in the sterner sex. With many such their lot is their fate, or is imposed as a necessity from which there is no escape, and, for these there is some excuse for the loss of health and life. But what shall be said of those who make no effort to ameliorate their condition, or of that still more culpable class, who, from mere indolence, suffer their bodies to waste away, to sink into premature old age—actually paying a premium for crooked spines, humped backs, round shoulders, attenuated limbs and drooping heads! Such persons are guilty of a species of suicide, which, inasmuch as it is more deliberate, may be equally more criminal than when the "brittle thread" is severed in an instant by the victim of misfortune or delirium.

In Germany they thought that they saw the young degenerating, both physically and socially; and after severe study and mature reflection, recommended by eloquent appeals through the public prints the adoption of vocal and gymnastic exercises, as characteristics of the German race. In a short time gymnastic and vocal exercises were organized throughout the whole extent of Germany, which have resulted in a highly favorable revolution in the physical condition of the people. It really is not necessary for proper and healthful exercise that one should be provided with the parallel bars, &c., for there are many things at hand that may be substituted for them, which can be made with no expense or trouble, equally efficient. Fist irons, it is suggested by a contemporary, can be used to develop the muscles of the arms and chest, and a rope to serve the same purpose for the lower limbs. If such simple exercises were practised daily within doors and in the open air by the youth of the country there would soon be a diminution in the many effects which mar the appearance and impair the health of the people.—*Baltimore American*.

ORIGIN OF A NAME.—The father of Return J. Meigs, was born at Middletown, in Connecticut. For some time prior to settlement in life, he addressed a fair Quakeress at Middlefield, some few miles from his father's residence, and found much difficulty in obtaining her hand. She repeatedly answered his protestations of fidelity and attachment with, "Nay, Jonathan, I respect thee much, but cannot marry thee, for 'better is a dinner of herbs and contentment, than a stalled ox and contention therewith.'" Mr. Meigs finally told Ruth that he was paying his last visit as a lover, and should strive to form an alliance with another family, and would therefore bid her *farewell*. The kind and lengthened word pronounced with so much softness, fell upon her heart with healing in its tone, and as he mounted his horse to ride off, the Quakeress, relenting, beckoned him to stop, exclaiming, "Return, Jonathan!—Return, Jonathan!" Mr. Meigs went back, and fixed on a day for the celebration of the nuptials. The first fruit of the union was a son, which the father, in commemoration of the happiest words he ever heard spoken, had him baptized, 'Return Jonathan,' who rose to distinction, and subsequently to the office of Postmaster-General of the U. S.—*Akron Democracy*.

ONE of the greatest obstacles with which we have to contend in the pursuit of knowledge, is that mental impatience which makes us despise the minute but important details of our subject, and feast our fancy with grand outlines, bold designs, and brilliant results. These general impressions are, for the most part, vague and useless. They belong to the province of emotions, rather than to that of ideas. As the eye ranges in a moment over a field of vision, which it would require many days to examine and explore, so the imagination may range in an idle hour over fields of knowledge which it would require years thoroughly to investigate and understand. Thus many, warmed into enthusiasm by the contemplation of some great invention, or of some

distinguished character, have said to themselves, "I will go and do likewise." But after a few spasmodic efforts, finding their progress to be far short of their anticipations, they have abandoned in despair, perhaps never to resume, their cherished designs. Thus are good resolutions defeated by rash and presumptuous plans. But we ought always to bear in mind that it is from small beginnings and by slow degrees that the greatest works have been accomplished. What most men need most, is encouragement. If they cannot get it from others, let them at least extend it to themselves. Let them deal gently with themselves in imposing the task, and be rigid only in insisting upon its performance. Lord Byron says, that "the way to accomplish much, is to attempt but little at a time," and refers us to Nature as an example. There is a great deal of wisdom in this remark. Let us, then, imitate the wisdom of Nature, which by slight and silent changes, scarcely perceptible, from day to day, effects, in the course of a single year, such astonishing revolutions on the face of the earth. Now clothing it with snow, like wool, to protect the germs of vegetation from the blighting frost; then loosening the chains of the streams and fountains, and sending them on their winding way to the ocean; then spreading over the waste and desolate hills and valleys, her rich carpet of green, inwrought with flowers "of all hue," she comes, at last, smiling in autumnal pomp, to crown the year with harvest.

FUN.—The *Sierra Citizen*, edited in a spirited manner among the mountains of California, has the following little chapter on fun:

We like fun. "It is a great institution." If it was to come to that, we should vote for it with a big ballot. Fun! It is what keeps most of us from getting sour—it adjusts the equipoise of life—it mellows the flesh, oils the bones, elates the brain—sets one right, when his tendency is another way. Blessings on the man, woman, or who or what else, invented fun. How much has it done for you, reader, ourself, Smith, Brown, Jenkins, and the rest of the folks? What a monster—what a "brute." Dark, sour, gloomy, sepulchral, cold. Bah! Everybody avoids him. And then women who recoil from or repulse fun! Conscience and the Crimea, what things! Her countenance is an appalling cloud—her voice as of the tomb—her disposition a cross between the lost ship of lemons and a demi-john of sulphuric acid! Ugh! Turn your feet, your eye, your hand, from her. She's either spoiled in making, growing, or keeping. Fun! What would the world do without it? Momus and Joe Miller forever! What sunshine and roses are to nature, so is fun to man and woman.

VENTILATION AND CONSUMPTION.—The heating process of our domestic ovens, of course, is not complete unless every breath of cold air is diligently excluded, and exceeding care is accordingly taken by keeping the windows closed, by constructing double casements and other ingenious contrivances, to make the atmosphere not only too hot for health, but too impure to breathe. A hoghead of pure air is computed the necessary allowance for a pair of healthy lungs per hour, and we are sure our ladies hardly get a thimbleful in the course of twenty-four. The excessive furnace heat so rarifies the atmosphere, that it becomes as weak in oxygen as the boarding-school beverage was in coffee, which we used to believe was made by carrying a pot of boiling water through the kitchen while the genuine Mocha was being roasted for the master's breakfast. This scant supply of oxygen is, of course, soon sucked up by the exhausted lungs, and as no fresh air is admitted, the poisonous carbonic acid, which is thrown off by expiration, must be again taken in by inspiration. The result of course, is ill health. A Dr. McCormack has just written a clever book to prove that consumption, which is extensively mortal, of all known diseases, is caused entirely by the want of pure air. We are not prepared to give our adherence to the doctor's view in regard to consumption, but there would be no difficulty in pointing out many other diseases in the nosology which are undoubtedly caused by a want of proper ventilation.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no ways reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse

is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not even temper; and at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering, or as vanity of human reason phraseth, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him one wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, but when I ponder thereon I am verily of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth.

I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thee layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, least thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, then do thou send him home, with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee, in the root of all evil.

SKULL OF A LADY TO "THE FAIR."

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me—but be wise,
Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes;
Fame says (and Fame alone can tell how true)
I once was lovely and beloved like you.
Where are my vot'ries, where my flatterers now?
Fled with the subjects of each lover's vow;
Adieu the roses red and lilies white,
Adieu those eyes that made the darkness light;
No more, alas, the coral lips are seen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between;
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me
At once what thousands can't, or dare not see.
Unvarnished, I the real truth impart,
Nor here am placed but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones! and believe
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive;
On beauty's fragile state no more depend,
Here Youth and pleasure, age and sorrow end;
Here drops the mask, here shuts the final scene,
Nor differs grave threescore from gay fifteen;
Where sparkling Laura smiles all health and bloom,
All press alike, to the same goal—the tomb.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn this lesson, to be vain no more;
Yet Virtue still against Decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm.

To an indigent person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious successful tradesman of humble origin observed—"You, my friend, are proud of your descent. I am proud of my ascent."

When Aristotle was asked what were the advantages of learning, he replied, "It is an ornament to a man in prosperity, and a refuge to him in adversity." How true, but how little known to the uneducated.

RIDICULOUS.—The faculty in man that appreciates, and inclines him to laugh at the ridiculous, affords abundance of amusement, while its exercise has a tendency to whip error into the traces, and shame awkwardness into good manners. The following story is too good to be lost:

"HARD ROWING.—About thirty miles above Wilmington, N. C., lived three fellows, named respectively, Barham, Stone, and Gray, on the banks of the North East River. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear they would get dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whiskey, and after dark, of a black night, too, they embarked in a boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half-tipsy fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home, and seeing through the dim gray of the morning a house on the river side, Stone said:

"Well, Barham, we've got to your place at last."

"If this is my house," said Barham, "somebody has been putting up a lot of out-houses since I went away yesterday; I'll go ashore and look about, and see where we are, if we'll heave to."

"Barham disembarks, takes his observation, and soon comes stumbling along back, and says,

"Well, I'll be whipped if we ain't at Wilmington here yet—and what's more, the boat has been hitched to the wharf all night!"

"It was a fact, and the drunken dogs had been rowing away for dear life, without knowing it."

HEALTH.

HEALTH is a rosy maiden,
That revels in fun and flowers,
And always, blossom-laden,
Laughs out in the darkest hours;
Life glows in her finger tips,
Lurks in her starry eyes,
Hangs on the glow of her ruby lips
And deep in her blushes lies.

She loves the cottage children,
That gambol on the lea,
And the winsome peasant's baby,
Asleep on its mother's knee
She touches her cheeks with cherries,
And binds their brows with pearls,
And pretty, though brown as berries,
She maketh the gipsy girls.

This nymph is Nature's daughter,
Delights in the morning dew,
Drinks deep from the crystal water
That mirrors the bending blue;
Roams over the breezy mountain,
The prairie wild and wide,
And is found by the limpid fountain,
That graces the valley side.

Without her, halls are dreary,
And palace-ga dens plain,
The life of a monarch weary,
And power and riches vain;
But with her, joy unbidden
Springs from the clover up,
And a world of grace lies hidden
In the depths of her pearly cup.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVIVED IN CALIFORNIA.—In the *State Journal* (Cal.) we find the following among the doings of the Common Council:

"THE DEAD.—The bill of A. B. Youmans for burying in digent sick, amounting to \$17, and which was refused by the old council, was read and referred to the Hospital Committee."

We know it was the custom among some of the aboriginal tribes to kill all old and infirm, which were unable to take care of themselves, but supposed such cruelty had disappeared with the first dawns of civilization. We at first thought the Californians must have revived the custom, but a friend suggests that the reason for burying the indigent sick must be that the Hospital is under the direction of too many doctors, and death is as sure of its inmates as was Col. Scott of the coon. They give in and say it's no use waiting. We call on all humanitarians, in the name of philanthropy and pure water, to put a stop to such outrages.

GERMAN HEALTH.—The Germans are seldom affected with consumption. The reason of this is said to be that their lungs acquire strength by exercise in vocal music, which constitutes an essential part of their education.

To this is also to be added much muscular exercise and frequency in the open air. It is a sort of religious duty with the German to spend a portion of his time in the gymnasium. The volume and strength of his lungs is attributable quite as much to his muscular as vocal exercise. Whoever has large and strong lungs need never fear consumption, whether he be German or not. There is much, however to be learned from the Germans in a physical point of view. They are a social, unselfish, jolly race, and yet are substantial and thoughtful.

ELBOW ROOM.—Ample space, or elbow room, is absolutely necessary to the welfare of soul and body. The packing process in cities deteriorates character. Such crowded, artificial life, gives no opportunity for the purifying influence of free, untrammelled communion with nature, with self and with God. All cities are lower in the scale of morality than country villages and rural districts. But the other extreme, too great isolation, seems to be equally unfavorable to character. A happy medium would seem to be the desideratum.

Among the Jews the leprous were compelled to keep themselves at a safe distance from other men. The leprosy of sin creates a similar necessity, with varying rigidity. Fourier, although a great and pure-minded philanthropist, overlooked this simple principle, he always carried a measuring cane, yet he strangely overlooked the necessity of "elbow room" for the soul.—H.C.F.

MEMORY is an attribute of all the intellectual faculties, and not a special mental power. If it were, a person whose memory was good for one thing, should possess it in equal perfection for all; but this is not the case. Some people have great memory for words, and a poor one for events; some recollect places and forms well, but have little power to remember music, or mechanical affairs. This proves, that as memory is not a separate faculty, it cannot have a special organ. The faculty of language gives memory for words; Calculation remembers Arithmetic; Eventuality, facts, &c.

THE 'TIGER FIGHT.'

[We insert this graphic sketch of a ferocious encounter from "The Private Life of an Eastern King," not because of any love for the contemplation of scenes of blood and carnage, or to cultivate it in the minds of others; but it serves to indicate the highest action of the faculties of Destructiveness and Secretiveness, which are more prominently developed in the tiger than in any other animal, in connection with less of controlling or modifying influence from other faculties.]

There was a famous tiger—a monster of a tiger—named *Kagra*, who had triumphed at Lucknow on several occasions. He was certainly one of the largest I have ever seen; and beautifully streaked was his glossy coat, as it moved freely over his muscular limbs and long back. The connoisseurs in sport had despaired of finding a fitting adversary for *Kagra*, when news arrived that a tiger of enormous size and strength had been taken uninjured in the Terai—the long strip of jungle-land between Oude and Nepal, just at the foot of the Himalayas. It was anticipated that there would be glorious sport when this new monster was brought face to face with the redoubted *Kagra*.

The stranger—the *Terai-wallah* as he was called—was taken especial care of; and it was on the occasion of the visit of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Indian army to the king of Oude that the contest was to take place. More than ordinary pains were taken to render the spectacle imposing. The court-yard in which the battle was to be fought was richly decorated

with leaves and flowers, with all that brilliancy of coloring and taste in its distribution for which the natives of India are so deservedly famous. The gallery to receive the king and his court, the commander-in-chief and his staff, was elaborately ornamented with gilding and flags. The commander-in-chief wore his general's uniform; the resident was dressed in plain clothes.

The cages of *Kagra* and *Terai-wallah* were brought to opposite sides of the court-yard, both commanded by our position in the gallery. We could see the long shining backs of the tigers as they roamed round their cages in great excitement; occasionally there was a snarl and a display of teeth alarming to witness, as some attendant approached the cages. It was intended that the animals should become aware of the presence of each other, and hence the previous delay; for, ferocious as the tiger is, he is a cowardly animal, and, if brought unexpectedly into the presence of danger, may cower and retreat from the contest. I have seen two of them, properly prepared, that is, both hungry and thirsty, when bounding into the enclosure, each ignorant that another tiger was in the vicinity, do their utmost to get back into their cages, and, failing that, slink away to a corner, crouch down there upon their bellies, and watch each other intently, indisposed to hostility.

It was evident that *Kagra* and the *Terai-wallah* were soon aware of each other's vicinity; for as they prowled round, they would stand and growl and show their teeth at the opposite cage in an eminently tiger-like manner. The commander-in-chief and the resident had inspected both of them previously.

"On which of them will your excellency bet?" asked the king as he saw the commander-in-chief watching them intently.

"Your majesty will, perhaps, pardon me," said the general, who would *not* bet with him.

"A hundred gold mohurs* on *Kagra*," said the king, turning to the resident.

"Done, your majesty; I think the *Terai-wallah* is the more likely to succeed," was the answer.

The king rubbed his hands with glee. He was now beginning to enjoy the situation.

"Will you bet on the *Terai-wallah*?" he asked his prime-minister, eagerly, in Hindustani.

"My lord the resident is always right; I will, sire," was the prime-minister's reply.

"A hundred gold mohurs, then, on *Kagra*," said his majesty.

The prime-minister accepted the bet, and took out a very elegant little tablet from his belted cashmere shawl to make a note of the transaction. Not that he intended to remind his majesty of it, had his majesty chosen to forget; but in case majesty should say he had bet on *Kagra*, he would be able to show the entry made at the time, and express timidly a doubt whether "the refuge of the world" might not have been right and he wrong. Ay, and he would pay his hundred gold mohurs too, if "the refuge of the world" insisted that he *had* bet on the *Terai-wallah*; pay it smilingly, and then repay himself by squeezing a little harder than usual—only a *little*—the next rich delinquent that passed through his hands.

* About one hundred and sixty pounds.

The signal was given—the bamboo railing in front of the cages rose simultaneously on either side—the doors of the cages opened. *Terai-wallah* sprang, with a single bound, out of his cage, opening his huge jaws widely, and shaking from side to side his long tail in an excited way. *Kagra* advanced more leisurely into the arena, but with similar demonstrations. They might have been 50 ft. apart, as they stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, the tails playing all the time.

At length *Kagra* advanced a few paces; his adversary laid himself down forthwith upon the court-yard, just where he stood, facing him, but with his feet well under him, not extended, evidently quite prepared for a spring. *Kagra* watched his foe intently, and still advanced slowly and cautiously, but not in a straight line, rather toward the side, describing an arc of a circle as he drew near.

The *Terai-wallah* soon rose to his feet and likewise advanced, describing a similar arc on the opposite side, both gradually approaching each other, however. It was a moment of breathless suspense in the gallery. Every eye was fixed on the two combatants as they thus tried to circumvent each other; it was enough to arrest the attention, for the tigers were unusually large; both were in beautiful condition, plump and muscular; both were very beautiful, courageous and formidable.

At length, as they thus advanced, step by step, very slowly, *Kagra* made a spring. His former victories had probably made him a little self-confident. He sprang, not as if it were a voluntary effort of his own, but as if he were suddenly impelled aloft by some uncontrollable galvanic force which he could not resist. The spring was so sudden, so rapid, so impetuous, that it had quite the appearance of being involuntary. The *Terai-wallah* was not unprepared. As rapidly as *Kagra* hurled himself up into the air, so rapidly did he jump aside; both movements seemed to be simultaneous, so admirably where they executed. *Kagra* alighted, foiled; but before he could recover himself, before he could have well-assured himself that he *was* foiled, the *Terai-wallah* was upon him. The claws of his adversary were fixed firmly in his neck, and the horrid jaws were already grating near his throat. It was the work of a moment. We could scarcely see that the *Terai-wallah* had gained the advantage—we could scarcely distinguish his huge fore-paws grasping the neck, and his open mouth plunged at the throat—when *Kagra* made another spring, a bound in which he evidently concentrated all his energy. The *Terai-wallah* was dragged with him for a little; the claws that had been dug into his neck were torn gratefully through it; the open mouth snapped fiercely but harmlessly at the advancing shoulder, and *Kagra* was free. His neck and shoulders, however, bore bloody traces of the injury he had received; and no sooner did he feel that he had got rid of his assailant than he turned with greater fierceness than ever to assail his foe.

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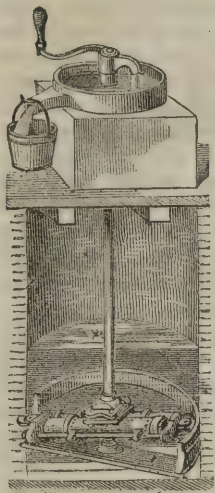
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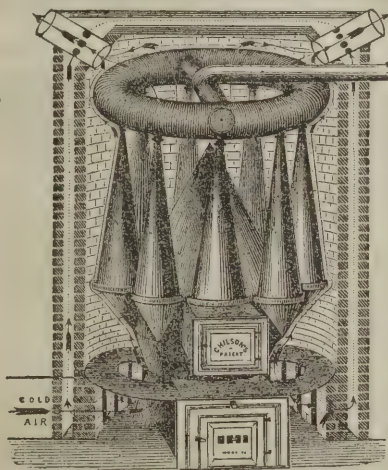
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ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.

(Continued from page 69.)

"The asylum of the world commands it—two hundred let it be," replied Rooshun, as he took out his tablets anew.

It was but for an instant, that the two tigers stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, after Kagra had shaken off the grip of his antagonist. With distended jaws, the ample mouths opened to their utmost limit, their beautifully-streaked skins starting from their forms with excitement, their eyes distended as they watched each other, the ends of the tails moving once or twice, as if with convulsive twitches, they stood. Kagra was the first to attack again. This time his opponent was too near to try his former stratagem of slipping to one side. He met him boldly. They stood at that moment near the centre of the arena; and, as the sharp claws moved incessantly and the huge mouths tried to grasp the neck on either side, it was impossible to distinguish the attack from the defence; all was so rapid.

Drawing gradually nearer as they thus fought with claws and mouths ferociously, uttering fierce snarls as they did so, each seemed to have succeeded in gripping his antagonist. With their mouths buried in each other's throats, and their claws dug deeply into the neck, they rose at length to the contest on their hind legs—straining and tugging, and wrestling, as it were with each other, each with his utmost force and skill. It was a spectacle of startling interest, that; and however you may turn away, good madam, and exclaim horrible! or savage! believe me

there were many elements of the sublime in that contest; and doubtless such contests often take place in the jungle.

They stood more than six feet high as they thus grappled with each other, elevated on their hind legs in a sort of death struggle; their round heads and glaring eyes surmounting the muscular pillars of their long bodies beautifully. It was wonderful to see how firmly the claws were fixed into the neck on both sides. There was no shifting of position, no further grasping either with claw or mouth. It was now a contest of life or death. Both were bleeding freely, and it would chiefly depend upon strength as to which should be thrown under the other, and thereby probably lose his hold.

These things take long to describe, but they occurred very rapidly. There was deep silence in the arena and in the gallery, as the two wild beasts thus stood confronting each other on their hind legs—deep silence and earnest gazing on all sides and from all quarters; even the very breathing was suspended in many as they watched the contest. Not for long, however, as I have said. Kagra, more skilful or more impetuous than his antagonist, overthrew him at length, and the two rolled over on the arena; the Terai-wallah, on his back beneath, Kagra above.

"Shavash, Kagra!" uttered the king again, well pleased. "Kagra has the advantage," muttered more than one voice in English.

But the advantage was only momentary. The hind claws of Kagra were being plunged into the

belly of his foe, when the Terai-wallah, who never let go his hold for a moment with his mouth, struck one of his fore paws over the face of his antagonist. His claws evidently pierced Kagra's eyes; one of them was torn from its socket; and uttering a howl of pain or despair, the mutilated beast relinquished his grip, and would have torn himself from his antagonist. This, however, he was not permitted to do. The Terai-wallah clung pertinaciously to his throat. His teeth were deeply infixed. He was dragged for a few paces over the arena by Kagra, who tried to release himself in vain; and then, all at once, leaping from his prostrate position, the Terai-wallah hurled himself on the top of his assailant.

The contest was virtually at an end. Kagra, now fallen beneath his foe, and fast losing blood, was incapable of regaining the advantage he had lost. The Terai-wallah, thrusting one paw under his lower jaw, forced back the head further, until he infixed his teeth still more deeply into the throat. Kagra did battle ineffectually with his claws, tearing the skin of his antagonist here and there; but he had lost the hold he had obtained with his mouth, and was evidently fast sinking under the victor's grasp and bite.

"Kagra is beaten," was uttered in Hindustani and English in the gallery above.

"He is," said the king, as he gave orders to the servants below to open Kagra's cage, and drive off the Terai-wallah.

Red-hot rods were thrust through the bars of the enclosure, and the successful tiger was cruelly burnt before he would relinquish his hold. It was the most barbarous part of the exhibition; and yet it was the only way to save the life of Kagra. At length the Terai-wallah was driven off, his jaws dropping blood as he went. Kagra's cage was opened, and he made for it immediately, with all the marks of the conquered about him; he left his track on the arena in blood-stains, while his tail hung flaccidly between his legs; yet, though he was flying, he fled stealthily, as it were, not vigorous and upright as a horse would have fled, but with stealthy, creeping, cat-like agility. The red-hot rods were held before the Terai-wallah to prevent him from pursuing. He still faced toward, and glared after, his beaten foe; and ere Kagra had reached his cage, he sprang high above the rods to attack the flying tiger once more. He fell short of his victim, however. Kagra quickened his steps, reached the cage, and buried himself in its furthest corner, cowering like a whipped cur.

As for the Terai-wallah, he watched his defeated antagonist steadily to the last, never once taking his eyes off him; and then, shaking himself two or three times, he licked his paws, rose majestically from his crouching posture, and walked deliberately toward his own cage, which was open to receive him; his torn shoulders, and the large drops of blood which fell from him as he walked, proclaiming how dearly he had won his victory.

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LEGAL POSTAGE ON THIS JOURNAL.—To settle the question once more in regard to the legal postage on this JOURNAL, we publish the following letter from the Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., in answer to a letter which we addressed to him:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 20th instant, accompanied by specimen numbers of your PHRENOLOGICAL and WATER-CURE JOURNALS, and inquiring the legal rate of postage upon each, is received. The character of each, so far as postage is concerned, is the same. Each is a periodical, to be charged according to the weight of each copy, with an unpaid rate of one cent if its weight does not exceed three ounces, and one cent additional for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; or to one-half of those rates when the postage on it is paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

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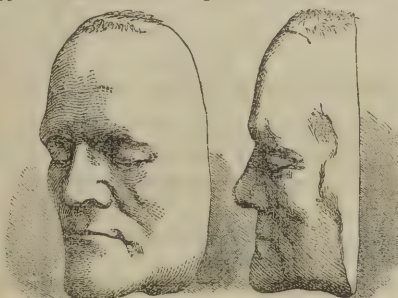
ON THE SAME TERMS.—It will be the same to the Publishers, if either or both the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and the WATER-CURE JOURNAL are taken in a Club.

Phrenology.

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guaranty for his good conduct and usefulness."—Hon. T. J. Rusk.

THE CAST OF FRANKLIN.

We present two views of a cast which we recently obtained from Dr. Donovan, of London, supposed to have been taken from the face of the great American philosopher while he was last in that city. The engraving, which was copied from a Daguerreotype of the cast, and the best view we could get, does not show the real prominence of the organs of Causality, Comparison and Mirthfulness, as seen in the cast itself, a copy of which we have placed for inspection in



each of our cabinets. If the critic object that there is wanting in this cast the double chin which is seen in the modeled busts and portraits of Franklin, we reply that, in the busts and portraits, the fullness under the chin represents loose flesh and skin, which would recede if he were laid on his back to have a cast taken; besides, in this case, the head was thrown backward and the chin upward, which would serve to flatten and depress the loose matter under the chin, and thus make it appear long and sharp.

If this is, indeed, a cast from Dr. Franklin, it was evidently taken when he was considerably older than when the modeled bust was made, as the mouth is somewhat fallen in, and the face

shortened by the wearing of the teeth. We append a communication received with the cast, which will explain itself.

To the Editors of the Phrenological Journal.

The fact that pictures by great masters, and other objects of value have been picked up in London, and elsewhere, in the shops of that class of dealers in promiscuous articles, called brokers, who buy for the lowest possible price without asking any questions of the vender, anything that appears likely to sell at a profit, is so well established, that even to this day, collectors of curiosities are to be seen rumaging in the dusty receptacles of this not very scrupulous class of general dealers.

Passing one day in London, about seven years ago, a shop of the kind referred to, in an obscure quarter, I saw a considerable number of casts of heads, such as are to be found in the collections of the Phrenologist; and I knew at once that this lot came from such a source. Many of the heads were not new to me—Greenacre and Thurtell, and Bishop and Williams, presented their familiar developments; but some of the casts—and these were masks only—I had not before seen. Upon some few of the masks there were labels with the names of the supposed originals, an effort on the part of the broker to attract attention to them. Among these was a mask labelled Fountenhoy; but I found no difficulty in discerning that the cast was that of a noted individual who had not been hung exactly as Fountenhoy was, but who had been often hung in his admirable productions in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy of paintings, and whose pictures are now to be found in the first collections in Europe. I bought, with avidity, this cast of my old and valued friend, Daniel Maclise, R. A.

Pleased with my purchase, and thinking that some of the unnamed casts might also turn up of value, I bargained with the worthy broker, and purchased the lot—three or four dozen—for a price not very complimentary to the science which these casts were meant to illustrate.

Amongst them I subsequently discovered a mask of Mrs. Siddons, one of John Wilkes, the once notorious, whose name with some difficulty I deciphered, written long since, in ink, on the pedestal, and the cast, a duplicate of which I now have the pleasure of presenting to Messrs. Fowler and Wells, and which I am sure you will agree with me in believing was taken from the living face of Benjamin Franklin.

I afterwards endeavored to ascertain from the broker from whence these casts came, but he could give me no further information than that they were sold to him by a person who brought them to his shop, and of whom he had no knowledge. The evidence of the genuineness of this cast, must therefore be totally internal. To myself, accustomed as I had been to look with intense interest on the developments of this great man, the genuineness of the cast, not alone from its phrenological, but from its physiognomical features became a matter of certainty. Perhaps there never has been a man whose head and face were less common-place and more strongly individualized, than those of Benjamin Franklin. His mouth, with the little muscular hardness at the corners of the lips—his upper lip resting as the upper lips of large-minded men alone are seen to do, upon an under lip to which Lavater would ascribe the reflective power of a Solon—his somewhat obtuse but not Celtic nose—his grand forehead, presenting degrees of perceptive and reflective power, rarely to be found conjoined—his moderate "Eventuality and Time," to which we must attribute his unfinished biography, his large Order, Causality, Congruity, and what you call, not without some pretensions to phrenological truthfulness, "Human Nature,"—told me as emphatically, as if the name had been engraved on the forehead, that this was the cast of one whose name stands so high in the roll of the great liberators of America, and I may add (for his work is not yet finished) of mankind.

You have not failed to observe that the sculptured bust of Franklin does nothing like ample justice to the upper region of his forehead. It was executed, I believe, by *Roubillac*, who, not being a phrenologist, committed an error, which we see committed to this day by eminent sculptors and painters, in delineating the heads of their subjects. Such artists are generally truthful so long as they have to deal with the face, (as this term is commonly understood,) but when they come to the head, they seem to think that stern exactness is no longer needed, and that however they may depart from verisimilitude in this, to them, but little known region, "The man's a man for a' that." In proof of this assertion I may mention, that in two busts which I saw in London not long since, and which were done by eminent hands, what we call the region of Firmness, was obviously depressed, leaving the apex of the head, just over the forehead, where the region of sympathy (Benevolence) is located. When I inform you that one of these busts was that of the Duke of Wellington, and the other of Napoleon, you will agree with me that whatever other class of persons may deem it bliss to be ignorant of phrenology, sculptors and painters can but badly afford to dispense with its aid. Having placed this cast of Frank-

lin before you, I trust that, ere long, copies of it will be found widely distributed in the land that boasts of his birth. I shall not pursue the argument further. Subjected to your acumen, and to that of your associates, its pretensions to genuineness will be thoroughly tested, and I have no doubt that the result will justify my own conviction.

I send you with this, casts of William Cobbett, of Edmund Kean, of Lord Chatham, of Mrs. Manning, and of the late Lord Eldon,—and if you can find in your collection a smaller development of "Conscientiousness" than that in his lordship's head, I shall feel much obliged if you will add it to the number of casts which you have kindly promised to enable me to add to my collection in London. I should like to make a few remarks on the cerebral organization of the old Tory Chancellor, the procrastinator, the heart-breaker, the supporter of every Tory abuse, the slave of every minister, the denier of justice to hundreds of widows and orphans; but I will not sully this article on one who was an honor to human nature, by expatiating further on him, who though wise, and bright, in many respects, may, like one of his predecessors on the Woolsack, Lord Chancellor Bacon, be said to be "the meanest of mankind."

I avail myself of this opportunity of apologizing for not sending you the promised articles on Kinesipathy, an art which may well be associated with Phrenology; for, as the one eminently subserves to the great object of developing the human mind, so is the other the most powerful agent yet discovered for developing the mind's dwelling-place, the human body. I did hope to remain long enough in New York to show what can be done for suffering humanity by the discoveries of the eminent Swede, to whom the world owes the science of Kinesipathy; but to a British sexagenarian your summer is so very summery, and your winter so very wintery, that I dare not any longer contend with them.

I remain your obedient servant,

C. DONOVAN, M. A., PH. D.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1856.

DIFFERENT USES OF WORDS; OR, PHILOLOGICAL INTRICACIES.

—
BY CLAUDIUS.
—

THERE are many words in our language, upon the meaning and definitions of which there probably would be but little, if any, difference of opinion—especially among scholars. But little confusion exists in the use of such as are peculiar to the various physical and exact sciences—those which are regarded as words of mere cold, technical import. For instance, not much disagreement would be likely to occur in defining such words as mineral, vegetable, reptile, bird, quadruped, air, electricity, gravitation, &c.; or, addition, subtraction, angle, centre, circle, radius, circumference, perpendicular, &c., &c. They are definitively significant of material objects, which are perfectly tangible—or of abstractions, of which the *Perceptives* may take cognizance.

But an almost infinite variety of definitions

and opinions prevail, with regard to such words or phrases as are intended to represent the tastes, passions and impulses. If completeness and absolute exactness were insisted upon, few would agree in defining such words as intemperance, cruelty, malicious, quarrelsome, prudent, artful, frugal, parsimony, ingenuity, love, lewd, patriotic, vain, proud, &c., &c. This nearly perfect agreement in the one case, and confusion or embarrassment in the other, have their foundation in nature. Phrenological science suggests the cause.

Although this science has done much to improve and perfect the nomenclature of intellectual and moral philosophy, yet it is not the purpose of this article to vindicate its claims in this direction. Its object is to explain the cause of that troublesome discrepancy, which is known to exist in the use of numerous classes of words, having their origin in the tastes, passions, and impulses of the human mind—not to suggest any means of remedy. Indeed, it may be doubted if any means of harmony of opinion can be suggested.

We think it is attributable to that almost infinite variety of cerebral and physiological development, which the practical Phrenologist cannot fail to have observed in his professional experience. Words and phrases, when uttered by one person, do not by any means have the same significance as the very same words do when used by another. The bare statement of this proposition, is quite sufficient to secure the full faith of the reader to its truth.

Words are only signs of ideas, and are necessarily limited or modified in their signification, by the capacity of the writer or speaker. They can signify neither more nor less than the impressions of the one who uses them. They are merely mental freight cars, to transport the intellectual baggage, freight, and lumber from mind to mind—from one psychological dépôt to another. These cars do not determine the quality of the freight, (ideas,) but take whatever is put on board. The word *demurrer*, I have often observed, has a very different signification when used by a minister, from what it has when used by a lawyer. The clergyman means it as a *denial*—the lawyer as an *admission*. Herein a very different article of freight is shipped on board the same car.

The words Lord, God, Jehovah, and their cognates, have not the same signification when used by the nations of heathenism, as when used by the nations of Christendom. Indeed, even among *Christian* nations, and ecclesiastical denominations, although precisely the same words are used to represent the Supreme Ruler of the world, yet there is an almost endless discordance of opinion with reference to His characteristics. The Calvinist, the Wesleyan, the Universalist, and other denominations, differ essentially in their ideas of the character of God, and of His moral government of the universe, and could these different notions of His character be embodied in form like that of a man, we doubt not there would be a marked difference in their appearance, as much, indeed, as there was between the apostles Peter and John. Each invests, in his own imagination, the Supreme Being with

just such attributes as will harmonize with his own theological views. Therefore their respective Deities are essentially different characters—hence the word *Deity* has not, really, the same meaning when used by one, as when used by the other.

The heads of many heathen nations are marked with depravity, cruelty, and revenge. Their deities have the same peculiar characteristics, only enlarged to infinite dimensions. The votaries of Bacchus, and followers of Epicurus, have large Alimentiveness. The objects of their reverence must have had these organs large also. And a phrenological, symbolical head, intended to represent them, would be regarded as a failure, unless this organ were swelled to unusual dimensions.

Nero, the cruel, bloody Roman tyrant, had a most vicious and depraved organization, if the published pictures of him are truthful representations. John Howard's phrenological and physiological developments were as unlike Nero's, as boundless benevolence is unlike relentless cruelty. The former was a scourge to the human race, and a terror to the Roman people—the latter exhausted the energies of his life, and freely sacrificed his own ease and comfort, to dry up the tears that trickled down the cheeks of suffering humanity. Would these two characters be likely to employ such words as benevolence, kindness, vice and cruelty, in the same sense? Nero would deny the very existence of any such feature of the human mind as pure, disinterested benevolence. He was a stranger to the luxury of doing good. Could he be made to believe that "it is more blessed to give than to receive?" Howard's whole life was a living demonstration of the truth of this beautiful proposition.

It is not contended that this lingual or phrenological discrepancy is attributable *exclusively* to peculiarities of physical organization. We are disposed to admit the influence of surrounding circumstances, which may have contributed to the education of each individual. Yet it would be difficult to show that these do not become, in some sense, essential elements of the physical organization itself, thus Daguerreotyping themselves upon the inner through the outward man. But we are not inclined to be extra metaphysical in this essay; and, therefore, will concede the influence of education, in the immaterial sense of that term, to a limited extent. Still, the variety of physical development, phrenological and physiological, is the *chief* source of the difficulty.

To illustrate: Mr. Willson has a large organ of Acquisitiveness, and unusual ability to comprehend the intricacies of commerce; has long been familiar with extensive financial operations, mingled for many years with men of ample means, and is himself worth half a million of dollars. Mr. Jones has more moderate abilities, has moved among those of his own capacity, and has accumulated twenty-five thousand. Mr. Jenkins, of more moderate capacity and ambition still, has moved in a much more contracted commercial sphere, and has become the proprietor of fifteen hundred dollars. Now ask Willson and Jenkins if Jones is a wealthy man, and see how well they will agree. Each knows him to

be worth twenty-five thousand dollars; yet Willson says he is *not* wealthy, while Jenkins says he is. And here each has the same state of facts and figures before him. When John Jacob Astor died, he was probably worth twenty-five or thirty millions. Some years before his decease he said, that "a man worth seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, was in fact just as well off in the world, if he only would be contented, as though he was rich!" So we see, Astor and Jones would be likely to disagree as to whether *Willson* were a wealthy man or not.

Again, ask Jenny Lind, Madame Sontag—when living, Alboni or Kate Hays, their opinion of the artistical merits of a chorister in some little village church. They will pronounce him very common, indeed. But now ask a dozen of his *pupils*, and they will vote him quite equal in his art to those queens of song, who have been so lavish of their criticisms. If Jenny Lind says that Mr. Johnson is a good vocalist, *her* statement has a much higher significance than when uttered by the mere tyro in the divine art of music. Her organization and phrenological developments contribute a much more exalted taste in this regard.

In the region of the domestic group of the phreno-organs John Randolph was sadly deficient, and Aaron Burr was overlaid. I imagine that if each were to speak from his impulses, Randolph would give a very different definition of connubial love from what would be given by Burr. The former would be miserable *with* a woman, the latter *without* one. Some women would not marry, though offered a princely mansion and all the splendors of royalty as their bridal prize; others accept the proposals of wedlock merely for the convenience of a *home*, and a tolerable assurance of a comfortable support; and others, still, will assume the connubial relations, though poverty and nearly every imaginable inconvenience are in the highest degree likely to result. These several characters would be likely to give an entirely different version of the enjoyments of domestic life. Frequently this diversity of choice exists, where the circumstances surrounding each are as nearly identical as the very same family relations can combine to render them. They were born of the same parents, rocked in the same cradle, sheltered by the same roof, surrounded by the same scenery, moving in the same social circles, and received instruction from the same lips; and yet these domestic peculiarities reveal themselves in such stubborn manifestations as to defy all control.

It would be easy to furnish illustrations from all the relations of life, as well as all human pursuits, to confirm the truth of the proposition, that an almost endless discrepancy in the use of words and phrases exists, and that it is attributable to variety of physical organization. It is hoped enough has been already said, however, to awaken in the mind of the thinking reader a spirit of inquiry that may lead him to a right understanding of the cause of that almost infinite diversity of opinion and judgment among men, which is known to exist upon the various subjects presented to their consideration. In the light to this subject, it is not difficult to see why peo-

ple differ so much upon questions of law, medicine and divinity—upon matters of taste, those relating to the affections, and those of a moral nature—as well as problems of legislation, political economy, and all others; in short, involving the interests of the human family.

THE ART OF RISING IN LIFE.

BY AMOS DEAN, ESQ.

NUMBER IV.

THE labor of the human muscle or the human mind is the purchase money given in exchange for everything possessed of value. Even in our world's very infancy, its patient and persevering effort, along that beautiful valley where the Nile pours its redundant waters, piled up the pyramid, and erected the temple, and scooped out the catacomb, and shot up the obelisk half way to heaven. Without its agency we should have witnessed no achievement of industry, no triumph of art, no exhibition of that mighty power of mind which has scattered over the habitable globe the thick evidences of its interminable activity, and sown its time-lasting monuments, with a liberal hand, from the valley of the Ho-Angho to that of the Hudson. Whoever will contrast the appearances which this continent exhibited two centuries since, with those which now meet the inquiring eye, can begin to form some feeble estimate of the immense amount of debt which enjoyment owes to labor. But labor, without being well directed, must be comparatively unproductive in its results. To accomplish much requires practice and the exercise of skill. These are the most likely to be possessed and the most readily available in the direction of the profession or business which is made the main pursuit in life. It is therefore that labor and investigation are recommended to be made in reference to the things and topics more immediately connected with such profession or business.

There are in all professions and in all branches of business two things essential to their successful prosecution; the one is a knowledge of the principles embraced in the profession or business; the other, the exercise of tact and skill properly to develop them. The first is purely an operation of mind; the last principally the result of the exercise of well-directed muscle. There are in the community two great classes that seem formed in reference to this primary division of all business pursuits. The first are thinking men; men who investigate causes, who inquire for reasons, who examine for themselves before they take appearances for realities, who look beyond the puppet to the mover of the wire, who hold converse with laws and principles, and possess a kind of intuitive insight into the hidden things of God; men, in fine, who have brains, and are disposed to use them. The other are working men—men whose constitutional energies are expended upon bone and muscle, whose chief excellence consists in the strong arm and the skilful hand, who leave to others the trouble of thinking, and are themselves satisfied with carrying out, by labor, the results of others'

thought; men, in fine, who have bodies, and are disposed to use them. The last are by far the most numerous. The thinking of the world is done in comparatively few brains. The thought which in the form of a spinning-jenny at this moment employs millions of hands, originated in the brain of a single Arkwright.

Comparatively few intellects are capable of strong consecutive thinking, of following up connectedly a series of facts or propositions to a general conclusion. The character of the common intellect is discursive, vagrant, having no fixed point or purpose, and utterly incapable of originating and carrying out trains of reasoning. If nature has originally contributed anything toward rendering the great mass of men little less than moving, breathing, living automata, education, the forms of society, methods of industry and all other influences, exert a strong agency towards completing the automatic character. This tendency should be corrected.

All men, as far as their endowments extend, should learn to think as well as act. All should combine intellectual and moral, with physical culture. No one should be debarred from those higher pleasures that result from the converse of mind with the things around it. It is true there is a wide difference in original capacities. Some were destined to possess and exercise through life greater powers than others. But that affords no reason why the powers actually possessed should not be cultivated to their extreme limit. Because a quart measure may be less than a gallon, certainly offers no reason why it should not be well filled. The motive to intellectual and moral culture derives great additional strength from the fact, that the very improvement itself enlarges the capacity, in something the same manner that the onward progress of the traveller keeps continually removing before him the line of his visual horizon.

With a view of this ever-progressive improvement no young man should ever remain satisfied with the acquisition of mere practical skill in any branch of business or pursuit. He should be always seeking to master the principles which the utmost exercise of practical skill serves merely to develop. When once conversant with these, he is better prepared to acquire and direct his practical skill in such a manner as to render it the most available. It is in perfect accordance with the established order of things, that mind should direct muscle—the head the hand. As an inducement to this employment of the higher powers of mind, it should be remarked that the more extensively the mind accustoms itself to deal in principles, and becomes conversant with their various modes of operation, the greater facility it acquires in that mode of exercise, and the more complete and comprehensive it becomes in its own views, and the exertion of its own powers. This is a direct consequence of that universal law by which exercise improves and strengthens any original capacity, and enables it, with less effort, to develop the peculiar powers with which it is charged.

A knowledge of principles is necessary to insure success in any business or pursuit, because without that knowledge no one can be prepared to meet the unforeseen contingencies that are al-

ways liable to arise. The man of mere practice can only move through a given circle of action. The occurrence of anything unforeseen deranges that circle, and thus destroys the ability of the man to act. A recurrence to the principles that preside over the practical developments will, in most cases, enable the practical operator to meet any unforeseen contingency that may arise, and avoid its injurious consequences. But although it may be safely recommended to devote much time and attention to the investigation of those principles more immediately embraced within the business or pursuits that are followed, yet the attention should by no means be confined to them. It should be ever remembered that much is due to mind and its sacred rights.

No human mind, possessed of ordinary powers of intellect, can always remain in contented ignorance of the nature and action of the things around it. What mind can witness the agencies and energies of nature; her thousand Protean forms; the rock of her earthquake; the blaze of her volcano; the ascent of her storm-cloud; the dash of her ocean surge; the roar of her cataract; or even the sigh of her gentlest zephyr; the unobtrusive murmur of her streamlet, or the gradual progress of her bud and her blossom; without feeling an inborn delight, and an irresistible prompting to look further into this great storehouse of wonders, this immense workshop in which a God has been laboring ever since the creation? What! are the seasons to dance their continuous round; and the river to roll its tide of plenty; and the hill-top to rejoice in its sunny splendor; and the valley to open up the deep luxuriance of its green and living gladness; and life in its thousand forms to act out its joys, and sport in the brightness and beatitude of being; and yet mind, which can observe all, comprehend all, enjoy all, remain as profoundly indifferent to the higher things of God, as it would if the body, its living tomb, were itself reposing in its final resting place? Our minds were created for enjoyment as well as our bodies, and are equally entitled to derive from the legitimate exercise of their powers all that existence is capable of furnishing. But nature, although endless in her forms, interminable in her movements, inexhaustible in her resources, is by no means all that can furnish aliment to mind.

Man, as well as his Maker, has been at work ever since the creation; and to investigate his powers and faculties, whether studied in themselves, or reflected in the light of history; to follow the untiring wing of his science or the mysterious working of his art; to trace the record of his triumphs over the hostilities of nature; to follow the progress of his civilization from the wigwam village to the extended city; to examine the structure of society, the elements of civil and social progress, the distribution of political forces; the reciprocal influences exerted by one institution upon every other, and the ten thousand agencies that form and fashion character—all these, as well as innumerable other things, put in their claims to consideration. The intellectual and moral, equally with the physical phenomena, can only be properly appreciated through the agency of mind. These strong claims cannot and will not be disregarded

by any one acting up to the full and perfect responsibility of a human being. Ignorance, in a land of knowledge, should find no more place than darkness in the midst of light.

MALE AND FEMALE MIND.

CARPENTER, the eminent physiological writer, thus alludes to the constitutional difference between the sexes:

"There can be no doubt, that, putting aside the exceptional cases which now and then occur, the intellectual powers of woman are inferior to those of man. Although her perceptive faculties are more acute, her capability of sustained mental exertion is much less; and although her views are often peculiarly distinguished by clearness and decision, they are generally deficient in that comprehension which is necessary for their stability. With less of the rational powers than man possesses, she has the emotional and instinctive in a much stronger degree. The emotions, therefore, predominate, and more frequently become the leading springs of action than they are in man. By their direct influence on the bodily frame, they produce changes in the organic functions, which far surpass in degree, anything of the same kind that we ordinarily witness in man; and they thus not unfrequently occasion symptoms of an anomalous kind, which are very perplexing to the practitioner, but very interesting to the physiological observer. But they also act as powerful motives to the will, and when strongly called forth, produce a degree of vigor and determination which is very surprising to those who have usually seen the individual under a different aspect. But this vigor being due to the strong excitement of the feelings, and not to any inherent strength of intellect, is only sustained during the persistence of the motive, and fails as soon as it subsides. The feelings of woman being frequently called forth by the occurrences she witnesses around her, are naturally more disinterested than those of men. His energy is more concentrated on one object, and to this his interest is directed with an earnestness that too frequently either blunts his feelings, or carries them along in the same channel, thus rendering them selfish. The intuitive powers of woman are certainly greater than those of man. Her perceptions are more acute; her apprehension quicker; and she has a remarkable power of interpreting the feelings of others, which gives to her, not only a much more ready sympathy, but that power of guiding her actions, so as to be in accordance with them, which we call tact. This tact bears a close correspondence with the adaptiveness to particular ends, which we see in instinctive actions.

"In regard to the development of her intellectual powers, therefore, and in the predominance of the *instinctive*, woman must be considered as ranking *below* man; but in the superior *purity* and *elevation* of the feelings she is as highly raised *above* him. Her whole character, physical as well as corporeal, is beautifully adapted to supply what is deficient in man; and to elevate and refine those powers which might otherwise be directed to low and selfish objects."

D. C. McCALLUM.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

[The following Phrenological character of Mr. McCallum was given at our office, in August, 1854, as it was dictated to a phonographic reporter, and is here inserted verbatim. At that time he was an entire stranger to us, and therefore it must be regarded as an excellent phrenological test. We do not even correct the inelegancies of style which crept into the hasty and colloquial manner of dictation, but send it to the press and the public as it fell from the lips of the examiner. How far it squares with the bold, effective and honorable character of its subject, our readers will judge.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

"You have a strongly-marked temperament, and a vigorous organization—it is one of the Calhoun kind, that don't know how to compromise, or make any alterations; can live on your will, longer than many can on bread and butter. You are very tenacious, and disposed to do up things in a bold, vigorous manner, when the occasion will at all justify it; are not a smooth, quiet, easy man.

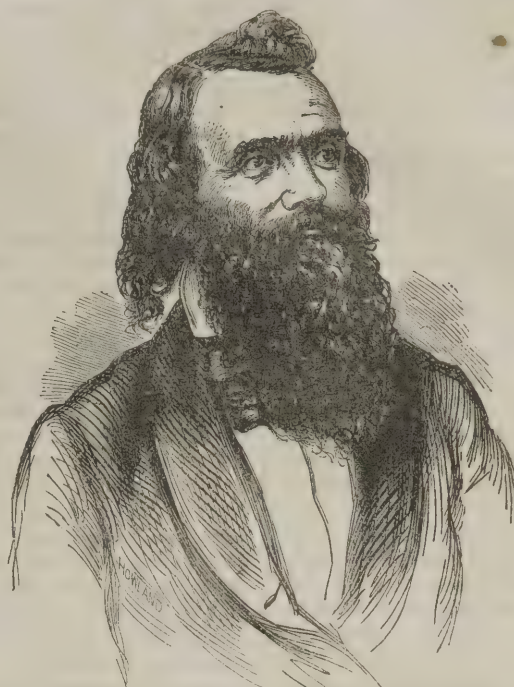
"Although your head is tolerably well balanced, there is such an amount of iron in your blood, and such a great amount of muscular power and strength of will, that you cannot very well live an even, quiet life. You are constitutionally qualified to do bold things; to take a prominent place, to exert a positive influence, and to make a mark for the rest of mankind.

"You have a great variety of talent, and under different circumstances, would exhibit qualities of mind suitable to the occasion. If the circumstances required blandness of mind, you would be bland, polite and entertaining for the time being. If the occasion required unusual firmness and tenacity, you could be as firm as Napoleon, and would not yield, although you had a regiment of men to oppose you—also, under other circumstances, you could be as affectionate, loving, and winning in your ways—through the channel of affection—as Raphael.

"Few men are more devotedly attached to persons than you. You are a strong partisan, and go all lengths for the party, or for the question that you advocate. Your prejudices are too strong in favor of your attachment. Your whole mind is liable to be biased, and your judgment sacrificed for the sake of gratifying your attachment. You value your kinsmen very highly, and cling to them with uncommon tenacity.

"Your love of woman is very strong, and you have a very magnetic eye, which is very captivating. You value children very highly, whether they are your own or another's.

"Another feature is your reflective intellect. You can be a cool, calculating thinker, and lay out your plans for a campaign as indifferently as did Napoleon; that is, as a mere matter of intellect, unswayed by emotion. You are noted for your judgment, power of thought, ability to comprehend principles, and originality of mind. You can always give a reason, and are very fond of argument. You are also disposed



PORTRAIT OF D. C. McCALLUM.

to criticise and analyze; but your *forte* is in the exercise of the reasoning mind. You remember ideas first rate; details, words and names, not so well. Your memory of forms and outlines, and judgment of proportions, and the adaptation of one thing to another, is good. You easily make yourself acquainted with gravity as applied to machinery, and to force and resistance generally.

"You have a mathematical mind, and pursue a mathematical process in arriving at results. Your local memory is excellent, but your recollection of dates is rather poor, unless you are aided by the memory of how the figures looked.

"You have an active sense of the ridiculous, and are able to present a subject in a ludicrous light. You have rather strong imagination; are inclined to combine the ideal with the real. You are very fond of natural scenery, and enjoy in a very high degree everything calculated to gratify a comprehensive mind. As an orator, you would make out of your case all that it would bear.

"You are enterprising—love to drive into new fields of speculation, and open new channels of trade. You have more than ordinary curiosity, and a desire to try experiments, and appreciate highly the investigation of unseen and untried matters.

"You are decidedly a cautious man. You take all things into account, and act as though you were surrounded by rascals, and needed to guard yourself. You do not often commit yourself, and are fully suspicious enough. You seldom get caught in a corner, nor do you often make a mistake, but usually guard yourself so as to make clean and safe work of all you attempt. If the occasion requires courage, you have it, and can work as hard and as long as any one, and overcome

more difficulties and obstacles than most persons.

"You have a good financiering mind, and lay excellent plans in money matters, and set a high value on property, but are not content to make it on a small scale, and are well adapted to a wholesale business. In your dealings with men, you do as you agree, but understand yourself pretty well before you agree to do a thing, and are careful not to agree to that which would be a disadvantage to you.

"You are not a proud or haughty man, but are exceedingly tenacious of your opinions, and persevering in your actions: are sanguine and cheerful, and never discouraged. If you were to fail a dozen times, you would start again.

"Your benevolence acts mainly towards your friends; the rest of mankind are outsiders, and you have nothing to do with them. You have very little sympathy with all these "got up" societies for the benefit of mankind. You would never send money to China as a charity, yet if a person was in distress, you would render assistance and relief."

BIOGRAPHY.

The subject of the following sketch is so extensively known to the community as the General Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, and his extraordinary capacity in that exceedingly responsible office, has led to such admirable results by the superiority of its management, and the safety with which such a vast number of persons have been conveyed over it, that we are quite sure we could render no more acceptable service to a large class of our young readers, than to trace the steps by which a young man has elevated himself to so arduous and responsible a position.

To him who has the latent spark within him, and who may lack the self-reliance necessary to blow it into the flame of a high and noble ambition, it may perhaps fall like dew upon the grass, and rouse into vigorous life, what would otherwise have perished under the blighting influence of neglect.

Many a noble youth has been near the starting place of a successful course, and has lacked the encouragement derivable from such a history; it is for that purpose that we select from time to time, the more prominent examples of those men who have elevated themselves, and made head-way against powerful opposing influences.

We believe in no golden road to preferment. Bacon said, "difficulty is good for man." If the oak gains power of resistance by battling with the winds as they sweep by its bending stem, until it resists the tempest by its massive trunk and deepened roots, so will every young man gain moral and physical power, by such exercise of his mind and his muscles, as we will see has brought our present subject to afford so excellent an example. Let every young man remember, that he must make his own position: nor can he attain the speed of the locomotive till he has laboriously levelled the hills, tunnelled the mountains, and bridged the rivers.

D. C. McCallum was born in Glasgow, in Scotland, July 21, 1815. His family emigrated to this country in 1832, and settled in Rochester, N. Y. Finding no encouragement there, and determined to push his fortune, he went to Canada in the fall of 1832, without the consent of his parents, who dreaded the influence of unknown society, and the greater latitude of action allowed the young in America, so widely different from the domestic habits of Scotland. Young McCallum, however, felt that he could protect himself from its influence; and as his moral nature demanded self-reliance as its very food and stimulus, he yielded to its demands, and resolved to show by his future life, that he was above the low influences that sacrifice so many young men.

Knowing that he must learn practically the principles of the art of construction, he bound himself apprentice to a carpenter, and continued faithfully at the business till he was twenty-one years of age; but it soon became apparent that the *principles* of his art could alone satisfy his aspirations; he showed so high a talent for architectural drawing, and made such rapid proficiency in that branch, that at the end of his apprenticeship, he was pronounced fully competent to conduct building operations.

He returned to Rochester in 1836, and worked as a journeyman Carpenter; he was soon engaged to superintend a considerable building, and gave such satisfaction, that he was fully occupied in that department till 1847.

During his sojourn in Rochester he made many warm friends: he was forward in all enterprises for improving the condition of the working classes; bold and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, he always commanded respect for his evident honesty of opinion, however he differed from his opponents; he was unyielding in his integrity, and never known to be swayed by expediency when *right* demanded abrupt utterance.

At length he became impatient of his position in the city of Rochester; the atmosphere was too narrow and confined to suit his peculiar notions of action, and he determined to change his business; so, very much to the surprise of his friends, he left Rochester in 1847, and engaged as contractor of bridges upon the New York and Erie Railroad. In this particular branch of business he had no experience, but it very soon occurred to him that the system of bridge construction then in use was defective, and he determined to make improvements.

He was engaged in 1849, as master of bridges and building on the New York and Erie Railroad, and remained in this position for two years; was then appointed Assistant Engineer of Way and Structure. During his connection with the Bridge department, he was authorized by the President of the Erie Railroad to institute a series of experiments for the purpose of perfecting a plan of bridge which would meet the peculiar wants of this great road; the bridges originally built, being found too weak for the heavy locomotives necessary for the road. After spending some fifteen thousand dollars in experiments, he succeeded in constructing what is now known as McCallum's Inflexible Arch-Truss—which has since been adopted on the Erie and other important lines of Railroad—and which is acknowledged to be superior as a wooden structure, to any yet brought into use.

The principles advocated by Mr. McCallum in the construction of his bridge was much ridiculed by the engineering profession, and especially by persons engaged in bridge building. He, however, succeeded in erecting a span of 190 feet over the Susquehanna river, and thereupon invited a number of engineers and others to witness a test of its merits. The bridge was loaded with locomotives, and notwithstanding the sneers previously heaped upon him, all present were obliged to acknowledge its superiority over any plan then known. It is absolutely inflexible, and a fit symbol of the character of the man in whose mind it originated.

Since his connexion with the Erie Railroad, Mr. McCallum has devoted his energies exclusively to its interests. Many of the subordinate employes have occasionally thought his requisitions in demanding a literal performance of all orders emanating from him, rather too severe; indeed, we have heard him called despotic; but those who know his kind heart, and the warm impulsiveness of his social nature, governed as it is, nevertheless, by a self-control that never deserts him, and his untiring industry, and unwearied attention to the duties of his most arduous office, will readily perceive, that no man who was not by nature a strict disciplinarian, could ever have produced results so gratifying to science and humanity. When we consider the extremely complicated nature of its time-tables, and its telegraphic despatches, so admirable in their results, and the dependence of thousands of lives upon the literal performance of his orders, both the directors and the public have cause to congratulate themselves, that the operation of the road is governed by a man so admirably adapted to his most responsible position.

INSANITY—MY OWN CASE.

[THE writer of the following, a young gentleman of talent and literary pursuits, was a patient in the New York State Lunatic Asylum. He suffered from an attack of acute mania, attended by considerably physical prostration, following a protracted attendance upon religious exercises. The disease was of five months' duration, when he was discharged recovered. The article, which was written for publication in the *OPAL*, possesses much interest, not only from the comprehensive view the writer takes of insanity, but as exhibiting remarkable intellectual strength following so closely his disease.—Eds.]

MAN, the most perfect and complicated in structure of all God's workmanship, is at the same time subject to the greatest number and variety of injurious agencies. This liability is, indeed, a natural consequence of the complexity of his organization. Possessed of a composite nature, in which the material and spiritual elements are strangely interblended and harmonized, he is at once subject to the imperfections and evils incident to both. Add to this the effect of highly artificial modes of life, by which nature seems crossed and thwarted at every turn, and of unnatural habits voluntarily contracted, which add insult to her injuries, and the passage from the cradle to the grave is like running a gauntlet of perils, from which it is really wonderful that so many escape unharmed.

"The ills which flesh is heir to," may be classified under three general heads: those diseases which attack the body exclusively; those which affect the mind exclusively; those which impair the connection between the mind and body, and hence are commonly called nervous. The first of these classes has occupied the attention of men from a very early period in the world's history, and the treatment of it belongs entirely to the science of medicine, in its various branches. It is of the second class I wish to speak.

That species of disease which attacks the mind, producing insanity in its various forms, though it has always been prevalent in the human family, and is often more dreadful in its results than any other, has, till within a comparatively recent period, received but little medical attention, probably because it has been thought incurable. The ancients considered insanity as a direct visitation from the gods, and the famed hellebore, which grew in the island of Butieyra, was supposed to be a cure for it. In the New Testament, the insane are spoken of as those possessed with devils, and the miracle of casting out devils is now supposed to have been the restoring the lunatic to reason. Herman Melville, in "Typee," tells us that in the South Sea Islands lunatics are revered as a kind of inspired or sacred personages, and accordingly allowed the largest liberty. It is only in the most enlightened countries, and in modern times, that asylums have been founded, and systematic efforts made in the treatment of this formidable and mysterious disease.

France, foremost in the pursuit of science, and at the head of all modern nations in works of public benevolence, has led the way in this also. There commenced that course of treatment now

universally practiced, by which such great advances have been made in the art of "ministering to a mind diseased." Instead of chains and brutal cruelty, which only serves to madden still more hopeless ly the unfortunate wretch, kindness and sympathy have been substituted; and it has been found that these would often illumine, and sometimes entirely dispel, the Cimmerian night in which many a noble spirit lay enshrouded.

This was a great forward step in the management of insanity, but it was only the beginning; the business of accurately classifying and scientifically treating the various forms of mental derangement, has yet to be accomplished. Its types are so numerous and peculiar, that it would be almost impossible ever to arrive at an accurate analysis of all of them. The most comprehensive classification, including all the varieties of mental imperfection and disease by which man is unfitted for the exercise of his powers as a rational being, would seem to be something thus: radical deficiency of intellect, which constitutes idiocy; total derangement of all the faculties of the mind, by which the mental equilibrium is entirely overthrown, and the intellect, moral sentiments, passions and appetites are thrown into a complete chaos of elements, of which the primal chaos of the material world was but a feeble type; excessive activity or predominance of some particular faculty, sentiment, or propensity, or the entire occupation of the mind by some leading subject of thought, till the perceptive powers become distorted with regard to all objects connected with that object, while they remain correct on all others—this is insanity; disordered state of the nervous system, or the connecting medium between a mind and body, which gives rise to hypochondria, optical illusion, and to which spectral appearances and ghost stories are said to owe their paternity.

All these forms of mental disease are complex in their character, or at least in their first symptoms, and require to be considered under two aspects, physical or physiological, and metaphysical. Since the causes of insanity are usually of a mixed character, and the disease itself almost always so, the treatment should be addressed both to the material and spiritual nature of the patient. This is what renders it difficult. Ordinary insanity often arises from excessive mental activity, by which the nervous energy is withdrawn from the general system and concentrated in the brain. Of efficient causes of this species of insanity, it is not necessary to speak. They are numerous, and will be found enumerated in the journals of insanity; but of the proximate causes, or symptoms, want of sleep is the most common and obvious. When a man's "soul gets into his head," to the extent that he cannot sleep, he is in a bad way, and had better speedily adopt some means of driving it out again.

People with large, active brains, and comparatively small vital powers, are peculiarly liable to mental derangement, while, on the other hand, persons of predominant vital temperament have comparatively little to fear from it, for if there is a temporary excess of cerebral action, the heart, lungs, and stomach soon reassert their supremacy. A scrupulous attention to the laws of

health, in relation to free, pure air, abundant exercise, suitable diet, cheerful employments, and abstinence from all exciting agencies, and an habitual exercise, calmness, and self-control, will generally suffice, even with persons of high nervous temperament, to keep the vital powers in vigorous action, and hold the mind within the traces. A man should never become so scientific, so sentimental, or so religious, as to forget his dinner; for it is far better to vegetate, or lead a merely inert, animal life, than like a comet, to "shoot madly from our spheres to affright the world."

With regard to the treatment of insanity, as has already been observed, it involves a course physiological and metaphysical. The body is first to be attended to, the nervous equilibrium restored so that the patient shall eat and sleep well. Where proper means are used at the commencement, while the patient is still rational enough to co-operate with the means, no doubt the symptoms might often be averted; but when the mind becomes completely disorganized, and the brain has begun to boil and seethe in good earnest, it is not easy to reduce it again by any material remedies. Narcotics and stimulants have but little effect at this stage of derangement, for the whole system seems to adapt itself readily to this new order of things; so, while the exciting causes may have long been removed, and the scathing billows of fire have retired, in some measure, within their original limits, the once stately edifice they have assailed remains a charred and desolate ruin, which no skill on the part of the apothecary can reconstruct.

The patient may eat and sleep with tolerable regularity again, while the mind is entirely unsettled. There only remains, then, a resort to the other method of treatment, and here a wide and unmapped region is laid open to the humane and skilful physician. He will here find that more depends upon his native good sense, knowledge of human nature, and natural sympathy, than upon his medical education. The forms of mental hallucination are so numerous and so subtle, that it is very difficult to unravel the tangled mass, and dissect out a single straight thread of thought, by the skilful management of which reason may be restored. There is usually some leading idea, some ruling fantasy in the mind of an insane man, which is the cause of all his trouble. This becomes, in the hands of a skilful physician, a decoy duck; by the successful management of which the whole flock may be secured; or, to use a still better figure, this *ignis fatuus*, which leads the poor, benighted traveller through bog and brier, and hopelessly bewilders him in pathless solitudes, may become, when caught and guided by a kind and skilful hand, the beacon-light of his salvation, by which he may be softly guided back to the old highway of reason and happiness. It is not by flat contradiction and coercion that the deranged mind is set right; this at once provokes enmity, and the lunatic meets it with a total scepticism, which converts his best friends into liars and demons plotting his destruction.

Some one has very shrewdly remarked, that the difference between an idiot and a lunatic was simply this—that the former reasons falsely from correct premises, and the latter reasons

correctly from false premises. With regard to the lunatic this is undoubtedly true in many cases. He is the most skilful of sophists; every minute and casual circumstance is turned to account in supporting his false theory; he weaves a chain of the most subtle and elaborate error, which requires the utmost gentleness and caution to untwist. He must be headed off by strategy, and led, for he cannot be driven, out of his delusion. He must be managed like Dominic Sampson, in Guy Mannering, who had a soul so much above buttons that he could not be persuaded to put on a new suit of clothes; and the only means by which a change could be effected, when his old ones became too much worn, was by stealing into his room at night, while the worthy Dominic was asleep, taking away the old ones and hanging the new garments on the chair; so that when he arose and dressed himself in the morning, he incontinently put on the new breeches, without discovering the change till they were fairly buttoned, or rather, not discovering it at all. Let some one correct, rational idea be substituted in the place of a false one, and that, too, without sensibly disturbing the superstructure, like putting a new sill in a building, and it often paves the way for a gradual and complete recovery. It becomes, as it were, a nucleus, or centre of attraction, round which all the rest will slowly cluster in regular order, and thus a new, and sometimes more beautiful, creation emerge from the chaos. To accomplish this successfully, indirect methods are generally the best. For example, it is quite a common delusion with the insane that he is in the supernatural world; he loses all cognizance of time, and supposes eternity has commenced. In such a case there is but little use in denying this before him. He will believe you to be an emissary of Satan, sent to mislead and ruin his soul; but leave in his way a daily paper of a late date, or if he be of a literary turn, a new book, by some favorite author, and the error will correct itself.

It would be a curious and interesting speculation to inquire a little into the pathology of insanity, with a view of arriving at a metaphysical analysis of it, so as to ascertain, if possible, in precisely what psychological change it consists. The error would probably be found not in the reflective or reasoning faculty so much as in the perceptive or seeing faculties, by which all external objects and their relations are viewed through a false medium, and distorted into unnatural shapes; hence the imagination, which draws upon the perceptive powers for its materials, becomes filled with wild and delusive images. In most cases of total insanity, personal identity or consciousness is lost, or merged in the general chaos; and hence, also, it is that the lunatic believes himself to be some other person—a hero, or prince, sometimes the devil, and sometimes the Deity himself. Without dipping too deeply into metaphysics, we might venture to suggest that the human mind, in a healthy state, is neither a simple unity nor a plurality, but rather a confederation of powers, and that consciousness is the quintessence or product of their combined and harmonious action: just as the government of the United States is the product of the combined governments of the several States, so

that "*E pluribus unum*" would not be a less appropriate term as applied to the mind than to our country. In this consciousness we may suppose the soul resides in its normal state. The perceptive faculties are to the soul what a police is to a city—by them all passports must be *visaed*, so that in the rational mind no ideas of external things or their relations are allowed to enter which do not correspond with realities: thus truth and reason are maintained. But when insanity takes place, this harmonious confederation is broken up, and each becomes a petty sovereignty, independent within itself. A unity of action is lost, the perceptive faculties become careless, the gates are thrown open, and any gigantic fantasy may walk boldly in and usurp the seat of government! At the same time spontaneous action of particular faculties may be unimpaired; the memory may be perfect, the moral sentiments correct, and the affections and sensibilities active; but all legitimate communication is cut off, unity is destroyed, reason is deposed, and the soul is a wreck:

"Ever drifting, drifting, drifting
O'er the shifting currents of the restless main."

The ideas of space and time, which are the fundamental conditions of all thought in rational minds, become confused, or wholly lost.

A few facts from my own experience may illustrate this point more clearly. The first symptom of insanity in my own case, was want of sleep. I was myself conscious of this need of natural slumber, as well as my friends, and tried in vain to obtain it from narcotics. The very consciousness of the fact that I needed repose, and my efforts to obtain it, only aggravated my excitement, and my brain grew every day more and more disturbed. At last I began to imagine that the final dissolution of all things was coming on, thus transferring the tumult in my own mind to external nature. I was removed from the place where I was then residing, to be conveyed home in a carriage, a distance of some thirty or forty miles. It was on the Sabbath, in the month of October, and one of the most lovely days of "Indian summer." A golden haze overspread the earth, through which the blue peaks of the Catskill loomed softly on the southern horizon. Had I been well, I should have enjoyed the ride, for Autumn is my favorite season of the year: and, as it was, the exceeding loveliness of the scene stole in upon my fevered brain with something of its old effect. I imagined that it was my last look upon that earth that had once contained for me so much gladness and beauty. The rustling of the dead and dying leaves, and the smoking light that lay over all the landscape, confirmed the impression:

"The sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The earth with age was dim."

The houses, as we passed, seemed empty and desolate (which was, indeed, true, since the people were all gone to church): scarcely a living object met my eye, except a few people that were passing on foot or in carriages, and even they seemed more dead than alive; the faces wore a semi-inanimate, unearthly expression. As I gazed, with weary, half-shut eye, down the long valley, and across the brown woods that

stretched away to the base of the distant mountains, there came into my mind, with sublime and soothing effect, and with all the force of reality, this fine sentence, which I believe to be found somewhere in Holy Writ: "And I saw all the kingdoms of the earth in a vision." The roads were smooth, the horses sped along briskly, and I believed this prophetic utterance was to be literally accomplished in my own case, and that I was thus, amid the profound stillness of universal nature, to ride over the whole earth, now fading with its last Autumn. During the ride I struggled once to escape from the man who held me by his side, and displaced a bandage on my arm, where I had been recently bled. The blood flowed again copiously, before it could be bound up, and this, together with the fatigue of my efforts, so exhausted me, that when at evening we reached a small town on the banks of the river, my vital strength was nearly spent. I lay faint and weary, and gazed dimly upon the water while waiting for the ferry-boat. The bells were ringing for the evening service, and the streets were filled with people flocking to church. The full moon was rising in mild splendor over the eastern hills beyond the river, and the evening wind was just curling the water into a ripple. I thought the river was no other than the Jordan of Death, across which I was about to pass into the happy country beyond, and that the whole world was following me to judgment. While crossing I turned my eye up the stream, and as the soft light lay upon the water, and the white sails of the sloops dotted the long vista, a sense of unutterable beauty filled my soul. When we were on the other side, and had nearly reached home, we passed through another village, where the bells were again ringing, and a stream of people passing along to church. I recognized every familiar object, but the same idea continued in my mind, and it seemed the bells were tolling and the nations coming up to judgment. After I reached home I must have slept for some time, for when I next woke to consciousness I cannot precisely determine, but it seemed that the demons of madness were pursuing me again. I fled back into the scenes of the Jewish dispensation for repose. I found myself transferred into the early history of the world.

About this time the fall rains set in, and I supposed myself in the ark, flying through the stormy waters. I was lying in an upper room in the house of my brother-in-law, and as I looked out at the dreary weather, everything conspired to favor this delusion. The window-curtains were parted, so that the space through which the light came in was in the form of a steep lattice-roof, such as I remember in the old pictures of the ark. Here I obtained a short repose, but the pursuing fiend found me again, and drove me abroad through boundless space. Then every muscle and nerve seemed wrought to the utmost tension, and I imagined that the world again dissolved into chaos, and that all living things had perished, but that I had found out the great secret of Nature, and through me the universe was to be reconstructed. I thought that I was the living, intelligent principle of electricity, and that I had power to call into my own person all the electric fluid in the world,

and thus I was to give life again to my friends and others. My father had lately arrived, and he made a remark in my hearing which partially gave rise to this idea. He said he heard the wires of the electric telegraph ring as he passed along the road. I thought all the telegraph wires in the United States were employed in conducting the fluid into my body, and this gave me unnatural strength. I thought I was moving by some attraction towards the sun, and that there, in the opaque centre of the great luminary, I should at last find an eternal rest, and rejoin my friends and kindred. But these periods of intense excitement were followed by great nervous prostration, and then I would seem to lose again all my powers, the electric fluid was dispersed, the spirits of my friends were scattered again, and I seemed to be sinking through immeasurable depths of space, when I was just on the point of achieving immortal happiness. Again, as I had almost gathered in the scattered spirits, and the new earth was about complete, a comet struck us, and we were dashed into numerous fragments, upon which we were hurled flaming through the universe. Then there was a great battle in the sky, among hostile powers; some of my friends were upon separate fragments, and vast gulfs of fire yawned between us. I was left upon one small piece, with only two persons with me (these were two men who sat up with me through the night). A lurid light surrounded us, and there were enemies with whom my father, upon another fragment, and with a large squadron of my friends, was about to do battle for my recovery. I must have slept very little during this time, which was only a week, though it seemed to me a century.

The familiar faces of my friends as they came into the room, would seem for a time to partially restore me to reason, and bring me back to earth again. Then I heard sounds of harmony, and a noise of chains, and the voices of men outside the house, and I imagined they were trying to bind me to the earth, and attaching all the oxen and horses in the world to draw me back, when I was endeavoring to fly away. Again I would seem to rise with the air, and the house became a balloon, floating above the town in the gaze of assembled thousands. At last, failing to find rest for my soul, I fled still farther back into the past history of the world, for the purpose of reaching a period in the human race as remote as possible, or even anterior to the existence of men, so as to include all that had ever lived in the new creation, and thus reconcile all hostility among contending spirits. I betook myself to Grecian mythology, and became Apollo, or the sun himself, the source of all life.

When I was removed from the house to be conveyed to the Asylum, I suspected there was some design upon me, and resisted; but when I got into the carriage, and two of the gentlemen who accompanied me sat with me, while the third mounted the box and drove, I thought he was Phæton driving the horses of the sun, and that I ought to be doing it myself; and then the men by my side kept saying to me, "Never mind, sit still; he don't know the team, he don't understand the horses." Whether anything of this kind was actually said I know not, but it confirmed my impres-

sion; although I felt personally secure from harm, feared he would destroy himself, and produce universal ruin again by driving my coursers. When we drove up to the Asylum, its imposing front made quite an impression upon me. I had some idea of the true character of the building, but the predominant fancy overruled it, and the building became the temple of Apollo, into the possession of which I was about to enter, as my own.

Then followed a period of unconsciousness, broken here and there only by impressions vivid enough to be recalled to memory. Heathen mythology became mixed with modern astronomy, and I was transferred from Apollo to Mars, and became the god of war. At this time I was very violent, and struggled fiercely with my attendants; finally, getting no repose, and finding that I saw my friends no more, I despaired of getting back again, and thought myself a comet—the living, intelligent head of a comet—flying through space with inconceivable velocity, and passing far beyond the confines of the habitable universe, thus leaving my friends hopelessly behind me. I lost all sense of time and space. A whizzing and careering through trackless solitudes, a sense of rapid and lonely motion, at an incalculable rate, and a sinking of the heart in utter despair, are all I can recollect. But at length I began to notice the succession of day and night, and observe things about me; then, to be sensible of hunger, and thirst, and clothing. This checked my career, and I now believed my friends, with the other inhabitants of the earth, were in the planet Jupiter, and that a cable had been passed over to me, by which I was moored alongside, or rather held attached, though still at a great distance. Along this rope they passed me food and drink, and clean clothes, and the spirits of my nearest friends came across, and entered the bodies of those whom I saw around me. One of the attendants I took to be my brother, though he resembled him but slightly; another was an intimate friend, while another was my implacable enemy.

I began gradually to realize my situation—to feel that I was confined within stone walls. I tried to escape from the window, and should have precipitated myself boldly from any height, for I had no doubt whatever that I should fly direct to Jupiter, could I get into free air. An ethereal lightness seemed to pervade my whole frame, and the great stone edifice itself to be sustained in mid-air. It was a long time after I began to recover, and walked out, before the earth seemed firm and resisting under my feet. During the day I enjoyed myself tolerably well, while I was permitted to walk the hall; and the sight of the sun, when he occasionally appeared, during the cloudy days of midwinter, rejoiced me greatly; but at the approach of night I fancied that I was falling into the power of evil again, and the lighting of the gas was very obnoxious to me. I tried to blow out the light, and once pulled down one of the gas-pipes, supposing that thereby I could hide the darkness and restore the dominion of the sun again. At last—

"All these sharp fancies by down lapsing thought
Streamed onwards, lost their edges and did creep,
Rolled on each other, rounded, smoothed and brought
Into the gulfs of sleep."

From the time I began to sleep soundly, my recovery was sure. But every night I visited Jupiter, and had entrancing visions of loveliness spread before me. I could see the convexity of the planet rising slowly before me, but yet swaying to and fro as if in uncertain equilibrium, and heaving and tossing like a balloon, or a ship at sea. From this delightful abode I was invariably driven by my pursuing demon, and brought back to my prison again, notwithstanding the superhuman efforts of my friends to save me. About this time the news of the death of Daniel Webster, and the result of the presidential election, in which I had been considerably interested, began to make some impression upon me. At length, one day I happened to see a new book by Ik. Marvel, and a January number of the *OPAL*, and this established a correct idea of time. Then I inquired the day of the month, and began to keep that, as also the days of the week. Still there was a vast chasm behind me, and I thought I had been here millions of years. I was astonished to find, upon inquiry, that it had been but little more than two months. From this time forth I recovered rapidly. My delusive fancies broke up, and began to recede from my mind, like the figures in the dissolving view. I adopted the State Lunatic Asylum as a fixed fact, and began to accommodate myself to my situation.

Such are some of the facts in my own experience of insanity. It will be seen from this, that the first step toward recovery, is to correct the perceptions so as to make things seem what they are, or what they seem to rational people—in nautical phrase, to take an observation, ascertain bearings and distances, and write up the log. After once recovering the ideas of time and space, and firmly fixing them, consciousness will come back to its original seat, and adapt itself again to realities. Thus the great material universe will finally swing round again to the senses and the old order become re-established. Sometimes a sudden surprise, such as the appearance of a long-absent friend, the news of the death of a beloved one, or some other remarkable occurrence, will accomplish this at once, and restore reason instantaneously. In such cases there seems to be a powerful reaction, as if the mind were jerked back into its socket, like a dislocated shoulder-blade. I have no doubt the sudden appearance of valued friends, a few weeks after I was brought here, would have had this effect upon me.

When public benevolence reaches such a height or the means of patients are so ample, as to induce the medical faculty to investigate the subject more thoroughly, so that scientific principles can be more generally carried into effect in the treatment of insanity, much greater success may be looked for, and, doubtless, many cases now regarded hopeless would be found not incurable.—*American Journal of Insanity*.

MORAL COURAGE.

In Sydney Smith's work on "Moral Philosophy," we find the following paragraph, which shows what men lose for the want of independence of thought:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world,

for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame.

"The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering, and think of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks, and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friend, upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present, a man waits and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousins, and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, that the very period of his life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever so confined, it is a bad rule to preach up the necessity in such instances of little violence done to the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober cultivation."

PHYSICAL EXERCISES IN EDUCATION.

Few persons can help noticing the physical deterioration of the present race of mankind. On viewing the cumbrous armor and heavy weapons of the knights of old, hung up in some ancestral mansion, or reading of the great exploits of our forefathers, we are forcibly struck with the contrast of the vigor of the present generation. Where can men be found now who could don the iron case of some old baron, and go through the manœuvres of a "military day?" Although the world has advanced in civilization and knowledge, man's bodily powers have diminished in a manner which seems to say, that physical degeneracy is one of the conditions of mental development and enlightened progress.

The principal cause of this defect in the bodily condition of the people, is to be attributed to the manner in which they are nurtured. No means are employed to train children to feats of agility and strength. The strength and powers of endurance of the people some centuries back, must be attributed, in a great measure, to their early training. Their early years were devoted to athletic sports, and feats of arms, so as to be foremost in the chase, and victorious in the tournament. The result of such training is seen in the records of their prowess. If physical training developed such vigor in those days, why is not a similar practice adopted now, to secure such desirable results? Surely the different callings of labor require as much agility and strength as the art of couching the lance and the management of the war-horse.

Every school ought to have some sort of gym-

nasium attached to it, where the children's muscles, etc., may be gradually developed, and their several members improved. When a child arrives at the age of four or five, it is sent to school, where it is confined, for the chief part of the day, in an atmosphere which tends to check the bodily growth. This continues for several years, during which the mental faculties are continually employed. If the body be not duly exercised along with the mind, the latter, receiving more than its natural share of nourishment, causes a loss of vigor in the former. In the commercial world, supply depends upon demand—so with the different members and parts of the human body. The supply of nourishment to any particular part of man's frame, depends upon the demand there—which demand there is regulated in proportion as that part is called into action. Therefore, if any member remains dormant for want of suitable exercise, its undevelopment causes it to lose its natural strength.

Children after confinement in school throughout the day, require something to call into action every muscle of the body. Their health depends upon it. The majority, if not all of our schools, however, are only provided with a small play-ground, where the amusements are confined to shooting marbles, etc. Such a provision alone will not satisfy children's natural wants, and consequently they grow up, in numberless cases, puny and weak, to find perhaps a premature grave. No doubt many persons think that working-men's children have sufficient call for bodily development at home. In some measure this is true, as regards rural districts, but not towns. In the former places the poor man's child has plenty to do from sunrise to sunset. But do the children become vigorous and well-developed men? Let any one take a survey of our rural population, and then make answer. The majority of them seem as unwieldy as polar bears; some carrying their heads a foot in advance of their bodies; others with misshapen legs, and nearly all possessing the most awkward gait. The towns are far worse off than country districts, for the means of athletic exercises. Crowded thoroughfares and dark alleys form their gymnasium, and the youth's wan looks show clearly the benefits derived.

So many young men have been returned as unfit for military service in France, on account of some physical deformity, that the attention of the government has been drawn to it, and means have been taken to remedy the evil. In this country the same glaring fact has hitherto remained officially unnoticed, though it is sufficiently notorious. While the cry is now for education, let its prompters, as well as the teachers themselves, remember that it is as much their duty to endeavor to develop the physical powers of children, as the mental ones; so that in mind and body they may be fitted to meet the storm of life. To do this the proper means must be connected with every school.

Mr. Mann, speaking of the pupils of the Royal Orphan House at Potsdam, says: "As the boys are destined for the army, it is thought important to give them agility and vigor. *It is not yet discovered that activity and energy are necessary in any occupation save that of killing our fellow-*

men. The boys practice gymnastic exercises, such as climbing poles, ascending ropes, flinging their bodies round and round over a bar, while they hang on only by the bend of the legs at the knee-joints, vaulting upon the wooden horses, etc., etc., until their physical feats reach a point of perfection which I have never seen surpassed, except by professional circus riders or rope dancers."

Dr. Bache, speaking of the same, says: "I have never seen a body of young men all so well physically developed—a result produced by constant attention to their education on this point."—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*—(English.)

LOSS OF MEMORY.

PERHAPS no mental disorder is so conclusive of bodily derangement, as loss of memory. Let the reader take the following illustration, from Sir H. Holland:

A case of slight paralytic affection is at this time before me, where the perception from the senses is unimpaired; the memory of persons and events seemingly correct; the intelligence only slightly affected; the bodily functions, though feeble in power, not otherwise disordered; but where the memory of words for speech is so nearly gone, that only the single monosyllable "yes" remains as the sole utterance of all that the patient desires to express. Even when a single negative is obviously intended, no other word is used. In another case, of recent occurrence, where in sequel to a paralytic attack two years before, the memory of words had been greatly confused and impaired, I found them all regained and brought into light except the pronouns, which were almost invariably displaced and substituted one for another. In a third case, where the patient, affected with hemiplegia at a very advanced age, passed into a state of low rambling delirium, a few days before his death, all that he uttered, whether in answer or otherwise, was in French, a language he had not been known to speak at any time for thirty years before. This continued until his speech ceased to be intelligible altogether.

This latter phenomenon is among the most common, yet the most inexplicable of all the phenomena of memory. The tenacity of memory in the aged for facts and circumstances of early life, and the total inability to remember present circumstances from day to day, are matters of common observation. So also in the dying is seen this recollection of the days and scenes, and even ideas, of childhood and youth.

Sir H. Holland passes in rapid review the various states, corporeal and mental, in which the memory fails. Among the most practically important of these is the failure of memory from undue exercise of the mind. The system which prematurely forces the youthful intellect is strongly and justly reprehended by our author.

It is a fact well attested by experience, that the memory may be seriously, sometimes lastingly injured, by pressure upon it too hard and continuously in early life. Whatever theory we hold as to this great function of our nature, it is certain that its powers are only gradually de-

veloped, and if forced into premature exercise they are impaired by the effort. This is a maxim indeed of general import, applying to the condition and culture of every faculty of body and of mind, but singularly to the one we are now considering, which forms in one sense the foundation of intellectual life. A regulated exercise, short of actual fatigue, enlarges its capacity both as to reception and retention, and gives promptitude as well as clearness to its action. But we are bound to refrain from goading it by constant and laborious efforts in early life, and before the instrument has been strengthened to its work, or it decays under our hands.

Loss of memory is one of the earliest symptoms of incipient disease of the brain: perhaps it is the first trustworthy symptom. No man who has much intellectual labor, much mental anxiety, or has in any way cause to think the brain has been overtasked or injured, should neglect this warning. It is a warning the more valuable because it is given at a time when rest and treatment can do much to arrest incipient disease.

PHYSIQUE OF CRIME.

We find the following interesting passage in Dixon's *London Prisons*:

There is a certain monotony and family likeness in the criminal countenance, which is at once repulsive and interesting; repulsive from its rugged outlines, its brutal expression, its physical deformity; interesting from the mere fact of that commonness of outward character, the expression and the structure and style of features being so unnaturally alike, as to suggest that there must be a common cause at work, to produce upon those faces so remarkable a result.

What is this cause? Is it mere habit of life? Intellectual pursuits, it is well known, affect the character, even the material form of the face; why not criminal pursuits? No person can be long in the habit of seeing masses of criminals together, without being struck with the sameness of their appearance. Ugliness has some intimate connection with crime. No doubt, the excitement, the danger, the alternate penalties and excesses attached to the career of the criminal, make him ugly. A handsome face is a thing rarely seen in a prison, and never in a person who has been a law-breaker from childhood. Well formed heads—round and massive, denoting intellectual power—may be seen occasionally in the jail; but a pleasing, well-formed face, never. What does this ugliness of the prison population indicate? This—that the habit of crime becomes in a few years a fixed organism, which finds expression even in the external form. And is not such a fact full of morals? Does not every one feel how important it is—in the interests of society, in the interests of the criminal himself—that he should be dealt with in the earliest stage of his career, before the evil that is in him has had time to fix itself in the organization, to grow fast in the ever-hardening granite?

A man who has not seen masses of men in a great prison, cannot conceive how hideous the human countenance can become. Looking in the front of those benches, one can only see demons. Moderately well-shaped heads and intel-

lignant countenances are very rare amongst them. Occasionally the eye rests upon a cranium of a superior order—grand in outline and finely moulded; the man who belonged to it, no doubt has a history, if it only could be got at. But the vast mass of heads and faces seem made and stamped by nature for criminal acts. Such low, misshapen brows—such animal and sensual jaws—such cunning, reckless, or stupid looks, hardly seem to belong to anything that can by courtesy be called human.

SAGACITY IN A DOG.

THE subjoined incident is a striking illustration of the canine sagacity. We find it in the *California Trinity Times*:

"William Drege lives about five miles from town, at the base of the mountains which tower north of us. A short time after midnight, on the morning of Wednesday last, he was roused from his slumbers, by the howl of a dog. No menace on his part could rid him of the presence of the strange intruder. The dog continued to walk around the cabin, still repeating his dismal moaning and howling, occasionally making efforts to effect an entrance through the closed doorway. Surprised, and somewhat alarmed at this singular demonstration, Mr. Drege at last hastily dressed himself and unbolted the door, when a large mastiff rushed in. The dog at once caught hold of his trousers and employed every gentle means to induce the man to accompany him outside. Drege's first impression was that the animal was mad, and yet so peculiar and earnest were the dumb entreaties, that he finally yielded, and proceeded without the cabin. A joyful yell was the result, and the delighted brute, now capering and wagging his tail, ran before him, and now returning and gently seizing him by the hand and trousers, induced Drege to follow him.

"Their course was up the precipitous side of the mountain, and soon they were forcing their way through a snow-drift that had settled in one of its numerous fissures. Here comes the wonder. Upon the snow lay the body of a woman, who had evidently perished from cold and exhaustion. Her limbs were already stiffened in death; but what was the surprise of Mr. Drege to see that faithful dog ferret out of a bundle of clothing that lay by the side of the woman a young child, about two years of age, still warm and living. A little inspection aided by the starlight and the brightness of the snow, enabled him to discover that the person of the woman was nearly naked. With a mother's affection she had stripped her own person in order to furnish warmth to her exposed infant. The trusty dog had completed her work of self-sacrifice.

"Mr. Drege immediately conveyed the child to his cabin, and, arousing some of his neighbors, proceeded again to the mountain to secure from the attack of wild beasts the person of the unfortunate woman. Her body was buried the next day. The child and the dog have been adopted by this good Samaritan; but as yet he has been unable to obtain any light as to the name of the woman, or how she happened to stray on

the dismal mountain-side at such an unfortunate hour. The child is doing well, and is truly a handsome boy."

IMPULSIVE INSANITY.

THE contrast often presented in patients afflicted with impulsive insanity, between the state of the intellectual faculties and that of the feelings, is thus described:

"These patients can reason logically and acutely on any subject within their knowledge, and extol the beauties of virtue, while their conduct is filled with acts of folly, and at war with every principle of moral propriety. Their moral nature seems to have undergone an entire revolution,—sentiments of truth, honor, honesty, benevolence and purity, have given place to mendacity, dishonesty, obscenity and selfishness, and all sense of shame and self-control have disappeared, while the intellect has lost none of its power to argue, convince, please and charm."

In sane impulses are not always irresistible, as is illustrated by Dr. Ray, in the following account of a patient: "We once asked a patient who was constantly saying or doing something to annoy or disturb others, while his intellect was as apparently free from delusion or any other impairment as ever, whether, in committing his aggressive acts, he felt constrained by an irresistible impulse, contrary to his convictions of right, or was not aware, at the moment, that he was doing wrong?" His reply should sink deep into the hearts of those who legislate for, or sit in judgment on the insane. "I neither acted from an irresistible impulse, nor upon the belief that I was doing right. I knew perfectly well I was doing wrong, and I might have refrained if I had pleased. I did thus and so because I loved to do it. It gave me indescribable pleasure to do wrong." Yet this man when well, is kind and benevolent, and in his whole walk and conversation a model of propriety.

SCIENCE OF SOUND.

It is a curious fact in the history of sounds, that the loudest noises perish almost on the spot where they are produced, whereas musical tones will be heard at a distance. Thus if we approach within a mile or two of the town or village in which a fair is held, we may hear very faintly the clamor of the multitude, but most distinctly the organ, and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, Amati, be played by the side of a modern, the latter will sound much the louder of the two, but the sweet, brilliant tone of the Amati will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. Dr. Young, on the authority of Durham, states that at Gibraltar, the human voice was heard at the distance of ten miles. It is a well-known fact that the human voice is heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal. Thus, when the cottager in the woods, or in the open plains, wishes to call her husband, who is working at a distance, she does not shout, but pitches her voice to a musical key, which he knows from habit, and by that

means reaches his ear. The loudest roar of the largest lion could not penetrate so far.

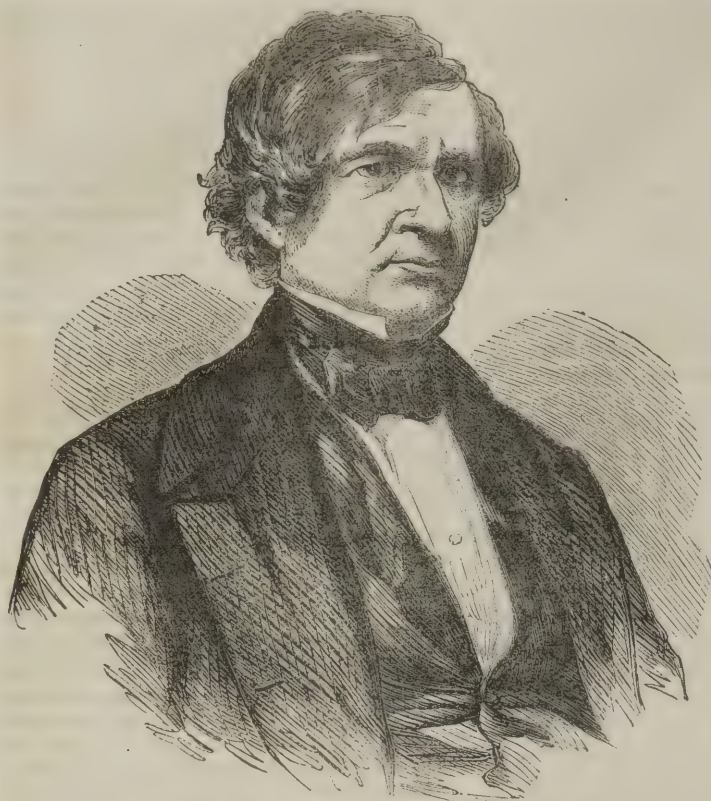
"This property of music in the human voice," says an author, "is strikingly shown in the cathedral abroad. Hence the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds, and becomes audible to the devotee, however placed, in the remotest part of the church; whereas if the same service had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precincts of the choir." Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most distinctly, are those who in modulating the voice, render it most musical. Loud speakers are seldom heard to advantage. Burke's voice is said to have been a sort of lofty cry, which tended as much as the formality of his discourse in the House of Commons, to send the members to dinner. "Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard, his middle tone was sweet, rich and beautifully varied;" says a writer, describing the orator; "when he raised his voice to its highest pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound; and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer and animate; and then he had a spirit-stirring note, which was perfectly irresistible. The terrible, however, was his peculiar power; then the house sunk before him. Still he was dignified; and wonderful as was his eloquence, it was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that there was something in him finer even than his words, that the man was infinitely greater than the orator."

THE LAWYER WHO LOST HIS ORATION.

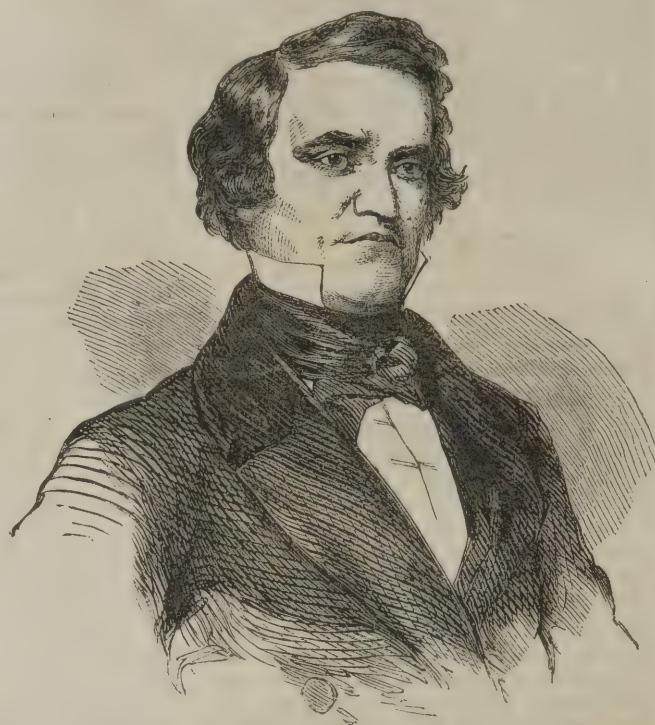
In the political struggles of 1848, two delegates from D., New Hampshire—a lawyer and a tailor—started on their mission to the capital of that State, together, in a wagon. The tailor was quite as ardent a politician as his companion, albeit he was not so profound; but what he lacked in book learning and logic, he made up in an abundant flow of words, set speeches, snatches of political orations, etc., which he had heard at different caucuses, and which his retentive memory hoarded up, ready to be delivered on fitting occasions. They had not proceeded far on their journey, when the man of broadcloth asked his companion if he intended to make a speech; and, on receiving an affirmative answer, told him he should like to hear it, as it was all "cut and dried."

Accordingly, our limb of law delivered himself of his speech—the labor of more than one long night—to our "snapper up of trifles," who, after applauding it much, and criticising it a little, desired the lawyer to go through with it again, which was complied with. After discussing freely its merits, and its chances for improvement in the delivery more especially, the man of "measures" actually prevailed upon the speechifier to go through with it again; and then complimented the victim by telling him "'twas now perfect, and it couldn't be bettered."

Immediately upon their arrival at Concord, they repaired to the chamber of convention, which had just been organized. Our man of cloth watched the chance, and before his companion



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM L. DAYTON.



PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

could say "Mr. Speaker," he anticipated him, got the floor, and to the surprise and astonishment of his friends in general, and his companion especially, recited the whole speech as he caught it on the journey from the unsuspecting lawyer's lips, *verbatim et literatim*, and coolly took his seat, amidst thunders of applause.

[This shows the difference between mere memory and the power to think and originate. It is one thing to treasure up and be able to reproduce ideas, and quite another thing to quarry out the thoughts and arrange them in logical and consecutive order for delivery. Many persons are wise in original ideas, but are slow to acquire the facts by which they are surrounded, and also unfortunate in being deficient in language by which to express them.

Metaphysical quacks often show their utter stupidity, by asserting, that the human mind is a unit of power; that it all reasons, all remembers, loves, hates, feels joyous or guilty, alternately, &c., and deny as absurd the claims of phrenology, that one organ reasons, one perceives the ludicrous, one hopes, one hates, one feels pride, another the spirit of prudence or of perseverance; that one faculty remembers facts, another forms, another words, another numbers, another music; that one faculty makes a man brave, another benevolent; one gives respect, another ambition, &c. The above fact illustrates verbal memory, and that a man may possess this without strong reasoning power. The tailor got credit for talent to originate a great speech, when he should have been cheered only for his memory, and for the audacious manner of playing a practical joke on his colleague.]

CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

We give, agreeably to promise, the portraits of the several candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Little interest is generally felt in respect to a candidate for this office; but though we always hope for the continuation of the life of the chief officer, and expect him to administer the Government through the term for which he is elected, and, therefore, think it of little consequence who occupies the second place; yet, in two instances, experience has shown the necessity of care in the selection of a proper candidate, who is liable to succeed to the Presidential chair and to his prerogatives. He should be fit to rule wisely, and honest enough to rule righteously.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON is a native of New Jersey, and is now about fifty years of age, of fine form and commanding appearance, and at the present time in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. In his native State he has long enjoyed the reputation of being an able lawyer and experienced Senator, a consistent opponent of slavery extension, an old conservative Whig, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. He has been a Judge of one of the highest Courts of his State, and is said to have acquitted himself with credit in all the various positions in which he has served the public. While in the Senate of the United States he zealously opposed the Fugitive Slave Law, and it is claimed by his friends that he has always been on the side of freedom.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE is the descendant of one of the oldest families in Kentucky, a family of ability, and distinguished for eloquence. In the last Congress Mr. B. came prominently before the nation as the leader of his party in the Lower House. Mr. Pierce offered him the appointment of Minister to Spain in place of Mr. Soulé, which Mr. B. declined, preferring to retire to private life. His nomination for Vice-President at the Cincinnati Convention, was doubtless unexpected to himself, as it was to most of his friends.

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

ANDREW J. DONELSON was born on the 25th of August, 1800. His father, the brother-in-law of Gen. Jackson, died in 1805, leaving his son in the care of the old Hero of the Hermitage. Having completed his studies at the Nashville College, he was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1819, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Mr. Donelson was then appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, and went with him in this capacity to Florida, when that Territory was received from Spain. He held this position until he resigned in 1822, in order to qualify himself for the practice of law, for which he was licensed in 1823. In 1824 Mr. Donelson settled upon the plantation where he now lives, adjoining the Hermitage. The election in 1828 having terminated in favor of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Donelson was invited to take the post of Private Secretary, which he continued to hold throughout his administration. In the year 1845, however,



PORTRAIT OF ANDREW J. DONELSON.

when Mr. Polk came into the Presidency Mr. Donelson accepted the mission to Berlin, and also the one to the central power of Germany, which last he held until he was recalled by Gen. Taylor at the close of 1849.

CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

NUMBER III.

THERE are many reasons why a man does not break away from the dominion of the tobacco habit. It is not, however, because tobacco is not often extremely nauseous and repugnant to all the faculties of his nature. When he has taken it too freely, or from some peculiar condition of the constitution, he is unable to bear his usual quantity, and thus becomes comparatively prostrate by it, he feels very sure he shall some time quit using it. But *when*? This is the question which he is troubled to answer.

I hardly ever asked an old devotee of tobacco if he expected to use it as long as he lived, who did not express a doubt on the subject. Most of them are aware that they are injured by it, and when questioned on the subject, frankly confess it. Thousands expect to quit it; have an undefined assurance that they shall one day be free from its thralldom; but how they are to summon the resolution to quit *now*, to take no more forever, this is the sticking point that the poor slave of habit cannot pass. The diseased state of the nervous system, to say nothing of the stomach and liver, which leads it to crave the accustomed excitement, is the prime cause of man's enslavement. Morally and intellectually he feels

his vassalage, and if he could, he thinks he would gladly conquer the habit; but the tyrant habit, built on perverted appetite, and inwrought with the minutest filaments of his nervous system, cries out, Not now, not yet, some other time, at "a more convenient season," and the sighing victim yields to his fate.

I remember about the year 1835, attending a Methodist watch-night, or New-Year's meeting, at which time it is common for those who attend to think over their errors, with a view to amendment. This subject formed the topic of a very earnest conversation in a little group of smokers, chewers, and snuffers. It was proposed among them that all who used the weed in any way should drop it for one year. One lady in the party, who was addicted to snuff, and who knew how fond I was of smoking, when urged to join the party in the proposed reformation, said she would break off if I would, thinking, doubtless, that she was safe in her proposition.

When I was informed what was passing in the group, and how the reformation of the party seemed to be suspended on my decision, I promptly remarked, "Then you may all count upon rigid abstinence for twelve months." I went home with the sacredness of a promise to others on my conscience, fully resolved to redeem that promise at every cost of self-denial.

Before the close of the second day the lady snuff-taker, who named me as the key-stone of the arch, had relapsed to her old habit. At the close of the week all but two of my reformatory friends had returned to their pipes and tobacco-boxes, and at the end of a fortnight I stood alone in abstinence.

I had felt provoked and chagrined to think a dozen people should willingly agree to quit a vile habit if I would do so, as if I were the hardest case, or most inveterate slave of habit in the neighborhood. I resolved that they should find me able to refrain as well as the best of them, and, when I found them all "backslidden," my pride braced me up to show them that he who was by them supposed to be the weakest of the party, was, after all, weak as he really was, the strongest one of the whole.

They were honest in their promises to conquer their habit, "the spirit was willing," but, when the cravings of the unnatural appetite were aroused, they found "their flesh was weak." Twenty-two years have since elapsed, and I believe every one of my friends to be still enslaved. How many times they have tried to break off and failed in their attempts I know not, but their resolutions and relapses only show how the slaves of the habit yearn after freedom from it, and how difficult it is to make the conquest.

Having committed myself for a year only, as the time approached I began to promise myself a treat when the year was ended. I remember on New-Year's day I "treated resolution" to a smoke, and while doing so with what disdainful pride I rallied my friends, who challenged me to quit tobacco for a year, and had failed to keep me company.

I made a sad mistake in not laying my foundation for reformation as broad as life itself; then I might have been fully emancipated; but I had promised for but a year, and that being fulfilled, my moral resolution was gone, and the slumbering appetite became aroused with renewed strength.

Ten years from that New-Year's night found me an inveterate chewer, as well as smoker. Smoking was too unsteady a stimulus, so I adopted chewing, as a more constant gratification. I used the best quality of tobacco, and that incessantly. I frequently sat up an hour after others had retired, just to have a good time chewing before going to bed. If anything occurred that I used it less than common during an evening, I usually awoke in the night, and got up to enjoy a chew.

Having tried the virtue of a New-Year's occasion to quit the use of tobacco, I resolved to try it again. I revelled in its enjoyment until the clock struck twelve, and the year 1844 had expired, when I threw out what I supposed would be my last quid. I had left a large piece of the best Virginia Cavendish, which I thought it a pity to lose, and though I never expected to use it, I could not muster courage to give or throw it away, for it seemed like taking a last look at one's only friend. So I kept it.

The next day, and for three days afterward, I was almost crazy for tobacco. I was so shattered in my nervous system that I could neither sit nor stand still. I could not write, read, or work, and was very irritable in disposition, and so completely uninged in mind and memory that

I often forgot my subject in the midst of animated conversation, and could not go on. My mind was in a state analogous to that between wakefulness and sleep; now dreamy, now half conscious; now lost, now startled as by fear, now gliding into drowsy forgetfulness.

What does the reader think of living in this way for weeks, and trying to do business, converse, and behave decently among one's friends. I gave up all business, and managed to contain myself by changing from place to place, varying my occupation, eating frequently, chewing camomile blossoms and cloves, either of which I now heartily condemn, as nearly, if not quite as bad for the health and nervous system, as tobacco.

For a day or two I used to take the remainder of my stock of cavendish and smell of it, deeply and earnestly, but I found this only aggravated my desire for it, so I threw it away, following it with a lingering farewell. For ten days it seemed to me impossible to refrain, even though death should ensue from indulgence.

I had a neighbor about half a mile distant, who had two or three barrels of leaf tobacco in an outhouse. I used to think of this tobacco all day, and after dark I would go across the fields and carefully enter this building, take off the cover from one of the barrels, and, putting my face inside, take "a long pull and a strong pull" at breathing the odor, until I had partially satisfied my nervous craving for it. These visits were regular, every night, and I began to count the hours for the tardy daylight to depart so that I could enjoy the luxury of a smell of tobacco. I found, however, that this kept up the appetite, and that I was never going to be rid of the habit at this rate; so I bought the entire lot of tobacco and carried it to our market town and sold it.

Then I began to gain a victory. In three weeks I could attend to my business, and my wife and children no more turned away their faces on account of my breath when I approached them. I felt like a new man; had recovered my natural appetite, and found that I required much more food than formerly, and in three months I had gained twelve pounds in weight.

SAGACITY IN BIRDS.

The following remarkable instance of sagacity in the swallow, is taken from "Everett's Life of Dr. Adam Clarke."

"The nearest approach to reason in animals I ever was witness to," said the Doctor, "was at Ratcliff Close, near Bury, in Lancashire. Looking up to the eaves of a house, I saw a number of swallows' nests in a row, and perceiving no place of egress, I inquired of Mr. Bealie, the proprietor of the building, how it was they assumed such an appearance; when he told me, that in that neighborhood they were designated 'blind nests.' Before the return of the swallows in Spring, some sparrows had taken possession of them. On the arrival of the original proprietors, attempts were made to eject the occupants;

but the sparrows set and maintained possession. Other swallows came to the aid of the lawful owners; but no power which they possessed would serve the purpose of ejecting the villainous sparrows—for the sparrow is a villainous bird! What was the result? The swallows, after various and fruitless attempts, assembled on the roof of the building, and sat for some time as though in grave deliberation; they then flew away, each returning, in a few seconds, with mud in his bill, with which they closed up the holes, thus burying the sparrows alive; where, in those nests, they remain entombed to this day."

"That," said a friend smiling, who heard the relation, "was returning evil for evil, with a vengeance." The Doctor, who was one of the last men to act on the *lex talionis* system himself, commenced advocating, with no unapt illustration, for the poor harmless swallows: "What," said he jocosely, "if a man were to enter my house, take possession of it, and turn my wife and children out of doors, should I not, on finding that I could not eject him, be justified in nailing him in?"

UTILITY OF GOOD MANNERS.

AMONG many excellent bits of experience, related in the autobiography of Dr. Caldwell, is the following lesson in civility:

"In the year 1825 I made, in London, in a spirit of wager, a decisive and satisfactory experiment as to the effect of civil and courteous manners on people of various ranks and descriptions.

"There were in a place a number of young Americans, who often complained to me of the neglect and rudeness experienced by them from citizens to whom they spoke in the streets. They asserted, in particular, that as often as they requested directions to any point in the city towards which they were proceeding, they either received an uncivil and evasive answer, or none at all. I told them that my experience on the same subject had been exceedingly different; that I had never failed to receive a civil reply to my questions—often communicating the information requested; and that I could not help suspecting that their failure to receive similar answers arose, in part at least, if not entirely, to the plainness, not to say the bluntness, of their manner in making their inquiries. The correctness of this charge, however, they sturdily denied, asserting that their manner of asking for information was good enough for those to whom they addressed themselves. Unable to convince them by words of the truth of my suspicions, I proposed to them the following simple and conclusive experiment:

"Let us take together a walk of two or three hours in some of the public streets of the city. You shall yourselves designate the persons to whom I shall propose questions, and the subjects also to which the question shall relate; and the only restriction imposed is, that no question shall be proposed to any one who shall appear to be greatly hurried, agitated, distressed or any other way deeply pre-occupied, in mind or body, and

no one shall speak to the person questioned but myself."

"My proposition being accepted, out we sallied and to work we went; and I continued my experiment until my young friends surrendered at discretion, frankly acknowledging that my opinion was right, and theirs, of course, was wrong; and that, in our passage through life, courtesy of address and deportment may be made both a pleasant and powerful means to attain our ends and gratify our wishes.

"I put questions to more than twenty persons of every rank, from the high-bred gentleman to the servant in livery, and received in every instance a satisfactory reply. If the information asked for was not imparted, the individual addressed gave an assurance of his regret at being unable to communicate it.

"What seemed to surprise my friends was, that the individuals accosted by me almost uniformly imitated my own manner. If I uncovered my head, as I did, in speaking to a gentleman, or even to a man of ordinary appearance and breeding, he did the same in his reply; and when I touched my hat to a liveried coachman or waiting man, his hat was immediately under his arm. So much may be done, and such advantages gained, by simply avoiding coarseness and vulgarity, and being well bred and agreeable. Nor can the case be otherwise. For the foundation of good breeding is good nature and good sense—two of the most useful and indispensable attributes of a well-constituted mind. Let it not be forgotten, however, that good breeding is not to be regarded as identical with politeness—a mistake which is too frequently, if not generally, committed. A person may be exceedingly polite without the much higher and more valuable accomplishment of good breeding.

BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

THERE are many persons, no doubt, who have never heard the origin of this often quoted passage; for them and others who may have perhaps forgotten the subject, we copy the following article which tells the whole mournful story:

Lord Clive, while a Colonel of the British army, commenced his career as founder of the British empire in India. Full of honors and wealth he returned to England, but being defeated in getting into Parliament, in 1775 sailed, under the King's command, again for India, the company appointing him to the Governorship of Fort St. David. But the very day he stepped into the gubernatorial chair, at Madras, the Bengal Nabob took Calcutta. Then came that chapter of unheard-of cruelty, familiar to every child who has learned to read his story books. The tragedy of the Black Hole occurred in 1756, just a hundred years ago.

The dungeon was but twenty feet square. Midsummer heat was parching India. The little garrison thought it all a joke, when they were ordered to go in; but to refuse was to die, for Sarajahul Dowlak's orders must be obeyed; prolonged suffering was better than instant death; they entered, one hundred and forty-six in all. The door was closed, the small aperture

admitted neither light nor air. When they began to exchange breaths the startling truth burst upon them. The air already was almost putrid; they shrieked, they yelled in mortal agony; they screamed for water and then killed each other over the cup which was passed through the grating, while the poor prisoners were biting and squeezing each other's life away—gasping for air, for water, for anything to relieve them of their agony. The jailers laughed and danced in pure delight. Holmeil, the highest in rank, offered the jailer heavy bribes; but no, the Nabob was sleeping, and no one dared to wake him. In the morning, when the debauch wasslept away, he ordered the dungeon door to be opened, and out staggered twenty-three swollen, distorted living corpses! One hundred and twenty-three were piled up—a putrefying mass of men—all shapes and forms were represented in the death struggle. The English woman who survived was sent to the harem of the Prince of Moorshedabad. Holmeil was saved and tells the tale. The dead were burned on the spot, but the harrowing picture did not move in the least the granite disposition of the human tiger. The horrible deed reached Clive, and the celebrated battle of Plassey showed the inhuman Nabob that it was a foolhardy thing to trifle with the feelings of Englishmen. The soldiers fought like bulldogs; revenge stimulated them on, and the Nabob's army of 60,000 strong was broken like a reed. Clive lost but twenty-two men.

THE OLD VS. THE NEW MAN.

[We copy from a religious cotemporary the following striking illustration of the presence of contending elements in man's mental nature. It shows how men who are in the main good, often give way to the temptation of some strong propensity, and thus mar their characters:]

Pass your hand over Deacon M.'s head, and about an inch and a half above, and a little forward of the ears, you find a *protuberance* which phrenologists call the bump of *acquisitiveness*.

By nature the Deacon loved Mammon; by grace he loved God. Between them there was continued war. Both fought—one like *Michael*, the other like the *Devil*. As there was long war between the house of David and the house of Saul, so there was long war in the earthly house of the Deacon.

As with God, so with the Deacon; a troop overcome him, but he overcome at last, as appears by the following circumstance:

In the same church with Deacon M. was a poor brother. This poor man had the misfortune to lose his cow. She died. To get him another, the good Deacon headed a subscription with five dollars, and paid it. This act disquieted Mammon; Mammon, with true *Isacariot* zeal, began to rant and rave:—"Why, charity begins at home; the more you give, the more you may; let people learn to take care of themselves."

The Deacon was a Baptist; but he found that baptismal water did neither drown, wash away, or wash clean the old man. The tempter backed Mammon, and putting a glass to the Deacon's eye showed him not the kingdoms and glories of

this world, but the poor-house, wretchedness, poverty and rags, and said: "All these things will your master give you in your old age as a reward of your charity."

To still these clamors, Deacon M. went to the destitute man, told him he must give back the five dollars. The poor man returned it. This last act roused the NEW MAN, and now nature and grace stood face to face.

To give or not to give, that is the question.

Thus stood the Deacon, poising, balancing and halting between two opinions. The Deacon spoke: "My brother, some men are troubled with their old woman; I am troubled with my old man. I must put off my old man, as the Jews put off their new man—*crucify him, crucify him.*" Then unstrapping his pocket-book he took out a ten-dollar bill and gave the poor man. "There," said the Deacon; "my old man, say another word, and I'll give him twenty dollars."

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE MERCHANT.

"HAS he a talent for business?" is usually the first inquiry of those who would learn the intellectual qualifications of an individual destined for commercial pursuits. In endeavoring to determine in what this peculiar talent consists, we shall not adopt the language of the metaphysicians, nor that of the phrenologists, but will content ourselves with the use of such terms as may be equally intelligible to all readers.

Perhaps we may as well begin by enumerating some of the mental qualities which we would not require, before proceeding to those which we deem essential. In the first place, we would not require a merchant to possess a brilliant imagination, a bold and discursive fancy, or a turn for abstruse speculation in science. We would not require him to be an acute and profound reasoner, or a lively wit; nor would we insist upon a great capacity for languages or mechanical invention. These are more useful in other professions, and, if attended with the dispositions and habits which usually accompany them, form so many disqualifications for business, since they naturally withdraw the mind, in a great measure, from its pursuit.

On the other hand, we would choose to have our young merchant endowed with a talent and habit of *observation*, and a disposition to make himself acquainted with the characters of men and the properties of things. We would wish him to possess *strong powers of perception*, qualifying him to observe and compare carefully the qualities of all the objects of traffic; and a certain *patience of investigation*, which should never suffer him to be content with a superficial notice of such things as come within the range of his business, but would generally lead him to examine a subject so long as there was anything to be learned respecting it. We would wish him to be possessed of that union of quick perception and steadiness of nerve which is so happily denominated *presence of mind*; so that he might not be easily thrown off his guard, or misled by those whose intention is to deceive and overreach. At the same time, we would wish him to possess

powers of *judgment and reflection*, which would enable him to compare the professions of men with their actions and apparent dispositions, in order to form a correct estimate of the character, as well as to determine the probabilities of success in any mercantile undertaking necessarily attended with contingencies and risks.

The power of understanding men's characters, can hardly be considered an intuitive one, although it is sometimes called so. It depends much upon judgment and reflection; although these mental operations may sometimes be performed with great rapidity. Whatever it may depend upon, it is certain that this ready appreciation of the characters of those with whom he deals, is often of great importance in guarding the merchant against imposition, as well as in preventing him from forming injudicious mercantile connections.

To the talent of observation, we would wish our young merchant to add a certain *regulating power of the mind*, which fits him for the preservation of order and method in everything that relates to his business. By some persons, this will be considered a matter of habit, rather than a natural gift. Possibly it may be so, although we think otherwise. But, if there is no natural gift of *order*, there certainly seems to be one of *disorder*, if we may judge from the incorrigible propensity which some young clerks have for throwing everything into confusion which is confided to their care. It is the opposite of this which we would see possessed and cultivated by those who hope to succeed in business. The concerns of a mercantile firm are necessarily so delicate and complicated, that, like the machinery of a great factory, they cannot be successfully conducted without strict order and method. Some men, it is true, blunder into fortunes, and others find bags of gold; but their success will not serve as the basis of a general rule. We must, therefore, insist on a talent or a habit, whichever you please, of order.

We would prefer, although this is not absolutely essential, that there should be a *natural aptitude for calculation*; in other words, that our merchant should be "quick at figures." A certain amount of arithmetical information he must possess. If he is also prompt in calculation, this talent will be very serviceable in certain emergencies, which may present themselves to any one concerned in the multifarious transactions of commerce.

The power of commanding and concentrating the attention on a single object, in the midst of bustle and business—ABSTRACTION, perhaps it might be termed, with reference to surrounding objects, should be possessed by the merchant to a certain degree. The uses of this power are obvious enough, in an occupation where it is frequently requisite to carry on calculations, or write letters, bills, or invoices, in situations where a person whose mind is not completely under his control, in this respect, would find it impossible to go on without frequent errors.

A good *memory* is of great importance in all the transactions of business, although it is considered improper to trust to the keeping of memory alone any of those matters which merchants generally commit to writing. This faculty of the

mind is greatly strengthened by exercise, and by habits of close attention; and it is aided by the observance of order and method.

The crowning talent of all is a well-regulated and steady *activity of mind*, which renders one impatient of idleness, and always anxious to be engaged in some useful occupation. Mere vacuity is one of the greatest enemies of real enjoyment; and the man who has learned to derive a positive gratification from the calm and steady exercise of his best talents and capacities, has learned the true secret of happiness.

No amount of mere talents is sufficient to secure success in any career of honor and usefulness, without those moral qualifications which form the proper basis of character. The former are the sails of the ship, while the latter constitute the ballast, preserving her equilibrium, and enabling her to maintain her course amidst the head-winds and tempests which she is destined to encounter.

STEADY, is an old-fashioned word in its application to character. Formerly, when a clerk was offered or advertised for, *steadiness* was the invariable requisition. Now-a-days, it is a "*smart, active young man*," that is *wanted*. We like the old word best. It implies much. It gives assurance that whatever talents a young man may possess, whether great or small, he has placed them under the control of a guiding moral principle; and that, if the vessel may not make sail at the rate of ten knots an hour, she has at least ballast enough not to be capsized by the first squall that may ruffle the waves on her track.

A PET LION IN PRISON.

GERARD, the celebrated lion hunter of Algiers, relates the following anecdote of a pet lion, named Hubert, which he caught when a cub, and raised till he was sent to the public gardens—menageria, in Paris:

Hubert was placed in the Jardin des Plantes, where, some time afterwards, Gerard went to see him.

He was lying half asleep, gazing with indifference on all the visitors, when suddenly he raised his head, his eyes dilated, a nervous twitching of the muscles of his face and the agitation of his tail showed that the sight of the well-known uniform had roused him. He had recognized the uniform, but had not yet identified his old master. His eyes vaguely interrogated this vaguely-remembered form. Gerard thrust his hand into the cage. It was a touching moment which followed. Without taking his eyes from Gerard, he applied his nose to the outstretched hand, and began to breathe deeply; with every breath his eye became more affectionate, and when Gerard said to him, "Well, Hubert, my old soldier," he made a terrible bound against the bars of his prison, which trembled beneath his weight. My friends, alarmed, sprung back, and called on me to do the same. Noble beast: thou art terrible even in thy love!

He was magnificent as he stood there roaring with joy and rage. His rough tongue licked with joy the hand which I abandoned to him, while with his enormous paws he tried to draw me gently to him. No sooner did any one approach

the cage than he flew out in frightful expressions of anger, which changed into calmness and carresses on their retreating. It is impossible for me to describe how painful our parting was that day. Twenty times I was forced to return to reassure him that he would see me again, and each time that I moved out of sight, he made the place tremble with his bounds and cries. Poor Hubert! this visit, and the long *tête-à-tête* of subsequent visits, made captivity a little less painful to him, but the effect seemed to be injurious on the whole. He drooped, and the keeper attributed it to these visits, which perhaps made him languish for the camp and his old days of liberty. He died, leaving Gerard resolved to kill as many lions as he could, but to capture no more; death in the forest, by a rifle, being infinitely preferable to a pulmonary disease bred in a prison.

A MARTYR OF SCIENCE.

MONS. ALEXANDRE TINCONI, who was about fifty years of age, originally from Constantinople, and a man of letters, was recently found dead in Paris, in the modest lodgings which he occupied, No. 7 Rue des Vieux Augustins. The commissary of police was immediately summoned, and betook himself to the spot, accompanied by a physician. It was proved beyond doubt that Alexandre Tinconi had died of starvation. It was not want, however, that put an end to his existence: for, at the time of his death, he enjoyed a very considerable income; but, absorbed by his love of science, he forgot that man has a body no less than a soul to provide for, and would pass whole days together without taking food.

His dead body was found extended on a pile of books and manuscripts in every known language under the sun. His lodgings were full of them, and in some of the rooms this Babel of literature touched the ceiling.

Alexandre Tinconi spoke twelve languages, and was well skilled in many more. He had filled the highest posts of honor; rank and wealth were his, but he had renounced everything from pure love of science. The state of disorder in which his rooms were found is indescribable. As for his personal appearance, it was worse yet. For the last two years of his life he had neither changed his linen nor his clothing. His body was completely emaciated. On seeing him in this condition, one of his fellow-countrymen, who had known him when he occupied the post of ambassador, exclaimed: "Is that really the man I used to see so richly clad, glittering with gold and precious stones, and keeping such a crowd of eager, but respectful suitors, waiting in his ante-chambers?"

In the lodgings of the deceased were found a great number of rare and curious objects, arms from all the countries of the East, real Damascus blades, that you could roll up like a ribbon, Malay creases, &c., &c. Among the objects most worthy of note was a complete collection of autographs of all the most distinguished wits, savans, and men of letters in Europe. By his will, the late Alexandre Tinconi left to the Mazarine Library six manuscripts, which would seem to be

of great value. As for his fortune, he ordered that it should be divided between the poor and the Church of Les Petits Pères.

SOMETHING ABOUT FIRE-ARMS.

It is not certainly known by whom gunpowder was invented. It was probably first known to the Chinese and other eastern nations, among whom the arts generally originated. Its discovery and introduction into Europe is attributed to Bartheldus Schwartz, in 1320. Some attribute its invention to Roger Bacon. We hear of the use of cannon by the Moors, in 1342, and by the English in 1346, at the battle of Cressy.

The first instruments were remarkably awkward and heavy. They could only be used before the walls of a besieged town, whither they were dragged at great expense and labor. The idea of lessening their size, however, soon occurred, and in 1364, small barrels of only a span in length were manufactured in Italy. But these being found inconvenient, the barrels were lengthened, and the old-fashioned arquebus made its appearance. This instrument gradually took the place of the old cross-bow. The arquebus was at first short, thick and heavy, carrying only a four-ounce ball, and fired by a match in the hand. A shield-bearer attended the arquebusier during battle. Behind the shield during the tedious operation of loading and firing, he took shelter.

The French were the first to introduce fire-arms into the cavalry, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The horsemen were provided with pieces two and a-half feet long. In 1617 a mechanic of Nuremburg invented the wheel lock. This was a contrivance in which, by the rapid revolution of a small, sharply-notched wheel against a piece of brimstone, sparks were produced and the weapon exploded. These wheel locks were, however, used in the cavalry alone; all the European infantry, up to the middle of the seventeenth century, continued to use the match locks.

During the sixteenth century, the double arquebus, four feet long, was introduced, carrying an eight ounce ball and fixed with a rest. Before this the bore of the old arquebus was diminished to that of a two-ounce ball. A musketoon, with a barrel a foot and a-half long, came into use, having a calibre of two inches, and designed to carry twelve or fifteen small bullets. In this century the musket proper was introduced. It was longer than the old arquebus, and threw a ball of four ounces. It was first used in the armies of Charles V. of Spain.

The arquebus disappeared at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and in their stead came the musketeers and pikemen. Then the cavalry began to be armed with carbines, two and a-half feet long, each rider being provided with two pistols. The carbines were loaded with prepared wooden cartridges.

The French in the early part of the seventeenth century, set the example of using muskets, carrying as many as fourteen bullets to the pound. But the most important improvement in this century was the substitution of flint locks for the

match and wheel locks. In 1670, the match lock had gone out of use. The bayonet was brought into use about this time. It was a two-edged blade, twelve inches long by one in width. It was fitted like a plug to the barrel of the musket, by means of a wooden handle. This was inconvenient, as the blade had to be removed every time the musket was discharged. This was remedied by the invention of the screw to the bayonet in 1678. The Swedes are reported to be the first who fired with fixed bayonets.

An improvement increasing the speed of loading was made at the beginning of the eighteenth century. By it, upon ramming down the powder in the barrel, the piece would prime itself. At the same time, the grooved or rifle barrels came into use.

At the beginning of the present century the percussion lock was invented by Forsyth, in England. By a smart stroke of a hammer little chemical balls were ignited. This lock was found, however, too complicated, and in other respects unfit for war. The invention of the percussion cap in 1818 by Debbonbert, introduced a new era in the history of fire-arms. The cap was at first an awkward and clumsy affair, and it was a score of years before it gained its present neat and convenient shape. It was not used generally in the armies of Europe until 1840.

It is curious, as well as a remarkable fact, that of late years more attention has been paid to the improvement of fire-arms than at any former period. Of this, the neat and handy fowling pieces, rifles and revolvers, that continually meet our eyes, bear ample witness. Humanity would induce us to hope that as the weapons of war become more perfect, the necessity for their use would become less.

THE PERUVIANS.

THE Peruvians, take them all together, are the laziest, meanest, most rascally, ignorant and corrupt population of which it is possible to conceive. I speak of them as a whole, and include the agricultural population of North Peru and South Ecuador. There are, of course, exceptions, and I have seen instances of simple honesty among them which did honor to human nature; but I have never seen or heard of an industrious person. No improvement can be expected in the political condition of this wretched republic until its agricultural and laboring population is replaced by a more enterprising and industrious people. I say *replaced* because I am inclined to believe that the present race is now so low in physical, intellectual and moral constitution, as to be incapable of improvement under the existing climate and political administration of Peru; and the latter they have neither the disposition nor intelligence to reform.

The rustic population of Peru depend upon their labor and stealing for subsistence (under the term "stealing" I include all sorts of cheating); but they are only petty thieves, and very clumsy ones; they however feel no shame in being detected, unless, at the same time, the stolen property is recovered. As for labor, they do not work half the year. One-fourth of all the year is occupied by the church holidays (including

Sundays), and more than one-fourth is wasted in the days after the feasts. Monday is usually counted as equal to half a day's work, such as their work is, and an Irishman or a slave in the United States would count that a holiday in which his task did not exceed two days' work of a Peruvian peon.

On birth or "saint's" days, of persons whom they wish to compliment, it is usual for the friends to club together and purchase a quantity of liquors, which they send to the house; they generally meet there in the morning and spend the day sometimes temperately and sometimes intemperately. The host sets the best dinner his means afford, at about 5 o'clock, p. m.; then commences the drinking; at dark dancing commences, which lasts till daylight. At these, and all similar gatherings, the ladies make it a point to get as many people drunk as possible. The way they do it is as follows: They ask every man to drink with them; they give him the strongest liquor and they themselves take the weakest; if the victim is not up to their dodges, they will *only* touch their lips to the wine, without tasting; if he insists upon their taking glass for glass, they will drain the glass, but immediately wipe the mouth with a dark-colored kerchief, or in their shawls, and discharge every drop of the wine into that. I have seen a very pretty girl with her shawl and handkerchief both wringing wet with wine and sweet cordials. They are usually of cotton or bandana silk, and can therefore be washed without material damage. Sometimes, however, the intended victim proves too smart, and knowing the trick, seizes both the fair tempter's hands, holds them until she has swallowed the liquor and opened her mouth and *spolen*, which is the only sure test, and even that is not always sure.

The population of Peru, like that of Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador, consists of a *very* few of pure Spanish extraction, a great many of a mixture of Spanish and Indian, with quite frequently a dash of the negro, a cross of the negro and Indian, and a few pure Indians. The color varies from a dark brunette, through various shades of yellow and mahogany color, to glossy black. In the words of one of our classic lyrics,

"Some are black, and some are blacker,
And some are de color ob a chaw o' tobacker."

The morals of the Peruvian population are peculiar to that country.

A woman does not become an outcast as soon as it is known that she can no longer "braid her hair with the virgin's nood," while she has yet no right to the title of wife. An immense number form connections of convenience; indeed, I do not suppose that more than one-half of the couples who are now living together in the rustic districts of Peru, are married. A pretty girl prefers such a connection with a man who is well off, and will give her a comfortable house, pretty dresses and servants, to marrying with one of her own class, although she knows that the former arrangement will be only temporary. She probably gains caste by the step. She certainly gains in a pecuniary point of view, and is not subject to the awful drudgery and often cruelty incident to the married life of a peon family. She lets hereafter take care of itself. The num-

ber of illegitimate children as compared with the legitimate is incredible. The former seems to be the rule, the latter the exception. I am acquainted with a man whose business has for many years called him frequently to four different towns from 90 to 200 miles apart. In each of these towns he keeps a house, the mistress of which has borne him a large family of children. At the house of a cura where I frequently visited, in one town where I tarried, I was introduced to two pretty girls as his *nieces*. I afterwards learned that they were his daughters. As the Roman church does not allow her priests to marry, he could not "make an honest woman of" their mother. At another house where I once visited I was introduced to the wife and all the family. The next day two young ladies arrived who were affectionately received by all, and they called "mine host" *papa*, and rightly too; while their mother was his wife's sister and lived a few doors off. Instances are by no means rare where a man acknowledges twenty or thirty, and I have been acquainted with one man who gave me the names of sixty-three illegitimate children, several of whom were officers in the civil department of Government. He said Peru owed him a pension. It is supposed that as a matter of course every unmarried man has an illicit connection; should he deny it the ladies themselves would not believe him, or if they did, they would despise him as little better than a fool.—*Cor. of Tribune.*

Events of the Month.

CONGRESS.—The adjournment of Congress took place Aug. 9th, after an ineffectual attempt to harmonize the two Houses on the Army Appropriation Bill. An extra session was immediately called by the President, and after several trials, the bill was passed, the House concurring with the Senate by a vote of 101 yeas to 98 nays. The Special Session was then closed.

THE ELECTIONS.—Returns have been received from one hundred and eighty-eight towns in Vermont, showing over nineteen thousand majority for the Republican Governor, and a net Republican gain of thirteen thousand. The three Republican members of Congress (Walton, Morrill and Royce) are elected by majorities ranging from five to ten thousand apiece. The House, so far as ascertained, stands as follows: Republicans, 183; Democrats, 18. The Senate stands: Republicans, 30; Democrats, none.

The votes cast at the late Election in Iowa have been officially canvassed, closing on the 4th Sept. They give a Fremont majority on Congress of 6,972.

Convention.... For, 32,790. Against, 4,620.

The largest vote ever before polled was about 45,000; so that the increase is some sixty per cent.

In Maine, the Republican majority is unprecedented—carrying Governor, all six Members of Congress, all the Senate except possibly two Members, and at least three-fourths of the House. Senator Hamlin, who gave up the Democratic party on reading the Cincinnati Platform, is chosen Governor by a handsome majority, with a Republican ascendancy in the Congressional Delegation and in both branches of the Legislature.

Three of the Free States have now held elections for the next Congress, and every one of their Members is for Fremont, namely: Iowa—1 Samuel R. Curtis, 2 Timothy Davis. Vermont—1 Ezekiel P. Walton, 2 Justin S. Morrill, 3 Homer E. Royce. Maine—1 John M. Wood, 2 Charles J. Gilman, 3 Nehemiah Abbott, 4 Freeman H. Morse, 5 Israel Washburn, Jr., 6 Stephen C. Foster.

The Massachusetts Whigs have held their State Convention at Boston. An independent State ticket was nominated, headed by Dr. Luther V. Bell, of Somerville, for Governor, and Homer Foote, of Springfield, for Lieut. Gov.

error. A strong feeling for Fillmore prevailed,—all the leading speakers expressing their preference for him, and a resolution being adopted strongly endorsing him. Robert C. Winthrop presided, and made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he paid a handsome compliment to the Republican nominees. Such magnanimity is extraordinary, and deserves to be placed on record as an example. Mr. W. said: "For Mr. Fremont I entertain nothing but respect and esteem. Our seats were next to each other during his brief term in the Senate of the United States, and I was a witness to his intelligent and faithful service. Our homes in Washington were within a biscuit's throw of each other for a much longer period, and I can bear the most cordial testimony to the attractions and accomplishments of more than one of those beneath his roof. His scientific attainments and explorations have reflected the highest credit on his country as well as on himself. For the gentleman associated with Col. Fremont, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I cannot restrain a still warmer expression of personal regard and friendship. I have known him as a mess-mate for four or five years in succession. We have consulted together and acted together during many of the most exciting scenes of our Congressional service, and if I ever differed from him, upon any occasion, it was with a distrust of my own judgment. Gentlemen, I can truly say, that if any mere personal attachments were to govern my course at the coming election, no name has been presented to the people which would weigh more with me than that of my friend, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey."

George W. Gordon, Esq., of Boston, formerly the Postmaster there, has been nominated by the American Fillmore party for Governor, in place of Amos Lawrence, who declined. It is considered by many a strong nomination. Mr. Gordon is very popular in Boston. He has accepted the nomination.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.—According to recent accounts it would seem that hostilities have recommenced in Kansas. On the night of the 12th inst., the town of Franklin, inhabited by some twenty Pro-slavery men, was attacked by a party of two hundred Free State men, who, after a combat of four hours' duration, succeeded in capturing the place, robbing the post-office, and firing the houses. The assailants finally retreated, carrying with them the cannon belonging to the town. The reports as to the loss of life in the encounter are conflicting, one stating that four Pro-slavery men and six free-soilers were killed, while another report estimates the free-soil loss at seventeen in killed and wounded. The day after the fight a detachment of United States troops, numbering one hundred, occupied the town. Three hundred of Gen. Lane's men are said to have entered Topeka.

Intelligence has been received of another concerted and formidable assault by the pro-slavery men at several points at once, which has proved terribly fatal to the Free State men.

Apprehensions of a general assault were entertained for some time past. The passages into the Territory were all closed—even that through Iowa and Nebraska, through which Gen. Lane's company came. All communication out of the Territory was also closed, and busy preparations were known to be making all along the borders, for a foray. The Free State men accordingly began to gather together for self-defence. Several of the Pro-slavery towns in the vicinity of Lawrence fell into their hands, either by the desertion of their former occupants, or by other means; so that besides Lawrence, Ossawatimie, Franklin and other towns, were ready for defence. Col. Woodson, acting Governor, was applied to by a colony on Strangers' Creek, for protection, but he refused to furnish any help, advising the applicants to get writs issued against the parties who robbed them, and apply to Marshal Donaldson to serve them.

About the first of September the plans of the assailants began to be put in execution. The first onset was made, on Ossawatimie by a band of 300 Pro-slavery men. Mr. Brown, with a small party of Free State men—some accounts say only 5—though it is difficult to tell why they were so few—defended the place; but they were overpowered, after a battle of more than an hour, in which some thirty were killed, and several wounded. Five Pro-slavery men were killed. The town was burned down, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away.

On the 24th, Mr. Hops, brother-in-law of Rev. Ephraim Nute, the well-known clergyman from Chicopee, Mass., who had been in the Territory but a few days, was return-

ing from Lawrence, where he had bought a house with the intention of living there, to Leavenworth City. When within ten miles of the city, and within sight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a Free State man, he was met by a ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from; and being informed that he was last from Lawrence, the stranger drew a revolver and shot him through the head. Mr. Hops was in a buggy, and the horse starting along, the murdered man fell to the ground. The ruffian sprang from his horse, took out his knife and scalped his victim, when he remounted, and putting spurs to his horse, rode rapidly off in the direction of Leavenworth City. This fiendish outrage was witnessed by Mrs. Wallace and her daughter. The name of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fugert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the ruffian party encamped at that city under command of Atchison. He made a bet of six dollars against a pair of boots that he would go out and return with an Abolitionist's scalp within two hours. On his return to the camp he obtained his boots, and, then placing the scalp of his victim on the end of a pole, paraded the streets with it, boasting of his prowess. Mrs. Hops immediately left the Territory in consternation, and has now arrived home. The murdered man was robbed of his money.

On the 29th, a party consisting of five wagons, containing about twenty persons, three of whom were women, passing from Lawrence to Leavenworth City, were stopped on their way by a party of armed ruffians, numbering nearly 30, arrested and held as prisoners. One of the party was the Rev. Mr. Nute, whose brother-in-law Hops, had been a day or two before murdered and scalped. He was accompanying the widow, his sister, to recover the body of the murdered man. The whole company, including Mr. Nute, were robbed of everything they possessed, and kept as prisoners—where they were at the latest accounts. It is feared that Mr. Nute has suffered bodily harm. Another clergyman, an aged man named Avery, who was a correspondent of an Eastern paper, was also among those arrested; he attempted to destroy his diary and papers, but was unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, the most alarming preparations are making for the invasion of the Territory from Missouri. Several inflammatory appeals, loaded with exaggerations and falsehoods, have been issued, signed by Atchison, Doniphan and others, stirring up all the elements of hatred that exist. On the 29th ult., there were 1,500 men gathered at Kansas City, under the command of Atchison. There are other parties already formed, and an open avowal made of a purpose to hunt down and kill all the Free State men. The prospects of the poor settlers are dismal enough. The federal forces will not aid them; and they are left to rely on their own bravery.

What they are to expect from the Federal Government we are now officially informed. The delegation of the National Kansas Committee waited on President Pierce, to invoke his interposition against the threatened invasion of Kansas. The President told them in substance that the Free State men had brought all their troubles upon themselves, and that they need not hope for any aid until they were willing to submit to the bogus laws and usurpations of the territorial government. He distinctly announced to them that there could be no change of policy. The instructions given to Gov. Geary take for granted and assume an attitude on the part of the Free State men which wholly deprives them of aid or sympathy. Mr. Marcy says they are "avowedly in a state of rebellion," which is a very strange assumption. Mr. Davis instructs Gen. Smith to enlarge his forces by calling out the militia, and by calling upon the States of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky for aid.

Gov. Bashford, of Wisconsin, has called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose, among other things, to consider the wrongs of Kansas. Gov. B. in his message says:—"Kansas is now in a state of civil war, growing out of the mal-administration of the government of the Territory, and the determination to force slavery upon it—not by the people of the Territory, but by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding States. For that purpose they have controlled the elections in that Territory, by mobs and at the point of the bayonet; its Legislature has been elected by the people of Missouri; laws have been thus enacted that are disgraceful to the American character; the property of the actual settlers has been destroyed without authority or law, and the people themselves in many cases brutally murdered. At this very time the free settlers of the Territory are being driven from it by the people of

Missouri and other slaveholding States; while the national administration is apparently accessory to this subversion of their rights, or unwilling to protect the people of that Territory from these outrages. The course to be pursued by the State of Wisconsin, in this emergency, I will leave to your judgment to determine. I am well satisfied that the only way to maintain harmony among the States, both North and South, is to restrict slavery to its present limits. This was evidently foreseen by the founders of this Republic, who, by the ordinance of 1787, dedicated to freedom all territory then belonging to the United States, and prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude therein; intending thereby to place it beyond the power of Congress to extend the bounds of slavery, and forever to stop its agitation."

CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship *George Law*, arrived at this port on Sunday, Sept. 14, from Aspinwall, bringing dates from California to the 20th of August, and nearly one and a half millions in treasure. The Vigilance Committee had made many additional arrests, and had executed two persons named Joseph Hetherington and Philander Brace.

It appears that Hetherington was in possession of considerable property, and bought the paper and judgments against Dr. A. Randall, one of the largest landholders in the State. His claims against Randall amounted to \$21,000, or thereabouts. He tried to collect, but was baffled in every attempt by "the law's delay." Thus a bitter feeling existed between the debtor and creditor. On the 24th of July, they met in the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco, when Hetherington approached Randall and insulted him, whereupon the latter fired a pistol at his adversary, which was returned, and thus, in the bar-room or office of the hotel, five shots were fired—three by Randall and two by Hetherington. Hetherington's last shot struck the Doctor's temple, lodged in his brain and proved fatal. The City Police arrested Hetherington on the spot, but the Vigilants rushed in, got possession of the prisoner, and conveyed him to their rooms. He was tried by them, and hung.

Philander Brace, in company with many others, murdered Capt. West at the Mission Dolores, near San Francisco, in 1854, and in two days afterwards murdered, it is believed, one Marion, an accomplice in the murder of West, and was, on the charges of which he had been before acquitted by the Courts, tried and sentenced.

These men were executed on the 29th of July, in the presence of some 15,000 spectators. The Vigilance Committee had some three thousand men out under arms on the occasion. The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies, and summoned several of the Vigilance Committee, but they doggedly refused to communicate anything to criminate themselves or the Committee. Judge Terry has been unconditionally released. A great public demonstration was made by the Vigilance Committee on the 18th of August, and it was announced that they would soon dissolve their organization.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LATTING OBSERVATORY.—The Lattin Observatory, near the Crystal Palace, on 42d street, together with a number of small buildings, has been destroyed by fire. The Observatory was occupied by the Hydeville Marble Works Company, whose loss in buildings and stock amounts to about \$100,000—insurance \$17,500. The Observatory was a fine structure, 250 feet in height, and when on fire is said to have presented a scene of terrible grandeur, lighting up, for a short time, the whole city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CAPE MAY.—The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire on the night of the 5th Sept., and was entirely consumed. The other hotels escaped uninjured. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Cain, the lessee of the house, was residing in the building, and had retired previous to the alarm of fire. His son, Philip Cain, Jr., escaped from the building by leaping from the second story window, but was badly burned. With the exception of the son, the whole of Mr. Cain's family, numbering five persons, perished in the flames; and the son has since died of his injuries. The Mount Vernon was built by a company, at a cost of \$125,000. The building was first occupied in 1853; but Messrs. Cain and Foster did not become the lessees until the past season. The hotel was celebrated for its immense size, and for the superior accommodations the building afforded to guests. The interior was well finished, and the

apartments were larger and more comfortable than usual at watering-place hotels. Although the hotel, in its late condition, was capable of accommodating 2,000 visitors, it was not finished at the time of its destruction. It was designed to have the building occupy three sides of a hollow square, or court yard, and the front range and one wing were up. One wing had never been commenced. The building was constructed entirely of wood; it was four stories in height in the main, with four towers, each five stories in height. Three of these towers occupied the corners of the building, and one stood midway of the only wing. In addition to these towers, there was an immense tower six stories in height in the centre of the front. The entire structure, both outside and upon the court-yard, was surrounded with wooden piazzas, that extended from the ground to the roof, with floors at each story. The wing was a quarter of a mile in length, and the front covered nearly an equal extent of ground. The dining room, which was 425 feet long and 60 feet in width, was capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There were 432 rooms in the building. It was claimed that the Mount Vernon was the largest hotel in the world. In addition to the main building there was stabling for fifty horses, carriage-houses, tennis alleys, &c. Melancholy as the disaster is, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire did not occur during the bathing season. There were no guests in the house at the time, and Colonel Foster, the surviving proprietor, was in this city.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST BY A STORM.—On Sunday, 10th August, a terrific storm broke over the southern part of Louisiana, and the Gulf. The steamer *Star*, for Last Island, encountered the gale, and became a complete wreck, but the passengers were mostly saved. At Last Island alone, one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found—the sight of which was terrible. The total loss of property by the sudden and unlooked for calamity is computed at \$500,000, while some place it still higher. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life there. It is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island. It is supposed that at least \$0,000 in money, in packets, fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$1,000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over \$0,000.

The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Survivors state that the storm commenced about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and a faithful picture of the calamity they declare to be beyond realization. The gale did not abate till Monday morning, and then the rain continued almost without intermission up to the time of their leaving the island, at times the winds rising pretty strongly again. The number of victims they estimate at over 200, at least 182 having been counted. The island was swept by 2 o'clock on Sunday, having been overflowed between noon and that hour. The wind blew first from the North, and the northern part of the island was then overflowed. Next the wind came from the East, which beat the water off from the north side of the island; afterward the wind shifted to due South and then the island became overwhelmed by the waters of the Gulf. Horses, cattle, and even fish, lay strewn dead about the island among the human victims of the storm. It is believed that many bodies were washed out into the Gulf.

PRO-SLAVERY EXCITEMENT IN MOBILE.—There has been great excitement in Mobile, arising from the sale of Abolition books by a stationery firm in that city. The name of the firm is Strickland & Co.; the individual members being Wm. Strickland and E. Upson. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom of the slave. This, however, was more than the people could submit to, and a Committee of Five of the citizens was accordingly formed, who waited upon the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave the city in five days. As soon as the action of the Committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures against them, fled the city in the most secret manner possible. The firm was in the enjoyment of a large business, and have heretofore been liberally patronized by the citizens.

SAD CALAMITY.—On Thursday afternoon the 14th of August, a party of five ladies and five gentlemen went down the harbor of Boston on a sailing excursion. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the boat was sailing along the East Boston shore, on its return, about nine o'clock in the evening, when the ferry-boat left the slip for the city side. The sail boat crossed the wake of the steamer, standing towards the Navy Yard, when the progress of the ferry boat was impeded by some mud-scows, and the helmsman being in the end of the boat towards the city, could not see the sail boat, which was astern; therefore, in backing to clear the scows, ran foul of the sail boat and capsized her. One of the paddle-wheels, before the alarm was given, had smashed the boat and struck the ladies, who sunk to rise no more. The five men tried to save the ladies, but the wheel struck them in an instant out of sight, as they were seated in the part of the boat most exposed. Every effort was made by those on board the ferry-boat to reach the ladies, but in vain. Mr. Hamilton, the landlord of the Mariner's Home, lost his daughter, Mary C., aged 14, and his sister, Mary E., aged 22; Miss Henrietta Greenlaw, 20; Mrs. Jane Erwin, 23; and Mrs. Ellen Robinson, 20, were the other ladies drowned.

NANTUCKET ANNEXED TO THE CONTINENT.—On the 9th of August, the telegraphic cable which is to connect Nantucket with the main land, was successfully laid, the distance between the shores being twelve miles. The superintendence of the arrangement was by Samuel C. Bishop, of New York, whose gutta percha preparation of wire was used for the enterprise. This preparation has been in use for several years throughout the country in crossing rivers, and thus far has proved an efficient protection, and as durable as the more complicated foreign manufacture. The wire itself, known as No. 9 English wire, of English iron, was manufactured by I. Washburn & Co., Worcester. The gutta percha preparation is put on in two layers, making the cable a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter. The whole length of the cable was 15 miles, weighing, with the sinkers attached, 10 tons. These sinkers were weights of lead, one pound each, every 25 feet, about 200 to a mile. The reel on board the schooner, from which the cable was paid out, was an oak shaft, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 8 inches in diameter, the whole making a diameter of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, attached to which were cranks and brakes, worked by eight men. Fourteen miles of the cable was laid in the twelve miles, making one less than was anticipated, a shorter distance being made than was marked out. The depth of water in which it was sunk varied from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 60 feet. It is believed to be in a position not liable to derangement from vessels anchoring in its vicinity. The insulation was ascertained to be perfect throughout the route to the other shore, in the connection with the office in Nantucket.

PERSONAL.

Professor Avery, of Hamilton College, was very severely injured on Monday week, at Stamford, Conn., where he has been staying with a friend for some days. He had driven to the cars in the afternoon, when the horse took fright at the locomotive, and dashed off at full speed. Professor Avery in attempting to jump from the carriage, was caught in the wheel, and his ankle, thigh, and shoulder-blade were all broken. His condition is very critical, and it is feared he cannot survive.

Mrs. Ruhamah Birge, of Coventry, N. Y., recently deceased, continued to card, spin, and weave one hundred yards of cloth a year, till she was ninety years of age! She lived to be ninety-seven, and when dying, she raised her hand and closed her own eyes.

George Peabody, the eminent American banker of London, whose courtesies and hospitality to his American countrymen have made his name justly famous, has arrived in New York, from Liverpool. He came passenger by the steamer *Atlantic*. A complimentary reception (probably a dinner) will be given to him by the merchants of New York, who have already appointed a preliminary committee, consisting of Messrs. Tileston, Coit, Souther, Sherman, and R. Bell, to make arrangements.

According to the tax list of the town of Cambridge, Mr. Longfellow, the poet, is assessed to pay a tax of \$1,000 this year. This is more money, according to all accounts, than most poets handle in the course of their lives.

The White Mountain correspondent of the *Bee* speaks of a young Boston lady who is spending the Summer at the mountains, as a most wonderful and romantic pedestrian. She has travelled over [on foot] the greater portion of the mountains, and in her walks it is with difficulty that her male companions can keep up with her, or endure the fatigue, which to her seems but pleasure and recreation. The other morning she started off with the intention of spending the night at Tuckerman's Ravine—from which place a party had just returned, and reported a snow bank twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep. Only a few days ago she made an extraordinary journey through Carter's Notch, where a lady never before passed.

Harvard College is to receive another munificent legacy from Dr. John G. Treadwell, who recently died in Salem. His property, amounting to over \$100,000 [after the decease of his mother, now nearly eighty years of age], is bequeathed to Harvard College. The conditions of this legacy are numerous. The money is to be appropriated to the establishment of Professors of Physiology and Anatomy. The candidates for these offices are to be examined before appointment by a commission of experienced men, after the custom of the French University. If the income of the funds appropriated are not sufficient for the support of the Professors, then they are allowed to lecture before private classes, but not to the Lowell Institute, or to public lyceums. His valuable library, containing all the latest medical European publications, is also donated to the college, under certain conditions. In case the College authorities do not accede to the conditions of the will, the whole amount, after the death of his mother, goes to the Massachusetts General Hospital, without conditions. Dr. Treadwell was a bachelor, and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1825.

Mr. C. L. Brace, who is travelling in an interesting country, little known and seldom visited, writes to the *Independent* from Christiana, Norway, *by daylight, at eleven o'clock P.M.* He mentions "quantities of local newspapers," abundance of schools, and one large Industrial Institution for poor girls. A Sunday anti-drinking law is rigidly enforced, and works admirably. He says, "I meet hardly any one who does not speak English."

The *Exeter News-Letter* says that there is now living in Nottingham, N. H., a Mrs. Ellison, formerly of Barrington, who is in the one hundred and seventh year of her age. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom, except two, are now living; her health is good, and what is very uncommon for a person of her age, she requires meat or other hearty food once a day. Her memory is so remarkably vigorous and retentive, that she can tell the name and exact age to a day of each of her children and grandchildren, of the latter of which she has a large number.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands, dated at Honolulu, July 2, state that King Kamehameha IV. was married to Miss Emma Rook on the 19th of June, according to the ritual of the Church of England. The King is twenty two, and the Queen twenty years of age.

Charles F. M. Garnett, of Richmond, Va., now chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has received the appointment of chief engineer of the Don Pedro Railroad, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with a salary of \$15,000.

The venerable Daniel L. Carney, one of the earnest citizens of Cincinnati, died at his residence on Belmont Farm, Campbell county, Ky., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Carney was one of the earliest settlers of Cincinnati, and was editor of the *Western Spy*, from which sprang the *Cincinnati Gazette*. He has seen Cincinnati rise from a wilderness to a great and flourishing city.

General Samuel R. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, died at Trenton, N. J., aged 66 years. He was born in Princeton, was licensed as an attorney in

1812, and continued in the active practice of his profession almost up to the day of his death. For many years General Hamilton was Quarter-Master General of the Militia of the State. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County by Governor Ford, and held that office at the time of his death.

Mrs. Charlotte Olympia, wife of the late Hon. R. S. Garnett, died in Essex County, Va., on the 8th. She was the daughter of General de Gouges and the granddaughter of the unfortunate Countess Olympe de Gouges, executed in France, November 2, 1799 [with Adam Luxe; the defender of the celebrated Charlotte Corday], for writings pronounced counter-revolutionary.

Dr. Buckland, the geologist, died at Clapham, on August 14. His mind was deranged for the last six or seven years of his life.

The execution of John Fox took place at New Brunswick on Wednesday. It was witnessed by about three hundred persons who were admitted within the jail yard, besides many who had climbed upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity. He maintained his firmness until the last. He made no confession of the crime for which his life was taken, and manifested but little agitation. His crime was the murder of John Henry, a youth seventeen years of age, near New Brunswick, on the 27th of December last.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—The Roman Catholic Earl of Shrewsbury is dead. He was the seventeenth Earl, and died at Lisbon, aged only 24. It is stated that the pedigree of Earl Talbot, in connection with his relationship to the Shrewsbury family and his right to the title, are likely to be disputed. The extinction of the Earldom would make Lord Derby the premier Earl of England. The *Times* remarks—"Lord Shrewsbury was a person of singularly mild and gentle disposition, and of refined and elegant tastes; he was an accomplished scholar, especially in modern languages, of which his long residence upon the continent had made him a perfect master. His charities were most extensive, and, humanly speaking, his death must prove a heavy blow and great discouragement to the prospects of the Roman Catholic religion in this country." The deceased, says another writer, "was endowed with the spirit of philanthropy like his noble predecessor, who, as stated by the Rev. Mr. Price, in a short address on the painful subject to the congregation at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, gave during his lifetime, £500,000 in charity alone."

FRANCE.—Napoleon is at the baths of Biarritz; he is reported to be urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and to be engaged in considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

In France the harvest in the departments north of the Loire has been completed with most delightful weather; never could grain have been better dried. All accounts agree in stating that in the most productive departments of France the sheaves are excessively abundant, and although the ears do not yield so much as might have been hoped for, yet the produce, per hectare, will be good.

The *Patrie*, of August 20, explains at length the differences between the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States. The slavery question which divides them, says the *Patrie*, is a gnawing worm which they carry in their breast. France and England, which, at the cost of serious sacrifices, have been fortunate enough to put a stop, without political convulsions, to the odious anomaly of slavery in their Trans-Atlantic possessions, have to congratulate themselves on having no more slaves in their Colonies, and also on the fact that their great Trans-Atlantic rival carries that heavy load on her back.

RUSSIA.—The eight or ten Russians have been removed from the Isle of Serpents, by an English ship-of-war, and landed at Odessa. The Russians have re-occupied Anapa, and the forts of the Circassian coast.

Great preparations continued to be made for the coronation of the Emperor at Moscow. We take the following extract from the official programme:—

On entering the city, 71 guns will be fired, and his Excellency the Military Governor-General of Moscow will join the cortege, with the principal officials of the city. At the entrance of the Zemlianoi Gorod (the inner quarter of Moscow) the magistrates will meet the procession. At the Bielvi Gorod (another quarter) the marshal of the nobility of the Government of Moscow, and the chief nobles will join. At the gates the Imperial Family will descend from their carriages and horses to salute the image of the Virgin of Iversk, and the procession will halt till they remount. At the holy gate the Commandant of Moscow and his staff will receive the procession, and at the Cathedral of the Assumption, the directing senate. Along the line of the procession the various clergy will come out of the churches with crosses, banners, and the sacred images, and the people will be uncovered. The Holy Synod and superior Clergy will meet his Majesty, and welcome him with prayers, and bless him with the cross and with holy water. The choristers of the Cathedral will sing a Psalm from the second Canticle.

On entering the temple a discharge of 85 guns will take place, and the Metropolitan of Moscow will perform divine service in the Cathedrals of the Archangels and of the Annunciation. At the first of these cathedrals, the archpriest will meet their highnesses, and at the second, their confessor will lead them to the tombs of their illustrious predecessors who are buried there. From the Cathedral of the Assumption, the Imperial Family and their suite will proceed to the Imperial Palace, where they will be met by the clergy and great court officers, who will present them with bread and salt. At this time 101 guns will be fired, and the bells of the churches be rung. In the evening the city will be illuminated.

NICARAGUA.—We have intelligence from Nicaragua to the 16th August, from which it appears that General Walker had decreed the blockade of all the ports of Nicaragua, and it would seem that he has a navy consisting of exactly one armed schooner, with which to enforce this decree. In cruising with this vessel recently, his forces captured several bingos and a number of men belonging to the Rivas party, among whom was Senor Salizar, formerly an officer in Walker's army, but who revolted against the American rule in company with Rivas. Salizar was shot as a traitor, *sans ceremonie*, by order of Walker. Dr. Livingston, American Consul at Leon, had been arrested by the Rivas party, who threatened to execute him in retaliation for the death of Salizar. Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, interceded in behalf of Dr. Livingston, and whether his life has been taken does not clearly appear in the accounts before us. The statements as to Walker's present condition and future prospects differ widely. Accounts from parties favorable to him represent everything *coulour de rose*, while statements from other sources represent his condition as precarious in the extreme, and assert that the allied forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and San Salvador will soon drive him from the country. He [Walker] has dismissed the British Vice-Consul at Leon, for interfering with Nicaraguan affairs.

Notes and Queries.

L. M. H.—Mr. Bancroft, in his history of the United States, states that the skull of the North American Indian so nearly resembles that of the Mongolian across the Pacific, that a "careful observer" could not, out of a heap, distinguish them from each other. Is that a fact? If it is a fact, does it then prove his conclusion, *i. e.*, a common origin?

Answer.—There is more resemblance between the skulls of the races named, than between either of them and any other race; still, although there are many points of strong resemblance, we think a "careful observer" could distinguish them readily, especially a phrenologist. Those who take the similarity of cheek bones, or the position of the teeth, as a sufficient resemblance to constitute identity, would not be likely to distinguish the marked mental differences existing between different tribes which are indicated by the form of particular parts of the skull, and thus would be led to call races alike, which a phrenologist would discover to be essentially different, as to the question of a common origin. We may remark that these tribes are

quite as much alike as are different members of either the English, French or German nations, which are unquestionably of Caucasian stock.

We see, every day, low, debased specimens of our own race, who have had dissolute, depraved, unintellectual and uneducated progenitors for half a dozen generations, and they have thus inherited an organization as much below a good specimen of a man as the Chinaman is below a well-organized Englishman. This question of a common origin, or rather of divers origins, is not to be decided by a few random observations and isolated specimens.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Our readers are referred to the advertisement of the ninth annual term of this institution. This college is in a very prosperous condition, the last class numbering thirty-eight students.

E. R. R.—The prices of books named, are—Dunglison on New Remedies, \$3 75; Beach's Reformed Practice, \$5; Medical Lexicon, 75 cents. If sent by mail, postage will be about 10 per cent. additional.

Miscellany.

EARLY RISING.—Finally, it is taken for granted by early risers, that early rising is a virtuous habit, and that they are all a most meritorious and prosperous set of people. I object to both clauses of the bill. None but a knave or an idiot—I will not mince the matter—rises early if he can help it. Early risers are generally milk-sop spoonies, ninnies, with broad unmeaning faces and grozet eyes, cheeks odiously ruddy, and with great calves to their legs. They slap you on the back, and blow their noses like a mail-coach horn. They seldom give dinners. "Sir, tea is ready." "Shall we join the ladies?" A rubber at whist, and by eleven o'clock the whole house is in a snore. Inquire into his motives for early rising, and it is perhaps to get an appetite for breakfast. Is the great healthy brute not satisfied with three penny rolls and a pound of ham for breakfast, he must walk down to the Pier-head at Leith to increase his voracity? Where is the virtue of gobbling up three turkey's eggs, and demolishing a quarten loaf before half the people are awake? But I am now speaking of your red, rosy, greedy idiot. Mark next your pale, sallow early riser. He is your prudent, calculating, selfish money scrivener. It is not for nothing he rises. It is shocking to think of the hypocrite saying his prayers so early in the morning, before those are awake whom he intends to cheat and swindle before he goes to bed. I hope that I have sufficiently exposed the folly or wickedness of early rising. Henceforth, then, let no knavish prig purse up his mouth and erect his head with a conscious air of superiority, when he meets an acquaintance who goes to bed and rises at a gentlemanly hour. If the hypocrite rise early in the morning, he is to be despised and hated. But people of sense and feeling are not in a hurry to leave their beds. They have something better to do.—*Professor Wilson's Essays.*

A COUNTERBLAST TO TOBACCO.—I must here enter my strong and solemn protest against the pernicious abuse of immoderate smoking, now so general—morning, noon, midnight, eternal smoking. It is impossible but that this vile adoption of a vulgar, foreign sensuality, and incessant stimulation of brain and heart, must weaken nervous power, clog the secretions, impair the digestion, disturb the understanding, stint the growth of the young, and shorten the days of both young and old. Already are the national stamina enervated by this emasculating habit; and in another generation the manly, moral, and physical attributes of our countrymen, will be smoked and shrivelled into the dimensions of the Spanish and Portuguese.—*Medical Journal.*

SUBSCRIBERS' RESIDENCE CHANGED.—Subscribers to this paper who have occasion to change their residence, and desire to have a corresponding change in the direction of their papers, must not fail to accompany their requests with their previous Post-Office address, as it is often impossible to refer to them among the thousands whose names are on our books.

RESPONSIBILITY.—John Wesley on Medical practice, has some appropriate remarks on the responsibility of the doctors:

"And are they not partakers of the same guilt, though in a lower degree, whether surgeons, apothecaries, or physicians, who play with the lives or health of men to enlarge their gain? Who purposely lengthen the pain or disease which they are able to remove speedily; who protract the cure of the patient's body in order to plunder his substance? Can any one be clear before God who does not shorten every disorder as soon as he can, and remove all sickness and pain as soon as he can? He cannot. For nothing can be more clear than that he does not love his neighbor as himself, and that he does not do unto others as he would they should do unto himself."

GOD'S WORLD IS WORTHY BETTER MEN.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

BEHOLD! an idle tale they tell,
And who shall blame their telling it?
The rogues have got their cant to sell,
The world pays well for selling it!
They say the world's a desert drear—
Still plagued with Egypt's blindness!
That we were sent to suffer here—
What! by a God of kindness?
That since the world has gone astray,
It must be so for ever,
And we should stand still, and obey
Its Desolators Never!
We'll labor for the better time,
With all our might of Press and Pen;
Believe me, 'tis a truth sublime,
God's world is worthy better men.

With Paradise the world began,
A world of love and gladness:
Its beauty may be marr'd by man
With all his crime and madness,
Yet 'tis a brave work still. Love brings
A sunshine for the dreary;
With all our strife, sweet rest hath wings
To fold o'er hearts a-weary.
The sun in glory, like a God,
To-day climbs up heaven's bosom,
The flower upon the jewel'd sod
In sweet love-lessons blossom.
As radiant of immortal youth
And beauty, as in Eden; then
Believe me, 'tis a noble truth,
God's world is worthy better men.

Oh! they are bold, knaves ever bold,
Who say we are doom'd to anguish;
That men in God's own image sould
Like hell-bound slaves must languish.
Probe Nature's heart to its red core,
There's more of good than evil;
And man—down trampled man—is more
Of Angel than of Devil.
Prepare to die? *Prepare to live!*
We know not what is living;
And let us for the world's good give,
As God is ever giving.
Give Action, Thought, Love, Wealth and Time,
To win the primal age again;
Believe me, 'tis a truth sublime,
God's world is worthy better men,

THE YOUNG MAN'S LEISURE.—YOUNG MAN! after the duties of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known and now know, many young men, who, if they devoted to any scientific, or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance, and lounging in bed, might rise to any eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir Wm. Phipps, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and

the office of High Sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, of a shipcarpenter in Boston. Wm. Gifford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl.

David Rittenhouse, the American Astronomer, when a plough-boy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say that if the hours wasted in idle company, in conversation at the tavern, were only spent in the pursuit of knowledge, the dullest apprentice at any of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and technicalities, might range the wide fields of creation; and other stars from among the young men of this city might be added to the list of worthies that are gilding our country with bright yet mellow light.—*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.—An itinerant player, possessed of more wit than money, was, a few days ago, driven by the hard master, hunger, to commit the high crime of poaching, in the neighborhood of Birmingham, England, and being unluckily detected in the act, was carried forthwith before a bench of magistrates, when the offence was fully proved. The knight of the buskin, however, when called upon for his defence, astonished the learned justices by adopting Brutus's speech to the Romans on the death of Caesar, to his case, thus:—"Britons, hungry men and epicures! hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear; believe me for mine honor, that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any friend to this hare, to him I say, that a player's love for hare is no less than his. If then that friend demand why a player rose against a hare, this is my answer:—not that I loved hare less, but that I loved eating more. Had you rather this hare were living and I had died starving, than that this hare were dead, that I might live a jolly fellow? As this hare was pretty, I wept for him; as he was nimble, I rejoiced at it; as he was plump I honor him; but as he was eatable, I slew him." Here the gravity of the court was obliged to give way; prosecutors, spectators and all burst into laughter at the ready wit displayed by the poor actor. The information was withdrawn, and the player was allowed to go "unwhipt of justice."

RATHER AMBIGUOUS.—An Indiana paper announcing the death of a gentleman "out West," says that "the deceased, *though a bank director*, is generally believed to have died a Christian, and was much respected while living."

UNIVERSALITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.—The rapid increase of the Anglo-Saxon race during the last two centuries, its wide diffusion over the globe, and its superiority over every race with which it has contact, are remarkable facts, however we view them. This will not be done by wise and thoughtful men, in a vain-glorious or boastful spirit, but with a thoughtful and reverential consideration of the plans of Providence which it indicates, and the great duties and responsibilities which it involves. It has been stated with regard to the Anglo-Saxon race, that, while in 1621, the year in which the Mayflower landed the first Pilgrims in New England, it numbered only about six millions, and was almost exclusively confined to our own island, it now numbers sixty millions of human beings, planted on all the islands and continents of the earth, and apparently destined, at no distant period, to absorb or supplant all the barbarous and nomadic races on the continents of Asia, Africa and America, and the vast and newer world recently found in the Southern ocean. The enterprise of the race multiplies with its expansion. Commerce goes on apace, carrying the wealth and industry of the old world into the remotest and least known regions of the earth; and it is estimated that, if no sudden and unthought revo-

lution abruptly arrest this remarkable expansion of the race sprung exclusively from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the Anglo-Saxon race will soon number 800 millions of human beings, in less than a century and a half from the present time.

THE BOY AND THE BRICKS.—A boy hearing his father say, "'Twas a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways," said, "if father applies this rule about his work, I will test it in my play."

So setting up a row of bricks, three or four inches apart, he tipped over the first, which, striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, which overturned the fourth, and so on through the whole course, until all the bricks lay prostrate.

"Well," said the boy, "each brick has knocked down his neighbor which stood next to him; I only tipped one. Now I will *raise*, and see if he will raise his neighbor. I will see if raising one will raise all the rest."

He looked in vain to see them rise.

"Here, father," said he, "is a poor rule; 'twill not work both ways. They knocked each other down, but will not raise each other up."

"My son," said the father, "bricks and mankind are alike made of clay, active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up. When men fall, they love company, but when they rise they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate and below them."—*Selected.*

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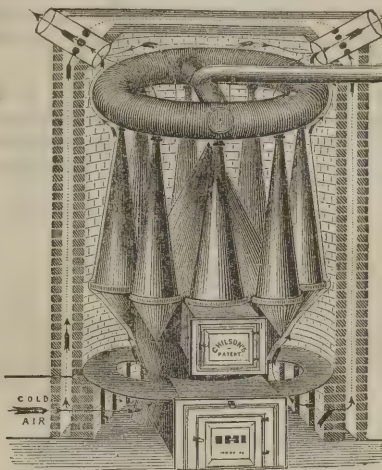
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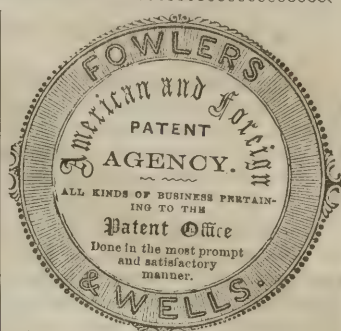
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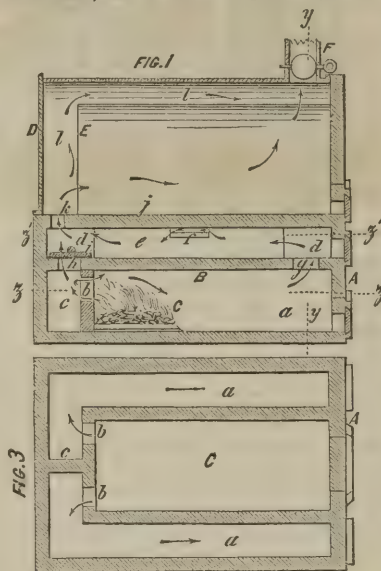
A NEW PATENT OVEN.

IF THE inventor or discoverer who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before confers a favor upon *mankind*, does not he who bakes a loaf of bread well with the fuel by which it was *burnt* before, confer a like favor upon *womankind*?

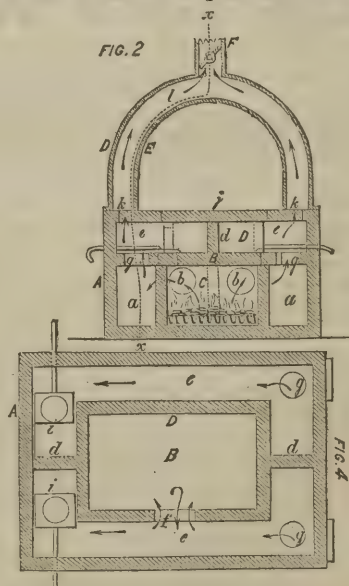
Our friend, Jesse Ohmert, of Mount Morris, Ill., has invented an oven by which we are assured this object is accomplished, and he wishes us to give it publicity by engravings and notice. We cheerfully do so. There are four sections represented, Fig. 1 being a longitudinal, and Fig. 2 a transverse section; Figs. 3 and 4 are horizontal sections, all showing quite fully the internal construction of the oven. The principal advantage derived from this arrangement seems to be in the construction of the flues. A represents the furnace, which is of rectangular form and constructed of cast iron. This furnace is divided into two compartments by a horizontal partition B; in the lower compartment is the fire-chamber C, having a longitudinal passage, or flue (a), at each side. These flues communicate with the fire-chamber C, by means of openings (b) (b) made through the back end of the fire-chamber, and at each side of a vertical partition (c). See Figs. 1, 2 and 3, which divide the two flues (a) (a). The upper compartment of the furnace (a) has a rectangular chamber D within it, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The chamber D is considerably smaller than the furnace, so as to allow a space to extend around it; said space being divided into two parts by vertical partitions (d) (d), so as to form two flues (e) (e), shown clearly in Fig. 4. The chamber D has an aperture (f) made in one of its sides, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4; and the horizontal partition B within the furnace A, has two apertures (g) (g) made through it at its front end: an aperture being in each flue (e) (e), and also two apertures H H through its back end—one in each flue (e). The apertures H have dampers (i) over them. The apertures G H form a communication between the flues (a) (a) and (e) (e), as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. D represents a semi-cylindrical casing, which may be constructed of sheet or cast iron. This casing has a bottom (j) which fits directly over the compartment of the furnace A, and apertures (k) (k) are made through its back end; an aperture communicating with each flue (e) in the upper compartment of the furnace. See Fig. 1 and dotted lines in Fig. 2. Within the casing D, the oven E is placed. The oven is somewhat smaller than the casing, so as to allow a space (l) between its back and sides, and top and casing. See Figs. 1 and 2. F is the smoke-pipe on the upper part of the casing, at its front end.

From the above description it will be seen that when the chambers (i) are closed, the heat, smoke, etc., from the lower compartment, or fire-chamber, of the furnace A, will pass through the apertures (d) (d) at the back end of the fire-chamber, and towards the front end of the furnace through the flues (a) (a), thence upward through the apertures (g) (g) into the flues (e) (e) of the upper compartment of the furnace, the heat passing through the aperture (f) into the

chamber D, and heating the bottom of the oven, and then passing upward through the apertures (k) (k) into the space L around the oven, the smoke escaping into the pipe F. See arrows. Thus it will be seen that the heat is made to pass entirely around the oven, with the exception of its front end, and the heat is properly tempered



by the chamber D and the flues (e) in the upper compartment of the furnace; that is, the oven is not in contact with the fire-chamber, and consequently, one part of it will not be subjected to a much greater heat than another part, and owing to the circuitous passages of the flues, no heat is lost or allowed to pass into the smoke-



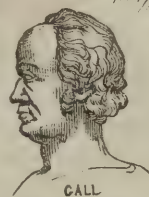
pipe F, as it would be absorbed before or at the time of reaching said pipe. When a direct draught is required for kindling the fire, etc., the dampers (i) are open, and the smoke and heat will pass directly into the space (l). This stove is cheap, simple, and accomplishes the all-important object desired. We see no reason why it should not come into universal use. The patent was secured on the sixth day of May last. J. A. Knight & Co., of this city, manufac-

turers, are introducing them. Any further information may be obtained, by addressing either the inventor or agents.

CURIOUS CASE OF
SOMNAMBULISM.

A FEW days ago the mistress of a respectable house in Vauxhall-road was disturbed during the night by the scratching and noise made at her bedroom on the second floor by a favorite dog, whose general place of repose was in the kitchen. The mistress at first imagined that the dog made the noise merely to get into the room, and rose from her bed to admit him; but on laying down again the dog jumped upon the bed, and pulling at her sleeve, and using every means known to a dumb animal, endeavoring to show that he wanted her to follow him. On pushing the dog down from the bed she found that he was wet all over, and, being fearful that some accident had happened below, she arose from her bed and descended the stairs with the faithful animal; and after some difficulty succeeded in obtaining a light in the kitchen. The first place the mistress examined was her servant's bed, to ascertain from her if she had heard any noise or could account for the conduct of the dog, when to her astonishment she found the bed empty. Naturally alarmed at the absence of the servant she listened for some time in a state of great suspense, fearing that other parties might have entered the house, and at last heard a noise in the back kitchen as of some person cleaning knives or forks, and the dog leading her in that direction, the place having been previously quite dark, to her great surprise she saw her servant standing in her night clothes, and, without shoes or stockings, cleaning forks with her eyes shut, and evidently in a deep sleep. The mistress, after in some degree recovering from her surprise, passed the candle two or three times across the servant's face, but the girl continued her work with her eyes shut, unconscious of any other person being present, and after rubbing the fork in her hand on the board, held it up to her shut eyes, as if examining that it was sufficiently polished, then took the leather to wipe the dust off, and passed it as carefully and correctly between every prong as if she had been wide awake. The mistress, on examining what had been done by her servant in a state of somnambulism, found by a tub of water on the floor, that she had washed the dog, her usual task, and had cleaned a dozen of knives and seven forks, and was proceeding to clean the others, when the unusual motion of the dog attracted his mistress to the spot where the servant was at work. The mistress removed the uncleaned forks out of the reach of the servant, and taking hold of the sleeve of her night-gown, gently moved her towards her bed, but, whether from an internal sense of the work she was engaged in not being finished, or the action of the light of the candle on her eyelids, she awoke on the floor, but was quite unconscious of what had taken place: The mistress put the girl to bed, concealing from her what had been done, and at an after period of the night visited her bed, but it did not appear that she had again got up in her sleep.

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NOT TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL our old correspondents know that their "best thoughts" are always welcome to a place in the columns of the Journal, and they will continue their favors without further invitation. It is to those who are not correspondents that we now write.

We have no doubt there are, to say the least, one thousand readers of the Journal, each of whom is able to write that which fifty thousand other readers would be made wiser and more happy by perusing.

But suppose you are *not* accustomed to write; there must be a beginning or everlasting barrenness. It is as much for your benefit that we urge you to try, as it is for that of the reader. And if you should write occasionally an article which it might not be deemed advisable to publish, the writing of it would be of service to yourself, an exercise of your talents, which will qualify you for higher and more successful efforts.

But don't try to write in the stately style of Addison or Johnson, nor in the crotchety style of the eccentric, but speak your thoughts in plain natural terms, as you talk to your friends when you feel that your ideas are worth an earnest expression.

Your best thoughts are worth uttering, and will do somebody good; try it, and you will ever thank us for the suggestion.

BOYS WHO WISH TO BE MEN.

BAD habits appear, sometimes, to be more easily formed than good ones, and that man is a "bundle of habits" seems to admit of little doubt. How often we see boys, who are naturally straight and well-formed, sitting curled up in such a manner as to cramp the lungs, the heart, liver and stomach, to the utter ruin of health, like one of the figures at the table, as seen in the engraving. Boys do not think how much evil they are doing to their health and constitutions



BAD AND GOOD POSITIONS.

by thus sitting. It will not only make them round-shouldered, ill-formed and awkward in appearance, but undermine health and shorten life.

Writing-desks at school are often too low, which compels the pupil to bend to his work. Care should be taken by teachers and parents that the height of the desks be properly graduated to the size of pupils. Carelessness on this subject, quite as frequently as ignorance of

its evil tendency, induces the parties interested to neglect this important matter.

We call attention to this subject, now that the winter schools are about commencing, with a view to save not a few rapidly-growing boys, whose plastic bodies are so easily deformed by sitting crooked, at school and elsewhere.

Many children are allowed to sit on broad sofas or deep chairs, which induces them to sit crooked, because they have nothing to support their shoulders without leaning far back, resting upon their shoulders, and thus bending their backs. The straight boy in our engraving, as it will be seen, has such a chair that he can touch

his feet to the floor, his hips and shoulders to the back, and his desk, or table, is just high enough to enable him to write conveniently and sit erect; while the other, at the same table, has a backless seat, altogether too high for the table or to rest his feet on the floor. Every family should have chairs adapted to the size of each person. Only think of having a chair for a man with a seat a yard or more deep, and so high that he could not touch his feet to the floor, or get into it without climbing up! But we have just such chairs and sofas for children and small young folks, who are rapidly

growing and easily deformed. We would say to parents, Provide your little folks with proper seats, and drive them out of big rocking-chairs and sofas every time they attempt to occupy them.

But boys, and girls too, when their seats are right, are apt to sit crooked, to the lasting detriment of their health and symmetry of their forms.

Boys! you who wish to be MEN—healthy, use—

ful, and happy—and would therefore avoid these evils, reform at once all habits of erroneous postures; for remember, the evils will fall on yourselves, and be felt most keenly after the mischief shall have been done, and it is too late to apply the remedy.

THE PURITANS.

A LATE number of the *North British Review* contains an elaborate article on "Plays and Puritans." We cull a few paragraphs from it, which will be read with interest.

The writer says that Cartwright, an Oxford scholar, was a hater of the New England Puritans. In one of his poems he thus describes their capacities:—

"They are good silly people; souls that will
Be cheated without trouble: one eye is
Put out with zeal, the other with ignorance,
And yet they think they're eagles."

Whatsoever were the faults of Cotton Mather's band of pioneers, and they were many, silliness was certainly not among them. Any insult, however shallow, ribald, and doggrel, passes current against men, who were abroad the founders of the United States, and the forefathers of the acutest and most enterprising nation on earth, and who at home proved themselves, by terrible fact, not only the physically stronger party, but the more cunning. But so it was fated to be. A deep mist of conceit, fed by the shallow breath of parasites, players, and pedants, wrapt that unhappy Court in blind security, till "the breaking was as the swelling out of a high wall, which cometh suddenly in an instant."

"But after all, what Poetry and Art there was in that day, good or bad, all belonged to the royalists."

All? There are those who think that, if mere conceitism be a part of poetry, Quarles is a ten times greater poet than Cowley or George Herbert, and equal, perhaps, to Vaughan and Withers.

JOHN MILTON A PURITAN.

There are those, too, who believe John Bunyan, considered simply as an artist, to be the greatest dramatic author whom England has seen since Shakspeare; and there linger, too, in the libraries and the ears of men, words of one John Milton. He was no rigid hater of the beautiful, merely because it was heathen and popish; no more, indeed, were many highly-educated and highly-born gentlemen of the Long Parliament; no more was Cromwell himself, whose delight was (if we may trust that double renegade Waller) to talk over with him the worthies of Rome and Greece, and who is said (and we believe truly) to have preserved for the nation Raphael's cartoons, and Andrea Mantegna's triumph, when Charles' pictures were sold. But Milton had steeped his whole soul in romance. He had felt the beauty and glory of the chivalrous middle age as deeply as Shakspeare himself; he had as much classical lore as any Oxford pedant. He felt to his heart's core (for he sang of it, and had he not felt it he would only have written of it) the magnificence and worth of really high art, of the drama when it was worthy of man and of itself.

No poet, perhaps, shows wider and truer sym-

pathy with every form of the really beautiful in art, and nature, and history; and yet he was a Puritan. Yes, Milton was a Puritan; one, who instead of trusting himself, and his hopes of the universe, to second-hand hearsays, systems, and traditions, had looked God's word and his own soul in the face, and determined to act on that which he had found. And therefore it is, that to open his works at any stray page, after these effeminate Carolists, is like falling asleep in a stifling city drawing-room, amid Rococo French furniture, not without untidy traces of last night's ball, and awaking in an Alpine valley, amid the scent of sweet cyclamens and pine boughs, to the music of trickling rivulets and shouting hunters, and to see above your head the dark cathedral aisles of mighty pines, and here and there, above them and beyond, the spotless peaks of everlasting snow; while far beneath your feet—

"The hemisphere of earth in clearest ken,
Stretched to the amplest reach of prospect lies."

Take any, the most hackneyed passage of *Comus*, the *Allegro*, the *Penseroso*, the *Paradise Lost*, and see the freshness, the sweetness, and the simplicity, which is strangely combined with the pomp, the self-restraint, the earnestness of every word.

Where shall we find such real mirth, ease, sweetness, dance and song of words in anything written for five and twenty years before him? True, he was no great dramatist. He never tried to be one; but there was no one in his generation who could have written either *Comus* or *Samson Agonistes*. And if, as is commonly believed, and as his countenance seems to indicate, he was deficient in humor, so were his contemporaries, with the sole exception of Cartwright. Witty he could be, and bitter; but he did not live in a really humorous age; and if he has none of the rollicking fun of the fox-hound puppy, at least he has none of the obscene gibber of the ape.

After all, the great fact stands, that the only lasting poet of that generation was a Puritan; one who, if he did not write dramas in sport, at least acted dramas in earnest. For drama means, etymologically, action and doing; and of the drama there are, and always will be, two kinds: one the representative, and the other the actual; and for a world wherein there is no superabundance of good deeds, the latter will be always the better kind. It is good to represent heroic action in verse, and on the stage: it is good to "purify," as old Aristotle has it, "the affections by pity and terror."

There is an ideal tragedy, and an ideal comedy also, which one can imagine as an integral part of the highest Christian civilization.

But when "Christian" tragedy sinks below the standard of heathen Greek tragedy; when, instead of setting forth heroic deeds, it teaches the audience new possibilities of crime, and new excuses for those crimes; when, instead of purifying the affection by pity and terror, it confounds the moral sense by exciting pity and terror, merely for the sake of excitement, careless whether they be well or ill directed, then it is of the devil, and the sooner it returns to its father, the better for mankind. When, again, comedy, instead of stirring a divine scorn of baseness, or

even a kindly and indulgent smile at the weaknesses and oddities of humanity, learns to make a mock of sin,—to find excuses for the popular frailties which it pretends to expose,—then it also is of the devil, and to the devil let it go; while honest and earnest men, who have no such exceeding love of "Art," that they must needs have bad art rather than none at all, do the duty which lies nearest them, amid clean whitewash and honest prose. The whole theory of "Art, its dignity and vocation," seems to us at times questionable, if coarse facts are to be allowed to weigh (as we suppose they are) against delicate theories. If we are to judge by the examples of Italy, the country which has been most of all devoted to the practice of "Art," and by that of Germany, the country which has raised the study of Art into a science, then a nation is not necessarily free, strong, moral, or happy, because it can "represent" facts, or can understand how other people have represented them. We do not hesitate to go farther, and to say, that the present imbecility of Germany is to be traced in a great degree to that pernicious habit of mind which makes her educated men fancy it to represent thoughts and feelings, or to analyze the representations of them: while they do not bestir themselves, or dream that there is the least moral need for bestirring themselves, towards putting these thoughts and feelings into practice. Goethe herein is indeed the typical German: God grant that no generation may ever see such a typical Englishman; and that our race, remembering ever that the golden age of the English drama was one of private immorality, public hypocrisy, ecclesiastical pedantry, and regal tyranny, and ended in the temporary downfall of Church and Crown, may be more ready to do fine things than to write fine books; and act in their lives, as those old Puritans did, a drama which their descendants may be glad to put on paper for them, long after they are dead.

For surely these Puritans were dramatic enough, poetic enough, picturesque enough. We do not speak of such fanatics as Balford of Burley, or any other extravagant person whom it may have suited Walter Scott to take as a typical personage. We speak of the average Puritan nobleman, gentleman, merchant, or farmer, and hold him to have been a picturesque and poetical man,—a man of higher imagination and deeper feeling than the average of Court poets, and a man of sound taste also. What is to be said for his opinions about the stage, has been seen already; but it seems to have escaped most persons' notice, that either all England is grown very foolish, or the Puritan opinions on several matters have been justified by time.

On the matter of the stage, the world has certainly come over to their way of thinking. Few educated men now think it worth while to go to see any play, and that exactly for the same reasons as the Puritans put forward; and still fewer educated men think it worth while to write plays: finding that since the grosser excitements of the imagination have become forbidden themes, there is really very little to write about.

THE MANNERS AND DRESS OF THE PURITAN.

But in the matter of dress and of manners, the Puritan triumph has been complete. Even their

worst enemies have come over to their side, and "the whirligig of time has brought about its revenge."

Their canons of taste have become those of all England, and High Churchmen, who still call them round-heads and cropped ears, go about rounder-headed and closer cropt than they ever went. They held it more rational to cut the hair to a comfortable length than to wear effeminate curls down the back. And we cut ours much shorter than they ever did. They held (with the Spaniards, then the finest gentlemen in the world), that sad, *i. e.*, dark colors, above all black, were the fittest for stately and earnest gentlemen. We all, from the Tractarian to the Anythingarian, are exactly of the same opinion. They held that lace, perfumes, and jewelry on a man were marks of unmanly foppishness and vanity; and so hold the finest gentlemen in England now. They thought it equally absurd and sinful for a man to carry his income on his back, and bedizen himself out in reds, blues, and greens, ribbons, knots, slashes, and "triple quadruple dædalian ruffs, built up on iron and timber (a fact), which have more arches in them for pride than London Bridge for use." We, if we met such a ruffed and ruffled worthy as used to swagger by hundreds up and down Paul's Walk, not knowing how to get a dinner, much less to pay his tailor, should look on him as firstly a fool, and 'secondly a swindler; while, if we met an old Puritan, we should consider him a man gracefully and picturesquely dressed, but withal in the most perfect sobriety of good taste; and when we discovered (as we probably should), over and above, that the harlequin cavalier had a box of salve and a pair of dice in one pocket, a pack of cards and a few pawnbrokers' duplicates in the other; that his thoughts were altogether of citizens' wives, and their too easy virtue; and that he could not open his mouth without a dozen oaths, we should consider the Puritan (even though he did quote Scripture somewhat through his nose), as the gentleman; and the courtier as a most offensive specimen of the "snob triumphant," glorying in his shame. The picture is not ours, nor even the Puritan's. It is Bishop Hall's, Bishop Earle's,—it is Beaumont's, Fletcher's, Jonson's, Shakespeare's,—the picture which every dramatist, as well as satirist, has drawn of the "gallant" of the seventeenth century. No one can read those writers honestly without seeing that the Puritan, and not the Cavalier conception of what a British gentleman should be, is the one accepted by the whole nation at this day.

In applying the same canon to the dress of women, they were wrong. As in other matters, they had hold of one pole of a double truth, and erred in applying it exclusively to all cases. But there are two things to be said for them; first, that the dress of that day was palpably an incentive to the profligacy of that day, and therefore had to be protested against; in these more moral times, ornaments and fashions may be harmlessly used, which then could not be used without harm. And next, it is undeniable that sober dressing is more and more becoming the fashion among well-bred women, and that among them, too, the Puritan canons are gaining ground.

[We have marked for insertion another interesting paragraph respecting the Puritans, which will appear in our next.]

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.*

BY JENNETTE L. DOUGLASS.

PHYSICAL education comprehends that series of instruction which is to develop both the mind and body, and to form correct mental and physical habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations of life.

When and where should it commence? We answer, in early childhood, if we are to form the foundation of health for the future man or woman. It should be the first lesson given to a child. He should not be sent to school until at least seven years of age, and then to a person that will educate him physically as well as mentally.

He should not be confined more than four hours a day, until his limbs and muscles have become strong enough to endure partial confinement in-doors, if he is to have health, cheerfulness, vivacity and strength, which should not be neglected on any account. His early school-days should be pleasantly interspersed with active sports and healthful amusements, as well as study. He should be free to exercise his limbs in the open air, and to perform feats of strength and agility, as children must do, in order to enjoy health, and to obtain well and perfectly-developed muscles.

The parent should see that the school-room and gymnasium where he sends his child to school, are of the most approved models, as regards cleanliness, ventilation, and location; there is no excuse for the neglect of school-buildings in this free, wealthy, and enlightened country of ours.

In past ages—in the days when the schools of Athens were all in their glory, gymnastics and calisthenics and games were common for the students, and were, in short, a part of their education. The men of those days had stalwart forms and robust constitutions; the women, too, had full developed forms, and enjoyed perfect health, while at the same time they possessed the highest cultivated intellect. Let us then learn a lesson from the ancients, if we would enjoy the priceless boon of health, and let our nation no longer be called "weak in body, but strong in intellect." Health is not prized by us as it was by the ancients, else our schools for boys and girls would have attached to them spacious yards, with gymnasiums, for the exercise of both sexes.

Herodiscus, the instructor of the great physician Hippocrates, said, from experience and observation, he found gymnastics and calisthenics as essential to females as to males, in order to enjoy health and a cheerful flow of spirits. He was master of one of the Grecian palestra or gymnasias, and frequently remarked the females under his instruction attained the enviable enjoyment of an uninterrupted flow of health and spirits.

The ancients were fully aware of the importance and preservation of the health. They made

it a prominent part of the education of both sexes, that they should be thoroughly taught in all exercises calculated to give tone and elasticity to the functions of the body, knowing well that the strength of the mind is increased or diminished according to the health of the body; that it is intimately connected with it, and is weakened or strengthened in proportion as the body is enervated or invigorated.

Gymnastics and calisthenics are of essential benefit to muscular development, beautiful and perfect symmetry, as well as to health and strength of mind and body. Connected with those already mentioned, should be the healthful, graceful, and beautiful exercise of walking, which, to be truly beneficial to pupils, should be brisk, so as to call into action all the muscles of the body. Not a slow march, as if the pupils had lost all energy and activity, and could hardly drag their weary limbs to the end of their walk. Such walks are no real benefit to them; on the contrary, they are inculcating indolent habits, which always result in ill health and depressed spirits. How essential, then, that the teachers take an interest in this important exercise, and walk with their pupils, and enliven their walks with pleasant conversations on the various objects of interest they may meet in their rambles.

Another healthful exercise for pupils is the exhilarating effect produced by dumb bells, when judiciously used, always taking care that they are not too heavy, and that pupils do not exercise too long at a time, until they become accustomed to their use. Great care should be taken that they do not use them too violently at first, or they will be injured instead of being benefited by their use. They should vary in weight as the strength of the pupil will permit, and in a short time the most frail and delicate member of the school will become conscious of their invigorating influence.

We would recommend teachers to share and direct the sports and exercises of their pupils, if they would have them physically educated; to go out with them at their recesses, engage in their amusements, and remain until the ringing of the bell, returning to the school-room with the glow of health on their countenances, refreshed and as much benefited by the recess and its innocent sports, as the pupils are. We hope all teachers consider themselves as much responsible for the health of their pupils, as for their intellectual progress. [But they do not, and are not expected to do so by parents or trustees; nor will they, until parents are better instructed on the importance of Physical Education.—*Eds. Ph. Jour.*]

Then we would ask them to take as much care of their health as they would to teach them arithmetic, algebra, and grammar, and the other sciences; furthermore, teaching them what the laws of health are, for they will trample on them until they understand them. The teacher is bound by duty to teach them the laws of health, as well as the laws of gravitation or mathematics.

The professors in the universities and colleges, and in all the schools of Europe, have for ages considered the physical education of the students placed under their care, of the highest importance.

* Read before the New York State Teachers' Association, at their eleventh annual meeting, August, 1866, and published in *The New York Teacher*.

What has been the results? A robust race of men, and women too, living in the full enjoyment of perfect health to a good old age.

The Greeks considered this matter well. That was the grand secret of their wonderful feats of strength and courage—their perfect development and beauty of form, and outline of figure. They lived most of their time in the open air. Their houses were so constructed that they enjoyed pure air at all times and seasons. Their climate did not do all for their perfect development, as many have supposed, although it was a more genial clime than ours. Their physical exercises were as regular as their meals. They drank the pure elixir of health daily—that cool and refreshing draught which is essential to life, and furnishes the body with animation and energy, and which is the medium of sound as it flows in and expands the lungs, and is the fluid which we breathe, viz., pure air. Lord Bacon considered the healthful sports of children worthy the attention of physicians and teachers, when he said, “there was no disease among pupils that gymnastics and calisthenics could not cure.” Galen, the celebrated physician, declared “him to be the best physician who was the best teacher of calisthenics.” Ling, the celebrated Swedish author, made it a pleasant pastime to exercise with his pupils in the schools of Sweden, Great Britain, and the continent, where he introduced those exercises with great success. He was not only a benefactor to his own country, but to the world. He left but two pupils that he deemed competent fully to carry out his science: Prof. Georgii, who has established himself in London, and Prof. Branting, who is at the head of the Central Institute, founded by Ling, at Stockholm.*

Where and when shall that powerful agent of which Dryden long ago sung, be established in our land, namely, “the wise, for cure on exercise depend?” When it shall be a part of our national education, then, and not till then may we expect its establishment in our land.

Why have not our able physiologists written works on this important subject? Why, we ask again, have not Comstock, Cutter, Hooker, Loomis, and Lambert, and many others too numerous to mention, added gymnastics and calisthenics to their highly valuable and popular works? Why has not Mrs. Emma Willard, who has done more for female education than any other lady in America, aye, in the world, who has twice left her native shores for foreign lands, in order to get whatever is valuable or useful to female education, for the thousands that have been, and are to be educated in deservedly popular seminaries—why has she not written or added to her work on the “Circulation of the Blood,” a chapter on those important exercises?

Miss Beecher, it is true, has added a chapter on calisthenics to her truly practical physiology, for which we are thankful. We understand Prof. Dewey, of Rochester, has a work in press devoted wholly to those exercises. We wish him success, and a rapid sale of his works. He is the first

American who has ever undertaken or carried out the task; while in the Old World, the physical education of students has been written on and discussed from time immemorial, by the ablest and wisest authors, and has been by them considered the most important part of education. The celebrated Lyndenham was content to die, for he left behind him three great physicians, namely—air, water, and exercise.

How well we patronize those agents of health, our constitutions will show and speak for themselves. Is it not true that thousands go to an early grave every year, in the prime of life, with diseases which impure air and a want of proper exercise to nerve the system, and give to it beauty, strength and vitality, have engendered? Nothing but exercise and pure air can brace and invigorate it, and purify the blood by proper circulation. Gymnastics or calisthenics, practiced wholly within doors, would fail to carry out the plan they were intended for. We would use them, cold and wet weather only; but in the balmy days of summer, we should exercise in “Nature’s temple,” under its broad canopy, with sufficient room for all her children.

We have many valuable improvements in school architecture, and location, and much taste displayed in and around our school-buildings; able and highly-qualified professors and teachers. And here let me remind the American, that a celebrated writer on the continent has said, “Genius has made her chosen throne on the brow of the American youth.” If this be true, let him have a healthful brow for the amaranthine wreath, that it may bloom perpetually and shed its balmy and its healing influence, and at once change the sickly complexion of our highly-cultivated but pale students, to a rosy, healthy hue, and produce a long-lived race, worthy in every respect to carry out the great principles of truth and science in this vast republic, which has not, and never had, an equal in the history of nations.

We deem ventilation a subject of great importance in the erection of school-buildings, and a very great and powerful agent in giving health to pupils, the absence of which soon leaves the pupil and teacher fit subjects for peevishness, dyspepsia, and consumption. We cannot see for a moment, how many persons live in such ill-ventilated rooms as thousands of our teachers and pupils do. We know the subject has been agitated and discussed; but who will show us a single college, academy, seminary, or school-house in the land, thoroughly ventilated? that is, having a current of pure air in every department, or a single department, day and night, summer and winter; having ventilators so constructed that they cannot fail of giving pure and unconfined air at all hours of the day and night. We have yet to see a thoroughly ventilated school-room, and we have visited schools in every city in the State but two, and have the drawings or plans of their best buildings. We fully believe that the individual who would invent a plan for thorough ventilation, would be a national benefactor to the suffering millions of children and youth who are constantly breathing poisonous and deleterious air over and over again, in most of our school-rooms, producing disease and causing premature death. In our great hurry to be-

come wise, we forget the body, and think of mental culture only. That is the cause of so much neglect of the physical education in our country.

We will describe a plan for ventilation we have in our mind. It may fail, yet we think it would give us better ventilation than any we have seen. We have suffered much from impure air, on account of imperfect ventilation, therefore have tried to think of some simple method that would be available, no matter in what direction the wind might be.

We think if there were ventilators on the four sides of the walls forming the foundation, say one a side, that were made of iron, without blinds; then have the same on the first floor, arranged as registers are for furnaces, subject to be opened or closed, as the necessity of the case demands; then have the same number on the sides, both next the floor and in the upper part of the room, the lower having blinds, the upper not even glass; for when you place glass over it, it ceases to be a ventilator—it is a window then, and would be liable to be closed. Then have the same number in one, two, or three stories, as the case may be, and through the roof, too, as heated air rises. We think a house constructed on this plan, if we have made ourselves understood, could hardly fail of giving pure air at all times to its inmates. We have an artist taking a drawing of our plan, and when completed, will send it to *The Teacher*. We imagine we hear some person say, “the ventilators, so constructed, would injure the looks of the building.” Trust that to an American architect. We can see how beautiful and how useful they would be in preserving the health of pupils and teachers.

Will not some American gentleman travel over Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, Prussia, and other countries on the continent, to find the best methods and plans for gymnastics and calisthenics, and a thorough method of ventilation, that we may enjoy as good health as our trans-Atlantic teachers and students do? If not, we are acquainted with a lady who has fully resolved, when her funds are sufficient, to travel one year in Europe. She will go with the earnest desire to find what will assist her in those particular branches of health; not by visiting a few popular schools, but the many, then compare them with ours, and make known at once the best methods, by adopting them.

Teachers, we have endeavored to show you briefly that we consider the pupils of this country in a suffering condition, as far as health is concerned. We admit cheerfully that they are intellectually strong; but physically weak. Have we not a great work to do to remedy this evil? Then let us be earnest in the matter, and show our patrons and educational committees, that the pupils committed to our care shall have pure air and exercise while we have the charge of them, and soon we will see them ready and willing to adopt and carry out any plan we may suggest. “Who so dull a scholar that he has not learned the straight road to a mother’s heart, in love to her child?”

We appeal earnestly to this association to adopt some method for this important work, “Physical Education,” for all the schools in the

* A pupil of Prof. Georgii has recently left New York for London, having given instruction in the art of Kinesipathy or motion cure of disease, to Dr. Shepard, who is located at Dr. Taylor’s Water-Cure establishment, cor. 38th Street and 6th Avenue, N. Y.

land, from the humblest school-house by the way-side, to the highest temple of learning in country.

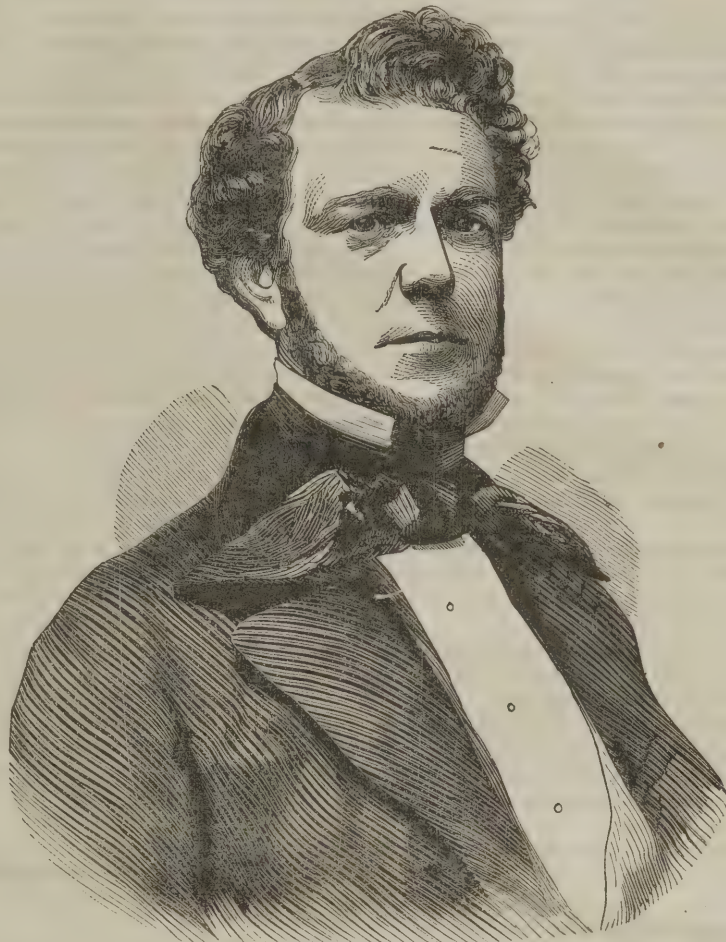
This association can strike a blow at illy-ventilated school-houses, and the almost entire absence of gymnasiums, that will reverberate throughout the educational world, if they will it. It is for this enlightened body to say whether the million of children in our schools shall have health, exercise, and pure air, or not. We trust that those whose influence will aid most effectively in the accomplishment of this much-needed reform, will not be idle, and that the time is not distant when proper ventilation, and invigorating physical training, shall be regarded a indispensable.

GEORGE STEERS.

As the first ship-builder in the world, George Steers occupied not only a highly honorable, but a most important position; and his death, at the early age of thirty-seven, in what appeared to be but the vestibule of his usefulness and his fame, is a loss not to his country merely, but to the world—not to this generation alone, but to all time. He stands really higher than any of the crowned monarchs of the age. His achievements have made him the monarch of the ocean, and given him an empire that belts the globe, and a reign as durable as the existence of the human race. Bacon, Harvey, and Newton, Franklin, Watt, and Fulton, Cartwright, Morse and Steers, shall be quoted by remotest generations with affectionate reverence, for real services rendered to the race; while the Charleses, the Henrys, the Louises, and Georges, shall stand in the calendar of time known chiefly by the number attached to the names they bore.

He has demonstrated the possibility of a thorough reform in ship-building, but he never made two alike; yet each has surpassed all precedent. What he would have done in the development of now unknown models, is locked up in the mysteries of death. May we not hope, however, that his gigantic successes will serve as hints to others, who shall be able to carry them to perfection? In his strong constitution and firmly-knit frame, his large and well-developed brain combining all the qualities of the engineer, the mechanic and the artist, one finds a solution of those powers which have written his name as a naval architect above all who have gone before him.

The builder of the yacht *America* and the steamships *Niagara* and *Adriatic*, was born in the year 1819, in the District of Columbia. Before he was ten years of age he removed to New York city. Mr. Steers from boyhood devoted his whole time and energies to the study of naval architecture; outside of that pursuit he had no ambition, sought no triumph. The success Mr. Steers met with was not the result of accident, but the development of an early conceived principle, which he carried out in every vessel he built. His system, conceived when a mere boy, and now illustrated in the form of the *Niagara* and *Adriatic*, is based upon the assumption that for a vessel to sail easily, steadily and rapidly, the displacement of water must be



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE GEORGE STEERS.

nearly uniform along the lines. When he laid the keel of the pilot boat *Mary Taylor*, he engaged in advance, to make a faster, a dryer, and a steadier craft, than had ever left the port of New York, so confident was he of his power, and he succeeded exactly according to his expectations. Previous to this achievement, a vessel had never been built, where the centre of displacement had not been forward of the beam. Fears were generally entertained that this "new form" would prove a failure. Some predicted that this vessel would plunge under water, others thought that in rough weather no one could live on deck, all of which prophecies are certainly contradicted by fact. For encountering less resistance from the narrow bows, the vessel went faster, and experienced no corresponding strain, and suffered no more in rough weather than in the summer breeze. The advantages of Mr. Steers' system of ship-building may be thus summed up:—First, greater speed with the same tonnage and canvas. Second, greater stability in the vessel—that is, an increased hold upon the water. Third, greater evenness and equality of motion, resulting from an equalized leverage—since the masts, as levers, work more uniformly upon the fulcrum of the ship. Fourth, greater endurance, because there is less strain in rapid sailing, or in

rough weather. Fifth, steadiness of motion, which enables her in sailing to keep close to the wind and lose but little leeway. Mr. Steers had scarcely reached the prime of life, and yet he achieved much for the honor of his country in the triumphs of naval architecture.

At ten years of age, for his own amusement, he built a scow eight feet long, which an elder brother broke to pieces lest George should get drowned. After some little experience in boat building, at the age of sixteen years he built a sail boat sixteen feet long, named *Martin Van Buren*, which beat the *Gladiator* three miles in a race of twenty-four, at the time creating immense astonishment.

At eighteen years of age, he built the row-boat *John C. Stevens*, thirty feet long, three feet ten inches in beam, thirteen inches deep, and with a full crew on board, drew only four inches of water, and weighed but one hundred and forty pounds. Beat the *Unexpected*, the *Sylph*, the *Brooklyn*, *J. W. Willis*, *Johnny on the Green*, and many other well-known boats. Upon examination it was shown that she was the lightest, as she was believed to be the fastest, boat of the kind in the world.

At nineteen, he built the *Manhattan*, sail boat of twenty-seven tons, forty-four feet in length, fourteen feet eight inches beam, six feet deep.

At twenty-one, he built the pilot boat Wm. G. Hagstaff, for the Jersey pilots. Her speed was so great that she passed with ease any of the boats belonging to the New York pilots, creating a deal of animosity among the New Yorkers against its builder. This boat was sold and carried to California, and was finally wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, and every remnant left from the storm was burnt up by the Indians.

The Syren and Sybil were next built for the New York Yacht Club, are still in existence, very fast and very popular boats.

In 1842 Mr. Steers built the schooner St. Mary the First, of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, which could beat any schooner that ever went outside of Sandy Hook. This vessel was finally sold to the government in the Mexican war to carry two great guns to Vera Cruz, to be used in the bombardment of that city. She is now running regularly between Baltimore and Rio Janeiro.

In six weeks' notice, he built one small steamer for Seneca Lake, which gave entire satisfaction to the owners. In the year 1844, he built two steamers for Lake Ontario.

The Genesee Chief, built in sixty days, of four hundred and fifty tons, is still running, and is considered the best boat ever on the lake.

The yacht Una, built for J. M. Waterbury, was never beaten in a race until George Steers built a boat that accomplished it. The Cornelia, a schooner built for the Yacht Club, was very fast, and gave universal satisfaction.

The Queen of the West, built at Buffalo, is the fastest and smoothest going boat in the world. Six boats, of the same size and for the same line, were built at the same town by other parties, but none of them ever approached the Queen of the West in speed or comfort.

The world-famed yacht America, one hundred and seventy tons, was commenced in December, 1850, and left for England in the month of June following. The yacht Silvie, one hundred tons, was built at the same time, and is now owned in England. She is very fast. The America in the celebrated race sailed sixty miles, and beat all England nearly one-third the distance.

Then follows the bright array of names so familiar to the public: of the Mary Taylor, M. H. Grinnell, the yachts Julia Ray, L'Esperance, Widgeon, Cygnet. Then came the Pride of the Seas, a schooner of two hundred and forty-seven tons, that has beaten the time of every other sailing vessel in the world. We also have the Viguero, a propeller for Cuba, and the ship Sunny South, of seven hundred and eighty tons. The Sunny South has beaten every vessel she ever came across in her trips to San Francisco, China, and back to New York. These triumphs overcame at last all opposition, and established for the architect a reputation that forced itself upon the nation, and secured a world-wide fame.

The fact that Congress decided to add to our navy six war steamships, was received throughout the country with pleasure. The construction of these ships became a subject of discussion, some urging that they should be built by contract by some of our eminent ship-builders, and others contending that they should be built in the usual way at the government navy yards.

Five of the vessels were handed over to the old foggy contractors of the government, but the wide-spread reputation of George Steers triumphed in the construction of the sixth, so far as this—he was selected as its builder, and, with the exception of the propulsory power, in the quality of the canvas, the ground tackle, in the kind of anchors, and one or two other unimportant things, *he has been allowed to exercise his own judgment, both in the model and manner of construction.* It is hardly necessary for us then to say, that the Niagara is the only one of the six steam-frigates which were authorized to be constructed by the late Congress, that has not been entrusted to a government builder; and we think that the country is indebted to Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, for his enlightened liberality in bestowing so distinguished a mark of respect upon Mr. Steers, the renowned builder of the yacht America, as to allow him the privilege of exhibiting his talent in the construction of this ship. Mr. Steers appreciated the importance of his position, and assumed it with full knowledge of its immense responsibility. The ship originating as we have described, now rests in triumph upon the limpid wave, soon to plume its wings, and carry the triumphs of American genius and American power to the distant quarters of the globe. The Niagara, in measurement, is not only the largest of the six war steamships, none of the others reaching two hundred and seventy-five feet in length, but we believe her to be superior to any of them in model; that her manner of construction displays a better distribution of materials, and also that she is the best piece of nautical mechanism ever seen in this or any other country.

The launch, which took place at the Brooklyn navy yard about the first of March, was a complete success, and the beautiful frigate, as she sat swan-like upon the water, excited the admiration and enthusiasm of every beholder. George Steers, who stood at the end of the dock, fairly leaped from the ground in his exultation, and as his friends showered their congratulations upon him, he must have felt for the moment supremely happy.

The next and the last great work of our subject was the Collins steamer Adriatic, an account of which, with her launching, must close our notice of her eminent builder.

This beautiful vessel, the greatest triumph of American art which we have yet been called on to chronicle, was launched from the shipyard of James and George Steers, at the foot of Seventh street, at 11 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th of April last. The crowd in attendance was larger than was ever before known in this city on any similar occasion—having been computed at 100,000 people.

The brightness of the pleasant spring day, conjoined with the fame of her architect and builder, George Steers, and the current report of the splendid success achieved by him in this latest and best monument to his genius, brought multitudes to the spot.

At the appointed time the Adriatic slid into the destined element quietly, and gracefully as a swan, and shot from the ways as straight and swift as an arrow; as soon as she touched the

water she "bounded like a steed that knew its rider." She went at first majestically, burying her stern deeply in the water, until her bow had parted from the shore, when she pitched violently forward, and then started across the river with the velocity of a race horse, amid the shouts of the people on the crowded piers and shipping, the salutes of cannon, and the shrill scream of a dozen or twenty steam whistles from as many little steamboats and tugs plying about upon the river. When she had reached the middle of the river, an anchor was let go, but so great was her headway, that it was dragged like a pebble after her, and her course did not seem to be in the least degree stayed. She was now rapidly approaching Williamsburgh, whose alarmed inhabitants could be seen rushing precipitately from docks and piers, whither they had come to witness the launch. Just then, within a short distance of the Williamsburgh shore, the second anchor was let go, and its effect was immediately apparent upon the velocity of the vessel, but it could not prevent her from tearing the pier. She penetrated about fifteen or twenty feet into the heavy timber piles, which crashed before her like so much pine wood, and then rested, until the steam tug came along side and towed her out. So great, however, is the strength of this magnificent vessel, that she escaped without a scratch, and now rides the waters of the East River in all her pride and beauty. With the exception of this slight accident, the launch was as perfect as could have been given, and was more majestic than we ever remember to have seen. It was a stirring scene, and the crowd gave vent to their enthusiasm in loud and continued huzzas. The sight was, indeed, a glorious one, and, although the idea may be republican, yet we had much rather have witnessed it than the baptism of the imperial prince.

She is, doubtless, the most beautiful ship ever designed and constructed by an American artist. She is the largest wooden ship in the world; is considerably larger than the iron steamship Persia, of the Cunard line, and is only surpassed in size by an iron steamer now building in England, called the Great Eastern, whose dimensions, as they are reported to us, almost surpass belief. The steamship Atlantic, when completed, some seven years ago, was regarded as the consummation of marine architecture. She was then the largest and most perfect ship that carried the American flag. But neither she, nor her honorable successors in the Collins' Line, have satisfied the daring ambition of our ship-builders, whose genius, becoming bolder and more skilful every year, now presents to our admiration the most complete masterpiece of their art yet produced.

The Adriatic is the third ship recently launched into the New York waters, of a class which has heretofore been considered almost impracticable. If she does not surpass her noble contemporaries—the Vanderbilt and the Niagara—in the beauty of her lines, she exceeds them in the magnitude of her proportions, as will be seen in the following table, which compares her principal dimensions with the dimensions of these ships and of the Atlantic, the pioneer of the American Line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool:

	Adriatic.	Niagara.	Vanderbilt.	Atlantic.
Length ...	34 feet.	345 feet.	345 feet.	387 feet.
Breadth ...	5 " "	55 " "	49 " "	43 " "
Depth ...	83 " 2 in.	81 " "	83 " "	81 " "
Tonnage ...	5,900	5,200	5,160	8,000

The Adriatic does not appear to be so large as she really is, but this is attributable to the faultlessness of her model, and the perfect symmetry of all her parts. Naval architects and nautical men are in raptures with the beauty of her lines, and predict that she will be without an equal in point of speed.

THE GRAVEL WALL.

MR. EDITOR: *Dear Sir*,—I have read in the Phrenological Journal, accounts of the gravel wall method of building, and have thought it might not be uninteresting to yourself, and readers, to give a few facts, or suggestions, with respect to the antiquity of the said method of building. Solomon said, "There is nothing new under the sun;" and it may astonish you, or some of your readers, to hear that the gravel wall was in vogue centuries ago.

I have no intention to rob you of the merit of being the first to advocate this ancient mode of building, in the present century.

It may be as well to say, that I am a little inclined to be an antiquary; I also have the organ of Locality large, and was always very fond of rambling, and, when convenient, over old ruins. Also, that I spent the first twenty-five years of my existence in the North of England, where there are many old feudal castles, and baronial halls, that suffered demolition in the time that Cromwell spent his fury on the old lords and barons of his time; and hundreds of times have I spent hours amid those old ruins, sometimes letting imagination wander back to the times when they were filled with life, and love, and beauty—disappointment, and torture, and death; to the days of chivalry and tournament, of archery and falconry, of wassail and of war; and sometimes, when tired of peopleing the waste and desolation that was around me, I have made a critical survey of the ruins, and now I proceed to give you the conclusions that I have arrived at, with respect to the way in which they were built.

In the first place, the walls are of great thickness, and the stones are mostly small, weighing from three to five pounds and upwards, and they lay in all manner of ways; it is quite evident they were never laid on one at a time, as builders would be likely to lay them on in our days, for they have the appearance of having been thrown in by basketsfull, and the mortar of having been thin enough to percolate through the stones; and in all probability they were built in layers and in boxes, as you build the gravel wall. In all my speculations and conversations on the subject, I have concluded that they were built exactly as you build the gravel wall, and there is a very great preponderance of stone in the composition; and we, not knowing the adhesive properties of lime, always concluded that the builders of those days were acquainted with a cement that they used in building, that would be a fortune to any one to find it out at the present time.

I have seen pieces that would weigh from one to ten or twenty tons, that the cannon-balls had rent from the main building, lying around, year after year, with apparently no more wear or waste than a rock would be likely to have in the same exposed situation.

After reading the communications on the subject that have appeared in the Journal for the last three years, I have thought a great deal on the subject, and conversed with others, now in this country, who have noticed the same peculiarity in those old buildings; and after having the gravel wall mode of building explained, have concluded at once that the ancients followed the same plan.

If you have any friends travelling in England, or those who propose going there, if you would ask them to examine the subject, you might possibly get some information that would be satisfactory.

There have been questions asked about an outside finish. They have a method, in the North of England, that they call rough-casting. They take very coarse sand, or perhaps you would call it fine gravel, that is mixed with lime, thin enough to pour out of a pail pretty easily; then the workman gets outside of the building, and throws it on with his trowel; the greatest proportion of the mixture adheres to the wall, and, if well done, will last ten years; it is renewed at intervals by giving the outside of the building a coat of whitewash, that is, the outside of stone buildings; and they look neat and clean at all times. I need scarcely say, that the color can be varied to suit all tastes. J. THOMPSON.

[The gravel wall mode of building is fully set forth in the work entitled, "A Home for All;" and it can be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, for 87 cents, by addressing the publishers of this Journal.—Eds.]

CONFESSIONS OF A TOBACCO CHEWER.

NUMBER IV.

ABOUT a year after this, (which by the way was the time set for refraining, though I thought I should make it permanent,) I was abroad, engaged in business requiring a constant activity of mind. During the night I was awakened by toothache, the first I had ever experienced, and I lay awake nearly all night. During the day and evening it did not trouble me, but the second, and even the third night, the pain came on, and I then went to the bar-keeper of the hotel and asked him to give me some brandy and pepper for the cure of the pain in my tooth. He inquired if I used tobacco, saying he thought it the most effectual means of cure. I thought I could use that with impunity, and took a small quantity into my mouth; but, how pungent and rank it tasted! I made all sorts of wry faces; the acrid juice seemed determined to get into my throat; but in ten minutes my tooth ceased to pain me, and I cleaned my mouth and retired.

The next night the toothache came on again, and I applied the same antidote, with about an

equal degree of disgust. The third night, fearing that I might find it necessary to go down stairs and disturb the bar-keeper, who had a bed in the bar-room, I took a little tobacco to my room to use in case of necessity. In due time that necessity arose, and I put in the tobacco, and to my astonishment and subsequent regret, all my old appetite for tobacco returned; and the way I devoured that quid, and regretted that I had no more, I shall never forget.

The next morning I took a little tobacco to prevent my tooth from aching, and repeated it daily, in a sly manner, for I was ashamed to have anybody know that I used the nauseous weed.

On returning to my family I was careful to clear my mouth and perfume my breath, or at least hold my breath when I came very near any member of my family, lest I should be suspected of having fallen away from my manliness, and again become a slave to a vile appetite.

At least six months passed before my wife found out that I used tobacco, and such a look of mingled sorrow and reproach as she gave me can be appreciated only by some poor rum-ridden sinner who had been sober a year and for the first time came home disguised with liquor. But she, like the wife of the drunkard, soon learned to put as good a face on the fact as possible, and in a short time I could sport my tobacco at home with as little chagrin as abroad, more especially if nothing was said on the subject.

I ought to mention a singular fact that occurred at the same hotel where I had the toothache, and *learned how to cure it*. Five years before, during a stay of some weeks at this hotel, I had very severe mental labor, and of course chewed tobacco at the same time most excessively, which so affected my nervous system that I came very near dying. My heart stopped beating, and my lungs nearly or quite ceased their action, and for at least a minute I thought myself dying, and for more than three months afterward my health was deeply affected.

My breathing would become weaker and weaker, until it would be completely tapered off, and then stop. I would be perfectly conscious of my condition, and feel the necessity of arousing myself and drawing my breath. Having taken a few deep inspirations by voluntary effort, the breathing process, when left to the action of the impaired nerves and muscles which nature had provided to carry on the processes of life, would again run down, and require another voluntary effort to set it in motion. Thus have I sat for half a day, and when retiring at night have often been afraid to go to sleep lest I never should awake.

I have no doubt that thousands die from disease of the heart and lungs, caused solely by the use of tobacco, whose death is chronicled as having been caused by diseases bearing respectable names, such as apoplexy, heart-disease, rheumatism of the heart, paralysis, &c.

Few persons can use tobacco freely without

disturbing the action of the heart, weakening the lungs, irritating the throat and bronchial tubes, deranging the liver, and impairing digestion, to say nothing of the mental irritation, peevishness, and loss of memory, which often occur.

Another symptom of tobacco disease, in my case, was grating of the teeth in my sleep. This was so loud that it could be heard to the disturbance of persons in another room, across a hall, when both doors were closed. How much this unfortunate habit wore out my teeth I have no means of determining, but certain it is they are worn much more than those of most persons of my age. I have found many persons who use tobacco freely, who also are troubled with grating of the teeth in sleep.

As I have said, I got completely back under the dominion of tobacco, and served my old master ten long years more. All my friends, and all my interests in social and business life, implored me to abandon the use of tobacco, and I resolved to quit at *some* time. I ever felt sure I should ultimately be free; but when, or how it was to be achieved, was the question. I felt no moral power to struggle against it. I had been repeatedly vanquished, and had no heart to try again.

I had tried two or three New-Year's occasions to rise above the habit, but hitherto all such reformations had been of short duration. I now determined to try the virtues of a birth-day occasion. Having used tobacco twenty-five years I was confident it injured my health, and would shorten my life ten or twenty years, if it did not produce sudden death, in the prime of manhood, by heart-disease.

But could I now do it? Driven from the field so often, could I now master my enemy? I had been planting the habit deeply in every fibre of my constitution; more than half my life had been devoted to it, and how could I now hope to eradicate it? John Quincy Adams once said he used tobacco twenty-five years and then quit it, and he thought it would add ten years to his life. I thought if he could do it with such good results, it was also within my reach, and its benefits should be mine.

Hitherto, I recollected, I had quit for a given time, but never had fully decided NEVER MORE to touch it; and I concluded that, perhaps, this was one reason why I had relapsed. Full of this new idea I made up my mind that when my next birth-day came I would part company with tobacco ONCE MORE AND FOREVER! This time I would enlist for life, and never again touch, taste, or handle the filthy drug.

The moment I had fully resolved thus, and put the thought into words, I felt a strength and fortitude, as well as a manliness of purpose, hitherto unknown in all these trials, and I began to feel that the victory was already won.

My birth-day morning dawned upon me, and brought the unspeakable gladness to my mind that now and hereafter I was a free man. The accustomed stimulus of tobacco being with-

drawn, my nervous system soon became unstrung. My heart fluttered and trembled in its fitful pulsations, my brain seemed to swim and stagger for want of support. I could not keep still, was impatient, crisp, and cutting in my remarks, strongly inclined to contradict and quarrel, showing conclusively an inflamed state of Combativeness and Destructiveness. The faculty of Alimentiveness was also inflamed, as proved by the fact that I was anxious to be eating almost continually. The time seemed long from breakfast to dinner, and an hour after it was eaten I began to look for supper time. I used nearly double my former amount of food, and slept better than before. I am of opinion that starving would be the quickest and easiest method of breaking off from tobacco, for everybody knows that when one is hungry he wants no tobacco. But I could do business only with extreme difficulty. I was really almost crazed in mind, and suffered from a universal tremor of body. *Delirium tremens* from the use of alcoholic liquors is a condition akin to that of him who seeks to refrain from a long and excessive use of tobacco. How bracing to my wavering resolution, and how soothing to my irritated nervous system at this trying time, was encouragement and sympathy from my family and friends! They expressed an interest in my victory, and I felt that they would rejoice in and crown my triumph. This gave me strength to labor at once for my emancipation and the gratification of my friends.

In one short month, which, however, seemed very long to me, I had so far conquered the habit as not to crave tobacco, and some days I did not think of it; but my appetite at the table was ravenous.

In three months this morbid appetite for food had abated; I was no longer a slave to a desire for tobacco, had ceased to be particularly nervous, slept soundly without grating the teeth, acquired a steady action of the heart, and a deep, full, natural respiration, release from dyspepsia, and had gained fifteen pounds in weight.

To the present hour I have gone on improving in feeling and in health, and all my friends note my improved appearance. I am now, after a year and a half of abstinence, completely recovered from the tobacco disease, have not only no desire to use it, but feel the most intense disgust for the very smell of it, and have gained in weight twenty-one pounds, and my health was never better.

When I think of my former abject subserviency to it, and the power of the habit over a man, I am really amazed that I have escaped from its toils; and so deeply convinced am I of its destructive tendency to health of body, harmony of mind, and length of life, that I would not go back again to the habit, and run the risk of continuing, or endure the torture of breaking off, for the best farm in the State, or the best house in the city of New-York.

If such an inveterate slave of tobacco as I

was could be emancipated, certainly anybody else can "go and do likewise." No man was more addicted to it than myself, and, after using it a quarter of a century, I have gained a complete mastery over it. God help those who would be free to make the effort heartily and hopefully, and save from its baleful effects all who have not yet acquired the habit.

THE PHRENOLOGIST.

BY R. H. ADDISON.

I CAN recollect no warmer enthusiast than Professor Leyden. When he spoke, he seemed to forget all other worldly circumstances, all other subjects, save the one engrossing topic on which he was engaged. His eye, wildly dilated, saw no object save the bright imagery created by his fertile brain. His voice was impassioned. His very pulse beat high. The professor, at the time I speak of, was just two-and-thirty, and ranked himself the very leader of Gall and Spurzheim's energetic disciples. On the subject of phrenology he was discoursing when I entered the dining room of the Baron Hartmann. It was a fine summer evening. Strawberries and other fruits decorated the board. The well-iced Johannisberg, the cellar-cooled Lafitte, stood temptingly on a table, around which about a dozen young men, with the worthy baron, and the professor, sat. It appeared that, in the height of his enthusiasm, Leyden had, to please the company, examined their heads, and with many wild looks pressed the bumps, which he declared to be the unerring indications of the human character and passions. Some unfortunate wight in the company, however, had evidently shocked the examiner by a demonstration of wicked propensities, for he strenuously refused on this occasion to pronounce upon the several organs, declaring he "might give offence," he "might be wrong," "indeed it might appear invidious;" in short, after making several similar excuses, the professor sat down in meditative silence; nor could he again be brought to speak save and except upon the general merits of the system, a subject on which he never failed to enlarge. It is a curious fact that I never in my life heard the subject of phrenology broached without a laugh being raised at its expense, which very naturally annoys the supporters of this theory, and brings on the warmest argument. It was a discussion of this kind that probably had raised the fire, which flushed the cheek of Leyden on the evening of which I speak.

The conversation had now taken a new channel. A dreadful murder had been committed in the neighborhood of the Black Forest. A young girl had eloped from her parents some weeks before. The companion of her flight was supposed to be a young man who had been staying in the neighborhood; he had disappeared about the same time. She had just been found savagely murdered, while the supposed partner of her guilt had re-appeared, and declared that he had with difficulty escaped from the hands of banditti, who had, without any apparent motive

seized and imprisoned him. To prove this, he showed several severe wounds which he had received in the successful struggle he had with two of the gang in his endeavor to liberate himself. This story, however, appeared so improbable, that no belief was attached to it, and the young man was hurried to prison, there to abide his trial. This story had been repeated with painful minuteness by Carl Hoffenon, a handsome young man, who had lately arrived at Baden, whose mild and gentlemanly manners had already won for him the golden opinions of all the society assembled there. No one was more pleased with him than the old Baron. It was even believed that he ranked so high in the good man's opinion, that it was rumored that he had proposed and was actually accepted by Clara Hartmann, with the full sanction of her father. As a narrator few could excel him. His vivid description lent life to his stories; and when he chose (as on the present occasion) he could harrow up the nerves of even the most apathetic, by depicting horrors in their most glaring, most appalling colors. One burst of indignation, as he concluded, bespoke how truly he had interested his auditory. A thousand execrations were heaped upon the head of the unhappy youth, who appeared plainly, incontrovertibly, from the details given by Carl, to be the perpetrator of the bloody deed. "I'll go to see his execution myself. I could enjoy the death tortures of such a wretch," indignantly exclaimed the Prince of Olsebach, a young Russian, as he took a pinch of snuff, and handed to his neighbor his splendid box which dazzled the eye by the richness of the diamonds encircling it. "If such a wretch existed on my estates, I'd have him racked." "And well would he deserve it, a cold-hearted, cruel assassin," chimed in another. "May he be punished in the world to come!" fervently ejaculated Carl. "Nay, nay," said the old Baron, "that is saying too much. It is true the man deserves an earthly punishment; but you are allowing your anger against a vice, my dear boy, to carry you too far. And the old noble good naturedly patted Carl on the arm.

Thus various subjects were discussed and argued; but during the whole evening Leyden spoke not a word. At last the hour for breaking up arrived; and according to etiquette, the prince moved first. Ere he did so, he requested the return of his snuff box. The person to whom he had handed it declared that he had passed it to the next, who in his turn denied all knowledge of it, as did the rest of the company. Every one had seen it, every one had handled it. The room was searched, the servant had not entered the apartment, the door had never been unclosed, none had stirred from the table. The affair began to wear a serious aspect. The old baron felt his honor wounded, but still hoped it might prove to be an ill-timed pleasantry. Under this impression he rose. "Gentlemen, some person among you has doubtless concealed the box, intending thereby to give our illustrious friend a fright, and in good faith he deserves it, for thus carelessly forgetting to look after a trinket said to be worth 50,000 florins; but as he seems really uneasy about it, I must beg the person who has taken it, instantly to return it, and confess the joke."

And the noble affected to laugh. None, however, responded, and Hartmann saw with increased uneasiness that he must now take up the matter more seriously. "My friends, you cannot feel offended when I offer myself as the first person to undergo the ordeal, an ordeal, I almost blush to say, we must all submit to. *We must be searched!* None but the guilty can feel annoyed at this proposal." Professor Leyden started up and said, "By Heavens I'd sooner die." Another was of the same opinion, and objected to undergoing such an operation, which at the very least implied a doubt. Poor Hartmann looked like a ghost. He glanced appealingly towards Leyden—who now rose. "Let the door be locked," he said in a grave voice; "let it be well secured." This was done. "Now, gentlemen, you must either acknowledge the correctness of the measure I adopt, or I, the disciple of a juggling science, perish!" and he drew from his pocket a small pistol. "Nay, start not my friends, against myself alone I mean to use this weapon, and that only in case I wrongfully accuse an individual now present. You may remember before dinner I phrenologically examined you all. There was little to say about you generally; but there was one amongst you in whom I could not be mistaken—one whom I wished not to have named, whose presence ever since has made me shudder. I see the gentleman to whom I allude turn pale. Nay, attempt not to smile. I am either a villain for allowing a false theory to mislead me, or you, Carl Hoffenon, are both a robber and a murderer!"

A thunderbolt would have caused less consternation. The baron started up in rage and agony. The prince believed the professor had suddenly gone mad; while the others looked with searching glances alternately at Leyden and Carl. The former had coolly resumed his chair. The latter sat pale, immovable; what could it mean? Old Hartmann was about to speak in no gentle terms to the man who thus insulted his future son-in-law, when waving his hand, Leyden quietly added, "search him." The baron, in his eagerness to defend his *protege*, at once flew to do so. Immediately the snuff box fell on the table. The worthy old man sank, overcome, in a chair. In the breast-pocket of Carl's blouse he had found the box, which the other had unresistingly allowed him to draw forth. For a few moments there was a dreadful death-like pause. The party seemed petrified, while the trembling Carl seemed to struggle with his feelings. At length, as if suddenly awaking, he started up, and incoherently pronounced, "The hand of God is upon me! I would, but cannot flee His judgment. Professor Leyden speaks the truth. I am a robber and murderer! Under the name of Gratz I wooed and won the peasant maid of whom we spoke just now. In madness I espoused her. Tired, however, in a few short days, of being tied for life to one uneducated and low born, hearing that Clara Hartmann possessed unbounded wealth, and knowing that my rustic wife alone presented an obstacle to my wedding this fair heiress, I slew her—aye, cruelly slew her, and caused her lover to be seized—to turn the finger of suspicion towards him. Had he not fled, to-morrow he would have been stabbed. As

for robbery, I can only say I long have headed a bold band, whom even now I'll not betray, although they'll laugh at me with scorn, when they first hear how foolishly I fell into the hellish net that Satan laid for me, and call me fool for not having the power to resist temptation. That cursed box was far too brilliant. Some spell lurked in it, which drew me with a force I could not stand against, and made me rush at once upon my ruin: but why thus moralize? Let monks go pray, it is too late for me; let common felons suffer on the block, it is too mean a death for me. Thus I laugh at Fate—I'm never unprepared." And ere a single arm could move to prevent him, he had swallowed the contents of a small phial, which afterwards proved to have been filled with prussic acid. The unhappy wretch who confessed himself to be the same who, under the assumed name of "Sand," had filled the country with terror, died in tortures too horrible to describe. The accused (but innocent) youth was liberated from the jail, and in three months Clara Hartmann became the bride of the Professor, whose love of phrenology had thus led to the discovery of guilt, the manifestation of innocence, and the acquisition of the prettiest girl in Germany.

MUSIC: WHO CAN EXCEL IN IT.

BY THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

SINCE the desire to learn instrumental music has become so general, a parlor is hardly considered complete if a piano-forte has not found a place therein. This gratifying sign of the age sometimes gives rise to the question with parents as to the talent of their children. They would like to know whether time and money would be laid out to advantage in having them study music. Now, when we admit that it requires for a gifted pupil a vast amount of time to acquire a somewhat thorough acquaintance with the piano-forte, it is important for parents to know the means of ascertaining the respective talents of those of their children who show an interest for music. Believing this subject deserves a close study for a number of years, I arrived at interesting facts, which I lay before the numerous readers of the Phrenological Journal to be examined into, and, if necessary, corrected.

The study of music having two distinct parts, the theory and the practice, it should be understood what portions of the brain are called into exercise by either part. The theoretical part, the reading of notes, calls first on Locality, as notes are known by the *places* they occupy: secondly on Form, the shape indicating the relative value of the notes: thirdly, Calculation, to ascertain the position, by numerical relation, of one note to another. Again, Locality is exercised in learning the keys of the piano-forte, while the organ of Size aids the scholar in becoming familiar with the distance, or steps.

The practical part requires, first, Tune, to tell the learner when striking a wrong key if the music be not read correctly: Time, to comprehend the difference between the various grades of movement: Weight, to control that portion of

activity which may be excited by either the peculiar melody, or movement of a piece of music, and to apply the true amount of force to give due expression: Language, to understand the meaning, or spirit, of the composer, and, in connection with it, Ideality, to follow him so closely as to divert entirely the attention from anything else while playing. Combativeness and Destructiveness will create a love for martial music, or that which is addressed to the heroic in character, and will be indispensable to enable a person to perform that style of music properly. Veneration and Spirituality will inspire the performer of sacred music, and with Sublimity a grand style can be appreciated and successfully imitated. Hope and Mirthfulness predominating, will render a performer unfit to give proper expression to religious music, unless there be restraint of some kind. Imitation will make up somewhat for either deficiency, temporarily. Cautiousness will keep the player attentive to the various rules to be observed in performing.

Besides these mentioned phrenological signs, I would speak of others which can be found without a knowledge of phrenology. The hands of the piano-player if very fleshy will never do for quick and distinct movements; while a coarsely-shaped hand, very muscular, without any roundness, may be quick enough in even difficult passages, but there will be a stiffness perceptible in the touch, an obstacle which I have never seen conquered. It is difficult to bring such a hand in the proper position for playing, as the upper part will most always incline towards the keys; such a hand appears more ready to grasp than to touch. The best formed hands are those with fingers not too short, round in shape, not fleshy, and with a skin of fine texture. Furthermore, the gait of persons will be a true indicator of the talent for keeping time: an undecided step in walking indicates incorrect time, while elasticity of carriage will be found indicative of precision in musical performances.

That common phrase "having a taste for music," does not seem to refer to abilities. A true interest in music will keep an audience silent during a performance; the frequent remarks about the players, about the sweetness of the piece, or inquiring for its name before it is finished, such and similar interruptions may sometimes please a performer, but show in most cases a lack of appreciation and understanding. To those persons music is no language, there is no idea, no sentiment in it. Nobody will object to giving credit where it is due, but too often do we forget the composer in the distribution of praise.

There is but a small portion of intelligent society who disregard musical accomplishments. This naturally leads many persons with inferior talent to make a trial for themselves. For those it would be well to choose that style of music which they can master, and learn to execute it properly. Teachers who can bring their pupils where their talents entitle them to be, are by no means numerous, and excellent performers are often mistaken for teachers.

Whoever would wish to ascertain the correctness of my statements may with little trouble find opportunity for doing so. Watching the

movements of children in the schoolyard in their amusements, we notice some of them quite expert in sliding on the ice; those who too frequently stumble or fall will do the same at the piano-forte. That boy or girl who annoys either parent or teacher by frequent drumming with the fingers on the table or against the window-lights will easily be controlled by the rhythm of music, and is not likely to perform in a dragging style.

A poor scholar in geography, I mean he who finds that study difficult, will prefer to learn by ear; such scholars can only with great diligence succeed in looking at the notes to follow them without losing the place, when occasionally glancing at the keys of the instrument. Poor mathematical scholars do not read music well; it is one of the greatest obstacles to learning without a teacher; a quick calculation is also indispensable for a teacher of music.

Speaking louder than necessary does not testify to a fine hearing, and monotonous speakers are naturally unmusical. Some persons profess to read a man's character in the mode of his writing, which is not without truth, but I will say that the style of performance on the piano-forte reveals much of the character of the performer, his temperament, and general organization. Wherever we find a performer enter into the minutest details of a really good composition, there can be no doubt as to his having a musical organization similar to that of the composer.

Interest in phrenology seems to be felt wherever that beautiful science has been introduced; a little opposition to it speaks of its influence, and I should not be surprised if the time would come when the phrenological organization of literary persons may be compared with the character of their intellectual productions, so as to ascertain, in a satisfactory manner, whether the author be worthy of confidence.

Pennington, N. J.

PERFECTION OF CHARACTER.

THE cranium of man may be compared to a castle having many suites of rooms, each room occupied by its appropriate tenant.

The tenants have such tastes and inclinations, that the location and magnitude of their respective apartments are equally satisfactory and pleasant to each. There seems also to be a harmony between the location of the rooms and the character of each of the occupants, those located in the basement being material in character, while those occupying the higher apartments are more ethereal, imaginative, poetical, spiritual, philosophical and religious.

In this castle, moreover, like the inhabitants of cities, those tenants who resemble each other in disposition are inclined to form classes or groups, and to occupy apartments contiguous to each other. Thus the basement-rooms are occupied by those who are specially adapted to things earthly and material. They are employed in the cultivation of animal feeling; incline to do the fighting, the butchering, the cooking, and the rough labor of the entire community; are fond of gathering facts relative to material

things, but can do little or nothing with these facts except when some of the higher tenants superintend.

Another group is located in the rear. This is the theatre of love and affection. Here, reunions and social gatherings, courtship and marriage, the nursing and education of children, and the enjoyment of home-comforts, prevail. Here may be found child's toys, hobby-horses, juvenile books, keepsakes, and the whole catalogue of household gods, sacred to affection, and memorable for having served and solaced a dozen generations.

In the middle portion of this castle we find a group of characters, whose duty it is to acquire and conserve all that is valuable, and also to stand watch, and thus guard all the neighborhood from surprise, or other forms of danger or inconvenience.

In the front, second-story rooms, are the members of the historical society, who keep the library, and dispense information to the whole neighborhood. Here the writers, teachers, editors and speakers reside. They gather all the information which the group in the lower story discovers, and promulgate it for the benefit of all.

The front third-story rooms are occupied by the philosophical, metaphysical, and analytical characters. One is employed in searching out laws, relations and first principles, and the logical qualities of things and subjects; another is generally occupied with classifying, arranging and contrasting thoughts and things, always speaks in parables or metaphors, or in some form of criticism, and is fond of chemical analyses. It was he who dictated *Æsop's Fables*, suggested the arrangement of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and is the author of all parables and proverbs.

In this group, also, is an individual whose office it is to recognize everything that is ridiculous, and to show them up in such a facetious and funny manner as to make amusement for the rest, and at the same time to act as a kind of lash, to scourge folly back to propriety. He also makes such odd and witty suggestions as to compel everybody to laugh, and thus does much to promote the health, happiness, and general propriety of the whole neighborhood. It is very instructive to see him take in hand a refractory, insolent, awkward, vicious youth, after all kinds of persuasions, threats, and floggings have been applied to produce reformation, and all in vain. He begins with a roguish and frolicsome style of address, his eyes gleaming with a kind of jolly kindness, mingled with a mischievous twinkle. He ridicules insolence, makes awkwardness look so very laughable, and vice so monstrous, that the delinquent drops his errors, and hides himself in the ranks of the well-behaved.

Along the balconies, in the rear of the funny man, reside the muses and artists, and those who cultivate æstheticism. This is the region of imagination, of romance, of song, of beauty and of grandeur. They may be called the decorators of society. These are very useful in their vocation, but require some restraint and guidance from the philosophical members in the upper-

story front rooms, in order that their adornments may have a firm and enduring groundwork, as it were a well-prepared canvas on which the picture may be painted.

The grand dome of this castle is the residence of the court of justice, of dignity, stability, philanthropy and religion. Occupying the highest place, farthest removed from the earth, and where they can overlook all the others, the members of this group sway a controlling influence, and may be denominated "the Government" of the castle.

Sometimes the dome is so much contracted in its apartments, or the room is invaded and occupied by other and lower members, that the rightful occupants are much crippled in their action, as well as dwarfed in size, health and strength. These members never fight for their room or their rights, but use all the influences of manliness, all the persuasions of hope, all the sanctions of justice, and all the motives which the love of God and man can inspire; and if these are not outraged, prosperity, goodness, and happiness, or perfection of character, ever prevail in the castle.

NIGHT EATING

THE GREAT ERROR OF THE AGE.

WE know of nothing more destructive to health, if we except the free use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, than the habit of eating late at night.

In this, and all other large cities, there may be seen a throng at all the saloons, from the gorgeous palace, like Taylor's, to the low, dirty, oyster and whiskey cellar. These are visited by all grades, from the top to the bottom of society.

We notice droves of ladies and gentlemen rushing from the opera, the concert, and the theatre, to the soda-fountains, the ice-cream and other refreshment saloons, at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock at night. Here they gorge themselves with the richest of viands; and in this condition retire to rest.

Steaks, oysters, and ice-creams, with other rich articles, are not easy of digestion, and no person can long continue such indulgence, late at night, without inducing dyspepsia and other diseases. This eating at night is akin to, and often accompanied by drinking; and, even when it exists separately, it is only a more respectable way of evincing intemperance.

If the grog-shops and luxurious eating-saloons of the cities were not patronized at night, after the proper time for taking nourishment, eight-tenths of them would be obliged to close.

This is a generation of gluttons and wine-bibbers. We have no doubt that liquors, tobacco, and the costly, deleterious articles, and those which are only bad when taken at improper times, cost the city of New York more than all the food which nature demands; in other words, give us the money which is expended in New York for the luxuries that injure the health and shorten life, and we will, out of this sum, pay all the bills for the healthful and standard articles of food and drink

which the people consume, and make a handsome saving besides.

We started to say that the taking of food after the proper time at night is most deleterious, no matter if the food taken be, in itself, healthful and proper. The stomach needs rest as much as the brain, the nerves and the muscles, and during the hours allotted to sleep, this organ should be allowed to rest also. If food be taken on retiring, a certain amount of nervous energy must be devoted to digestion, and the blood must flow freely to the stomach, or there will be very imperfect digestion. If the nervous system be thus taxed to carry on this process, it is evident that sleep must be imperfect, and consequently the entire system will not only be unrefreshed, but a feverish condition or diseased state will be induced. If, however, as is more commonly the case, the disposition of nature to sleep, and not to work all night at digesting a mass of almost indigestible matter shall prevail, then the entire digestive apparatus becomes diseased, and the consequence is dyspepsia with all its untold evils. The whole system, not being nourished through healthy digestion, runs down rapidly, or becomes generally diseased.

It is hardly a figure of speech to say that we dig our graves with our teeth. Those who prefer to eat steaks, oysters, ice-cream, and other luxuries, because they taste good and the appetite craves something, and thus run all the risk of illness and early decay, rather than to deny the appetite, and retain health, and live to a good age, we suppose, will cast aside this article as meddlesome and impertinent. One-half the world, and perhaps we might truthfully say eight-tenths, are governed by animal appetite, and we can hardly expect to convert it from these errors. We appeal to parents, and to sensible young people, to discountenance this habit of late eating and drinking, as they value all that is related to health and happiness. Everybody condemns suicide, yet thousands ignorantly commit that crime through animal indulgence.

THE VOICE OF NATURE.

EVERY passion and faculty of our nature has its language. Pleasure smiles, mirth laughs, joy sings, anger raves, love caresses, and sorrow weeps.

When these avenues of expression are closed, and those emotions cannot find their natural vent, the person is convulsed with far keener experiences than those who can give voice to their passions, and thus obtain relief.

If anger burns, how it relieves one to act it out, even though it be upon some inanimate object, like rending the clothes, as they did in olden time. The roar of the lion doubtless relieves his rage—as the song of the lark gives voice to her joy. How insignificant a thing will excite the mirth of children in school, or of adults in church, where laughter is interdicted.

We often read of persons who have died of a broken heart—or excess of grief. An interesting instance of death from grief occurred in this city within the month of September, 1856.

About the first of the month, Mrs. Bird, a widow lady, of Henry street, died, leaving a son about fifteen years of age, who was exceedingly devoted to her. He saw her expire without a tear—he followed her to the grave, but still he wept not. He said little or nothing, declined to take food, and in two weeks he was laid by the side of his mother. None can appreciate his tearless agony, except by its sad results. Sorrow cannot always be measured by tears, though it is generally relieved by them.

Weeping is emphatically the voice of sorrow. When the spirit is almost crushed with grief, and hope and joy seem to be shut out forever, "a flood of tears" will clear our mental sky, and the sun of hope beam forth again joyfully. But there are those who cannot weep, and their sorrow seems like pent-up fire eating out the life. Byron expresses the feeling most graphically:

My soul is dark, oh! quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear,
And let thy gentle fingers fling
Its melting murmurs o'er mine ear.
But let its tones be wild and deep,
Nor let your notes of joy be first—
I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep,
Or else this heavy heart will burst.
For it hath been by sorrow nursed,
And ached in sleepless silence long,
And now 'tis doomed to know the worst,
And break at once, or yield to song.

CZAR ALEXANDER II.

HIS CORONATION.

WE do not discover in the present ruler of Russia that amount of talent and energy which so eminently distinguished his late illustrious father, Nicholas, whom we have regarded for many years as by far the ablest of all the crowned heads in the world. Alexander has the indication of strong social affection, moral sympathy, and good practical talent.

The great ceremony which has consecrated the power of the Czar in the eyes of so many millions of his subjects, has been performed with rare precision and success, and with a magnificence to which no historical pageant can claim superiority. The day (Aug. 30) was beautiful. At sunrise all Moscow was up and stirring, and ere it was day the hum of voices and the tramp of feet rose from the streets. At six o'clock the Kremlin was assaulted by a sea of human beings, who lashed themselves angrily against the gates, and surged in like waves through the portals. This is to the Russians what the Tower, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the cathedrals, and the universities, all in one, would be to an Englishman: "It is the heart and soul of Moscow, as Moscow is the heart and soul of Russia." It is her historical monument, and the temple of her faith.

The Emperor, who possesses a fine, erect and stately figure, marched with a measured stride, and bowed right and left as he passed down the estrade. The Empress followed behind him, under the same dais, with thirteen ladies of honor around her, and her appearance was the signal for repeated outbursts of cheering. A platoon of the Chevalier Gardes followed the dais, and after them came a member of each family of the high Russian nobility, three and three. The flourishing of trumpets, the strains of the numerous



PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER II. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

bands, the cheers of the people, the measured hurrahs of the soldiery, the roll of drums, the clang of bells, deafened the ears, and almost overwhelmed the senses. Amid the ringing of bells and the shouts of the populace the young Emperor and his bride reached the entrance of the church. And now they detach themselves from the crowd of officials about them, and passing along the gorgeous screen that separates the chancel from the church, they fall on their knees and offer up silent prayers to Heaven. And now the Emperor, followed by his bride, mounts the platform of the throne, and repeats from a book delivered to him by the Archbishop of Moscow the confession of his Christian faith. He then receives the benediction of the Archbishop, and suddenly the choir, which has hitherto preserved silence, burst out in psalms and praises to God, and the holy building vibrates with the ring of their harmonious voices. There is no note of organ nor sound of other instruments. The singers, admirably organized, and chanting with astonishing power and precision, need no support; the plaintive soprano voices of the boys rise clear and distinct above the deep tones of the rich basses, and the sustained harmony,

solemn and affecting, throbs through the holy building.

But already the imperial mantle of silver and ermine, richly studded with gems, is in the hands of the Archbishop, who proceeds to clasp it round the shoulders of His Majesty. Next follows the great crown, which is placed by the same hands on the imperial head, reverently bent to receive it; and the sceptre and globe are then delivered to His Majesty, who, invested with these royal insignia, seats himself on the throne. The Empress now approaches, with a meek yet dignified air, and falls on her knees before the Emperor. His Majesty, lifting the crown from his own head, touches with it that of the Empress, and again seats it on his own brow. A lesser crown is then brought, which the Emperor places on the head of the Empress, where it is properly adjusted by the Mistress of the Robes, and His Majesty having invested his bride with the imperial mantle, draws her toward him and tenderly embraces her. This is the signal for the whole imperial family, with the foreign princes, to approach and congratulate their Majesties, and nothing can be more touching than the spectacle.

There is scarcely a dry eye among the masses

crowded in the church, while the feeble frame of the Empress Mother totters with outstretched arms towards the imperial son, and passionately clasps and holds him in a long embrace; and tears and smiles mingle together as the little grand dukes are seen to clamber up to the side of their father and uncle, who has to stoop low, in order to reach the little faces which ask to be kissed. But the most important and solemn part of the ceremony has to be performed, and there is a general stillness in the church as the Emperor descends from his throne, and proceeds to the entrance of the chancel. He is met there by the Archbishop of Moscow, who holds in his hands the sacred vessel which contains the holy oil. Stretching forth his right hand the venerable Father takes a golden branch, with which, having dipped it in the consecrated oil, he anoints the forehead, eyelids, nostrils, ears, hands and breast of the Emperor, pronouncing the solemn words, "*Impressio doni Spiritus Sancti.*" The act is done, and Russian eyes look with awe upon the Anointed of God, the Delegate of His power, the High Priest of His Church, at once Emperor and Patriarch, consecrated and installed in the high temporal and spiritual office. A salvo of cannons, the bray of trumpets, the roll of drums, announce the completion of the sacred act to the ears of those who are without the church, and cannot witness it.

Meanwhile the Empress comes forward, and is in like manner anointed by the Archbishop, but on the forehead only. Then the Emperor and Empress, the one on the right, the other on the left, of the presiding archbishops of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Novgorod, receive the holy sacrament; to the Emperor, as the chosen servant privileged by Heaven, it is administered in the two kinds, the Empress receiving only the sacramental bread, which is partaken of by all members of the Russian Church. Once more the choir burst out in full jubilant chorus, and their Majesties once more mount the platform of the throne, and stand erect while the Mass is intoned by the priests, and the responses are intoned by the choir. The holy service being concluded, the Emperor steps from the throne, bows right and left to the great dignitaries of the State, to the prelates, to the representatives of the foreign powers, and then leaves the church by the northern gate, accompanied by his splendid retinue, and followed at a short distance by the Empress.

THOMAS SPOONER.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

[Of the following description of character, we have to remark, that, like many others which we publish in this Journal, it was taken down from a sitting in February last, when the subject of it was a personal stranger to us. It is the verbatim report, as then recorded by our phonographer, with the changes only of "you" for "he," &c., making it read here in the third person. In the history of self-made men, it is interesting to observe how signally they indicate their native proclivities, though sometimes, through a lack of education, they may appear like a diamond in the rough; or, if left poor, are cramped through their whole lives, and kept on the back ground.

The young require education as much as an axe needs grinding; and easy circumstances and influential friends, are a great assistance to a favorable start and a successful career.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

He has a very active physiology and brain, and is capable of accomplishing much more business than most men, either with his head or hands, especially with the head. Is well calculated for business on a large scale—cannot be confined to a narrow sphere of action—will extend business to the extent of his means. Though a very cautious man, and rarely makes a mistake, yet would rather run great risks than be idle.

He has a full development of the social feelings; is warm, enthusiastic and whole-souled in everything, and has a warm, social nature.

He is fond of variety, and is never distracted by it; though he never fails in carrying out what he undertakes. Is always in a hurry, and drives business as fast as possible; has no patience with slowness, and although cheerful and good-natured, is a driving man, and capable of bringing a great deal to pass.

He has a frank, open-hearted nature, and speaks out his opinions in a truthful, straightforward manner. Has a high sense of honor, and is reliable in his moral character—cannot do anything in an underhanded, deceitful manner.

His sympathies are also strong; he is kind and generous-hearted, and gives liberally to relieve suffering to the extent of his means.

He is hopeful and enterprising; and although he does not trust to mere good fortune, or the good will of others, yet has always a strong anticipation of the success of his undertakings.

He has not a high sense of the spiritual, and but little faith in what has not been demonstrated to his mind—has less religious than moral feeling, and his religion consists in morality and in kindness mainly.

He has strong intellectual powers; he reasons clearly, is interested in argument, and would be a very successful lawyer, or as a public man in any capacity. The elements of elocution and oratory are strongly indicated; although his Language is not large, yet he talks with much fluency and power when excited by a particular subject. He is a very ingenious man; and if his attention were turned in a mechanical direction, he could hardly fail to show strong inventive talent.

He is not contentious, avoids all unnecessary difficulty, has a watchful mind which keeps him on his guard against danger, and has an excellent faculty of making his head save unnecessary labor and difficulty; yet he is fearless and brave when the occasion calls for it, and would make an excellent leader in the defence of his country, or the cause of truth and justice.

He has good observing powers, and a good memory, especially of faces, forms, outlines, and places—memory of names, dates, and disconnected facts, not so good as his general memory of ideas and principles.

He is a good judge of character, and has the ability to render himself very agreeable; is always dignified, however, and never makes strained efforts to adapt himself, or to be polite. Has



PORTRAIT OF THOMAS SPOONER.

a strong will, and through its influence is capable of accomplishing, even where natural adaptation seems to be wanting.

BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS SPOONER—son of Reed Spooner, a mechanic of some note—was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1817; and, consequently, is not yet forty years of age. He has ever resided there, with the exception of about one year, that he was absent in California. He was not, like others—some others, many others—in the West, “*raised*,” nor like others, in New England, “*brought up*,” but “he came up of himself,”—in other words, he is a self-made man; or, perhaps, may be as properly so spoken of and regarded, as most persons who bear this designation—at the early age of thirteen, losing by death his mother, and at seventeen, his father; and being virtually cast upon the world and his own resources, to take care of himself, from the age of thirteen years.

He is a man, and self-made—there is no mistake about this; and were the philosopher of Sinope to re-appear upon earth, and with a lighted taper in his hand, to peregrinate the Queen City of the West, as he is said once to have traversed a market-place in the old world—no matter what time of day—he would find the subject of this sketch, and he would find him at his post.

It is a question, and questionable, which is better—which, to make a *man*, is the most conducive—prosperity or adversity, wealth or poverty. So, also, which of the two is the more highly-favored by Fortune and by Providence—the child of affluence, tenderly cared for, nurtured, and reared, whose every wish is anticipated and want supplied—or the child of penury, who has nothing to begin the world with, and has to creep, and stand alone, and walk, unaided from the start. Alike questionable is it, or should

it be, which of the two, for attaining to this enviable distinction, is entitled to the more praise. We are wont to praise more the latter. But

“A man’s a MAN, for a’ that,”

whatever the circumstances. It is, doubtless, best to have both, or something of both—some aid, care, and training—and some want, neglect, and difficulties to surmount, under fortune’s frowns. “Train up,” said the venerable and eloquent Dr. Staughton,* “train up, if it be thought best, the delicate plant in a well-secured green-house; but remember that the saplings, which are to become oaks of Bashan, and cedars of Lebanon, ask for storms, and showers, and sunshine.”

The father of Thomas Spooner was not wealthy, nor was he poor. Had he been more able, lived longer, and consulted the bent of his son’s mind; or had he, at his death, left the means for it, or him free to provide only for himself, he would, doubtless, have used those means, or that freedom, to become a thorough classical scholar, and then have chosen for a livelihood, perhaps, one of the learned professions; for he greatly delighted in study, and longed for a liberal collegiate education. But his school-days in youth were few, and his opportunities for storing his mind with book-knowledge, quite limited. “To sum up my entire schooling,” in one of his letters he says, “it would hardly exceed two years. Hence, you may truly infer that I am not much versed in classical lore, or the exact sciences.” But he adds: “In the school of life, I have had some experience—have taken many lessons; have known something of care all my days; have been prospered, and been cast down—twice have been unsuccessful in business, lost all I had—but again am on the rising tide of life.”

* Inaugural Address at the opening of the Columbian College, D. C.

Soon after the death of his mother, Mr. Spooner was put, or put himself, into a store; where he became acquainted with the art and mystery of trade. This business of buying and selling, up to the last two years, has been the business of his life. Why he failed in it, was not so much owing to himself, to his want of foresight, prudence, and management, as to those with whom he was associated. This could be easily shown by a statement of the circumstances and facts. But we pass on. In other positions, acting more independently, he has not failed.

In 1835, at the age of 18, he joined the fire department at Cincinnati, with which he remained connected for a dozen years, and filled in it all the offices, from that of a hard-working private, up to president; was Director of the Fire Department Insurance Company, from 1837 to 1853.

In 1840, was made Secretary of the Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library, and member of the Directory, the two following years.

In 1841, at the age of 24, he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State, in 1845—Deputy Grand Master, 1846—and Grand Master, 1847; served as Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, in the years 1847, '8, and '9.

In 1848, in the second, and one of the best wards of the city, was elected a member of the City Council.

Mr. Spooner, we have said, was absent from his native city, Cincinnati, about one year, in California. This was in 1850. He went thither, like other adventurers, with the hope of retrieving his lost fortunes. And he retrieved them in part, and lost them again; for, during this time, he was very sick himself, near to death; and was bereaved, by death, of his beloved wife and eldest son, at home.

His first published letter (some fifteen of his letters, during this time, were written for and published in the Cincinnati papers), dated, "Havana, March 19, 1850," begins thus: "On a borrowed hat, upon the deck of the Falcon, I will scribble off a few lines to my Cincinnati friends. I am, like many others of the *common herd*, a steerage passenger, not allowed to write or be seated in the cabin, or at a table."

This, mark it, was from the pen of a PAST GRAND MASTER of the I. O. O. F., who, but a short time previous, had stood at the head of this Great Order, in the Great State of Ohio! And it was written for publication, "to his Cincinnati friends," and for all others—for the public at large—who pleased to read it! He writes himself "of the *common herd*, a steerage passenger!" There is no concealment, no attempt at concealment here, of what many others, in like circumstances and condition, would seek to conceal and not reveal! Like FRANKLIN, in his simple narrative of his first entrance into Philadelphia—the baker's shop he patronized, and the rolls he ate, and how and where, for his first meal—the subject of this sketch, in the above, shows himself to have been possessed of like nobleness of mind, and a stranger to that little feeling of greatness, and those narrow views of dignity, of caste, and class, so common to the aristocracy of our time.

In the fall of 1853, some two years after his return to Cincinnati, and when just beginning to do well again in trade, he was nominated, and, very much against his will, brought out, by the Temperance and Whig Conventions, as a candidate for the State Legislature. While a member of the Fire Department, he had written some articles for the newspapers, on the subject and side of Temperance. His letter now, accepting this nomination, after farther defining his position on "*Liquor Prohibition*," and the "*School System*," published in the Cincinnati Gazette, September 21, 1853, closes thus:

"Thus much, gentlemen, as to my general views of these questions. And allow me to say, that I will make no specific pledges to gain favor, or even to secure an election. The nominations tendered, I have once declined; but, by the importunities of friends, have again consented to the candidacy; if elected, will serve. In this connection, allow me to state, that I will not seek your votes by personal application, or descend to the means usually resorted to. I have only to add: if elected, I shall, during my legislative term, be guided by the lights of the past, my knowledge of the present; and by those must I be allowed to form my own judgment as to what is required for the time being, and in the future."

He was not elected; but very badly beaten by his Democratic competitor—some 2,500 votes.

As the time of the autumn elections for 1854 approached, Mr. Spooner was again brought forward and nominated, by the incipient American Organization of Cincinnati, to fill for the city and county the responsible office of Clerk of the Courts. To this he was triumphantly elected. Immediately after which, by common consent, he was placed at the head of this Organization, not only for the city, but for the State. Since that time, he has been so prominently before the public, and for his position and acts so much calumniated and abused, and extolled and praised, by the public press everywhere, that nobody who takes the papers, needs to be informed who he is. It may not be unacceptable, however, to some readers of this sketch, to have here two or three extracts from another of his letters, and of some other publications, which will tell a little more about him.

The following is from a private letter, not designed for the public eye, to a relative and intimate friend, dated May 19, 1855, some three months after entering upon his duties as Clerk. He says:

"I find my office to be one of the greatest responsibility, requiring my presence from an early hour to late at night; in fact, I can hardly find an hour, the week through, to be with my family.

"In my official position, I am the depository of a large amount of funds—at this time amounting considerably over my bonds. I do not allow myself to use any of this, for any purpose whatever; holding all so that I can account at any moment, as decrees are entered up. This is the only safe course. I could, by pursuing the usual course of office-holders, realize very considerable from these funds. I believe it to be wrong in principle, and certainly dangerous to the holder,

to speculate upon or in any way make use of funds held as are these in my hands."

Thomas Spooner is a Christian; and in all his relations would be, has been from his youth, and still is, as he understands it, governed by the Law of Christ. He made a public profession of his faith, and united with the 9th Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, at the age of 20, 1837, of which he is now a member.

In his "Card," published in the Cincinnati Times, 11th July, 1855, he defines his position in politics thus:

"My position is on the platform adopted at Cleveland, in favor of 'the unlimited *Freedom of Religion*, disconnected with politics.' No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of the law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty. That 'Slavery is local, not national'—opposed to its extension in any part of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State, or otherwise.' In short, the Cleveland platform in full, is my political creed. If a man's position in politics can only be known when he becomes a tool to advocate the interests of men, their elevation to office, then my political position is not known. In this canvass, I have no regard for men; I only seek for the nomination of such men as will best represent the will of the people of Ohio, as will reflect their opinions on the various questions at issue. I have purposely avoided committing myself in favor of any man. Principles are presented to our people for consideration and decision, of vastly greater moment than the claims of any man for position."

"Our *School system*," he says, "has thus far been nurtured and strengthened by your legislatures; may we never elect men who shall lose sight of this great lever to the support of a republican government."

Of a "*Homestead Exemption Law*," he says: "The great support of a Government, is in the *direct* interest of its people in the soil. Give to man a security in his homestead, drive from him the abomination of our land, liquor—then we will have but little use for pauper houses and asylums."

By promulging these principles, by keeping himself and the American party in Ohio—so far as he, its directing head, could keep it—free to give their suffrages to men for office in whom they were most embodied, Mr. Spooner himself, and the majority of those associated with and under him, at the next election cast their votes for candidates of the then rising National Republican organization.

The Lebanon Star, of July 1855, speaks of him and his doings, thus:

"One of the noblest men in Ohio, is THOMAS SPOONER, of Cincinnati, President of the State Council of the American Order of Ohio. He is a magnanimous, true-hearted man, of pure character, lofty motives, and unquestionable integrity. Recently he has attracted the public attention and commendation, by his praiseworthy exertions to unite all the Anti-Slavery men of Ohio in opposition to the encroachments of the Slave Power; and he has done, we are free to say, as much to effect this great object, or

perhaps more, than any single individual in Ohio.

"By an address of his, which we publish in to-day's *Star*, he has earned for himself the thanks and esteem of Anti-Nebraska men of all political parties. He has pointed out, in plain and eloquent language, the duty especially of the American Order, at this interesting crisis. We fully agree with his reasonings throughout; but there is a peculiar cogency in what he says in reference to Mr. Chase, viz.: 'that his determined resistance to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, eminently fits him as the person through whom a significant rebuke should be administered to the perpetrators of that great iniquity;' and in this is to be found the secret of the nomination of Mr. Chase, by a Convention composed of a decided majority holding opposite views on most questions."

But our space forbids the insertion here of more under this head.

After the Fall elections of 1855, early in January, 1856, Mr. Spooner convened his "Council" again, in the State capital, and resigned his presidency. Having, in December, met with another sad domestic affliction, in the death of his second wife and youngest child, and his own health, from exposures and the performance of his many onerous labors at home and abroad, being somewhat impaired, fain would he now have retired and taken no further responsibilities in the field of politics. But the "Council," in accepting his resignation of the presidency, said, "Nay; but you must serve us—represent us in the National Convention of our Order, which is about to convene in Philadelphia." He was accordingly appointed, and served there.

Having performed this service, also, and returned, and at a subsequent meeting of the "Council," numerously attended, at the capital, received the welcome plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant!" he returned to his native city to rest from his labors—or, to attend to those only devolving on him from the office of Clerk, and of a citizen at home. But no: he has since been taken up by the National Republican party; was first made a delegate from Cincinnati to the Ohio State Convention, and, by the latter, appointed a delegate to the National Convention, in June 1856. And here we leave him; only adding, that Mr. Spooner is not an *office-seeker*, and never has been. Never did he, like many others of the West, nominate himself for any place, and then "stump it" to secure an election; but being brought out and pressed forward by others, has, when elected, only been ambitious to fill his appointments with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He would greatly prefer now—(the writer of this sketch has frequently heard him so express himself, and believes he felt and feels as he said)—at the close of his present term of office as Clerk of the Courts, to retire to private life and resume his mercantile business, to being again a candidate, and re-elected to this, or to any other public trust. And he *may* so retire. But *can* and *will* his friends—the friends of freedom, of progress and reform, the public, who have formed his acquaintance, tried him, and thus far found him competent and faithful to every trust re-

posed—now *spare* him? This is a question which will be for his friends and the public to decide.

LAUGHTER.

PROFESSOR FLOEGL devotes 270 pages to a profoundly philosophical investigation of the origin, use, and benefits of laughter generally, and treats of its different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able to inform us how to judge a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh is a poor hi, hi, hi! the choleric temperament shows itself in a he, he, he! the phlegmatic in a cheerful ha, ha! and a sanguine is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho!

As a remedial agent nothing equals it. One hearty laugh every day will cure each and all who are sick or any way ailing of whatever complaints, and keep those in health always well. The laugh-cure will even beat the water-cure, potent as it is. And the two combined, if universally applied, would soon close up every apothecary shop, lay every physician, water-cure included, and banish every disease from among men. All its giggles effectually stir up every visceral organ, churn the stomach and bowels more effectually than anything else can possibly do—hence the easy laughers are always fat—hurrying the blood throughout the system with a real rush, burst open closed pores, and cast out morbid matter most rapidly—for how soon does hearty laughter induce free perspiration—set the brain in motion to manufacture emotions, thoughts, and mentality, as nothing can excite it! and universally practiced, would be worth more to the race than if California gold deposits covered the whole earth! Laughter is life; while sadness and longfaced sedateness is death.

A cotemporary relates the following story of a medical gentleman of the benefits of a good hearty laugh:—

While on a pic-nic excursion with a party of young people, discerning a crow's nest on a rocky precipice, they started on in great glee to see who could reach it first. Their haste being greater than prudence, some lost their holds, and were soon rolling and tumbling down the hill-side, bonnets smashed, clothes torn, postures ridiculous, but not one hurt. Then commenced a scene of most violent and long-continued laughter, and in which, being all young people, well acquainted with each other, and in the woods, they indulged to a perfect surfeit. They roared out with merry peal on peal of spontaneous laughter; they expressed it by hooting and hollering when ordinary laughter became insufficient to express the merriment they felt at their own ridiculous situation and those of their mates; and ever afterward the bare mention of the crow's-nest scene occasioned renewed and irrepressible laughter.

Years after, one of their number fell sick, became so low that she could not speak, and was about breathing her last.

Our informant called to see her, gave her name, and tried to make himself recognized, but failed, till he mentioned the crow's nest, at which she recognized him, and began to laugh, and contin-

ued every little while renewing it; from that time she began to mend, recovered, and still lives a memento of the laugh-cure.

OVERTASKING MEMORY.

WE see it stated in a Western religious paper, that under the stimulus of a promised prize, two little girls in a Sabbath-school memorized in five weeks, one 4,566 verses in the Bible, and the other 7,199. The latter committed to memory in one week 4,266 verses. While these cases afford remarkable examples of quick memory, we are exceedingly doubtful of the propriety of thus overtasking a single faculty of the mind. No one faculty can be disproportionately cultivated without injury to the rest, and affecting the beautiful symmetry of the whole; and hence we generally find that the overgrown memory, and especially in youth, is at the expense of the judgment. There is a storehouse of materials without the power of rightly and judiciously using them. It is quite possible that a capacious memory may be found in connection with a want of all right knowledge. The mere ability to repeat, parrot-like, a vast amount of poetry or prose, is no evidence of a rightly cultivated mind; and, indeed, we have often found persons of this description intolerable bores. Better far that the memory should be cultivated only in its due proportion, and that children should be taught to discriminate, digest, and understand what they learn. We make these remarks to counteract what we regard as a growing evil in some of our Sabbath-schools, in placing mere memory above all the mental faculties, and in regarding those as the most promising pupils who can gorge the most, whereas often the contrary may be the fact. The mind should not be regarded as a mere lumber-room.—*Christian Enquirer*.

HANDEL.

HANDEL's father, purposing to visit one of his sons, who was valet de chambre to the duke of Saxe Weisenfeld, Handel earnestly entreated that he might be allowed to accompany him; but his request was peremptorily rejected. The father set off in a chaise, and when he had travelled a few miles, he was surprised at the sight of his son, who, with a strength greatly surpassing his years, had set out on foot and overtaken the carriage, the progress of which had been retarded by the badness of the roads. After a sharp animadversion, and some reluctance, the little suppliant was permitted to take his seat, and gratify his earnest desire of visiting his brother. At the duke's court, Handel was not so closely watched by his father as at home. He enjoyed many opportunities of indulging his natural propensity; and he contrived occasionally to play upon the organ in the duke's chapel at the conclusion of divine service. One morning, the duke hearing the organ touched in an unusual manner, inquired of his valet who was the performer. The valet replied that it was his brother, and mentioning at the same time his wonderful talents and predilection for music, and his father's repugnance, the

duke sent for them both. After other inquiries, the duke was so much pleased with the spirit and talents of the boy that he pleaded the cause of nature; he represented it as a crime against the public and posterity, to rob the world of such a genius; and finally persuaded the father to sacrifice his own scruples, and to permit his son to be instructed in the profession for which he evinced so strong an inclination. A more interesting scene can hardly be conceived, than Handel listening to the arguments of his powerful advocate, and making his final triumph over the reluctant prejudices of his parent. When Handel became blind, though he no longer presided over the oratorios, he still introduced concertos on the organ between the acts. At first he relied on his memory, but the exertion becoming painful to him, he had recourse to the inexhaustible stores of his rich and fertile imagination. He gave to the band only such parts of his intended composition as were to be filled up by their accompaniments; and relied on his own powers of invention to produce, at the impulse of the moment, those captivating passages which arrested attention, and enchanted his auditors. It was a painful spectacle to see the venerable musician, whose efforts had charmed the ear of a discerning public, led by the hand of friendship to the front of the stage, to make an obeisance of acknowledgment to his enraptured audience. When Smith played the organ at the theatre, during the first year of Handel's blindness, Samson was performed and Beard sung, with great feeling:—

"Total eclipse—no sun, no moon,
All dark amid the blaze of noon."

The recollection that Handel had set this air to music, with the view of the blind composer then sitting by the organ, affected the audience so forcibly, that many persons present were affected even to tears.—*Churchman.*

HOW TO EDUCATE A MAN OF BUSINESS.

THOSE young men who intend to adopt a mercantile life, and who would rise to eminence in the business world, will do well to ponder over the practical and important advice contained in the following:

"In the education of a business man, it must never be forgotten that his future life will be a life of 'action' and of study. Great care must, therefore, be taken that the health be not impaired in a strife for useless honors, that the feelings be not suffered to grow over-sensitive in reclusive contemplation, nor the mind lose its spring and elasticity under a load of cumbersome and unpractical learning. It has been said that at least one-fourth of the students of colleges leave them with impaired health; full one-half are too sensitive to bear the rude jostlings of the world; and, perhaps, two-thirds of the balance have some defect that would seriously mar their happiness and usefulness. It is wonderful how many parents spend their money, which they can ill spare, to unfit their sons for future happiness. A collegiate education cannot be recommended, and if not attainable, is not desirable. A counting-house is the business man's college. When a youth has finished his course of preparatory edu-

cation at a school or private seminary, under the charge of an able instructor, who teaches as much by *conversation* as by a prescribed course, he should go into a counting-house, whatever may be his future occupation.

"It is there that he will learn order, method, obedience, and acquire a knowledge of life, and the business of life. It is there that he will learn the value of time, and the value of money—two very important things to know. Whatever of conceit he may have brought from the village academy is soon rubbed out of him. He learns to obey, to submit, and to be patient; to endure reproof without anger, and to bear contradiction with good humor. He is obliged to keep his wits about him; to decide quickly, to have accurate eyes, and truthful ears, and to learn that there are just sixty minutes in an hour. A counting-house education will be of advantage to every man, whatever his future occupation may be. A moral education need not be dwelt upon. This is especially a work of self-cultivation. No one's principles can be called temptation proof, but those which are the result of logical conviction, and for which repeated sacrifices have been made. As ability to communicate varied and practical knowledge by *conversation* is a qualification that especially fits man to be a teacher, it should not be overlooked in the selection of one."

The clerk should not be subjected to the necessity of giving his time to entertain relatives and visitors during business hours, when customers are waiting. He should attend to his duty first, and visitors afterwards.

THOUGHT.

THOUGHT! What is it? It is the silent language of the soul, the soft and gentle breathings of our inner nature, the spring whose waters tell us of the fount from whence they flow. It is the power that calls forth glorious and immortal shapes, and robes the dreamy visions of the soul in a life-like presence. It is an immortal principle, a celestial fire destined to burn and glow forever. In life's loveliest solitudes, it comes over the soul like angels' music; in life's darkest scenes it pictures all things lovely, and to the spirit saddened by earth's grievous sorrows, there return hours of pleasures, triumph, and joy—

"The hours of sober, quiet thought,
With sad, sweet pictures ever fraught."

But thought folds not its wings beside the household hearth, neither broods with fostering care over life's petty troubles. Then where is its realm? Is it earth, the gemmed blue sky, or the silent deep? Earth is but its throne, while the vast universe of mind and matter is the realm through which it roams free and unfettered.

With the parent gazing on the couch of infant beauty, thought wanders to its future fame and worth,—its filial love, the sunshine of which shall enlighten and cheer the descent to the tomb. With the lonesome mariner, while in his frail bark on polar seas, where nothing but the towering iceberg looms on his wearied sight, thought crosses the fathomless deep, revisits his loved home, and thus wanders in its realms till he for-

gets that he is in a region whose only minstrelsy is the wind and waves. Thought roams through chaos and a world unborn, visits creation's early dawn, and when the morning stars tune their first anthems wanders down the tide of time, treads empires in the dust, sports with the "hoary locks of ocean, or the lightning's fiery wings." It is in this realm the poet breathes forth those burning words which are like incense to the wind, or music on the tempest. The incense may be borne far off, but it will yet breathe sweetness on some weary brow; the melody may be wasted on the blast, yet some faint notes will reach and cheer a brother's heart.

INDIAN SUMMER.

THIS glad season of the year is akin to that quiet ripeness of age which sits bareheaded and bald in the door of the cottage toward the close of a calm summer's day. This lull of the year, between the golden harvest and the stormy winter, gives man time to gather up the later fruits, and to house in everything which approaching winter can harm: the squirrel, too, earnest and happy in his labor, is collecting his store of nuts which the frosts have opened for his acceptance, and which are to cheer him in his hollow tree when the earth is deeply covered with snow, and the bleak blasts of the north howl fiercely around his habitation.

This season sees the last lingering Red-breast quit his summer home for the sunny South; the woodchuck and the bear, fattened by the luxuries of the summer and autumn, are abroad making their last visits to the outer world before retiring to hibernate through the winter.

This was the season for the Indian woman to gather in her ripened corn, nuts, and forest fruits; while her stoical lord was chasing the buffalo and the deer, from which to procure a winter's stock of meat, to be dried under the roof of their rude lodge.

All animated nature comes forth to close up the work of the year, or to enjoy the golden rays of the genial sun; seeming to cling to this soft and silent season in anticipation of the stern and remorseless winter.

This season was one of mingled joy and sadness to us in our youth; corn-huskings and apple-"bees," new cider and chestnut-gathering, were among its joys; while the remembrance of the long and dreary winter of our northern mountain home, with snow-banks twenty feet high, cast over our mind a shade of dread and sadness.

In New England, the summer dies as in a blaze of glory. Its mountains, crowned with oak, birch, and maple forests, changed by the frosts to vermillion and golden-yellow, glow in the sunlight with a grandeur and beauty which are unsurpassed. But this hectic flush is a monition that death has begun his work, and as the leaves silently quit their stems and fall with graceful waves and circles to the earth, and the falling acorn, or the squirrel chattering to his mate, alone disturb the stillness of the forest, we feel that summer is ended. Her winding sheet, unlike our drapery of death, glows with the ar-

dent hues of hope, giving promise of returning spring, the symbol of immortality. Let us, as faithfully as nature, fulfil all our duties on earth, so that, like her, we may sink cheerfully to a calm repose, with the joyous assurance that immortal springtime awaits us.

POETRY OF THE SCOTCH.

THOSE students of mental phenomena who venture to give a map of the human faculties, are of the opinion that poetic power belongs to the temperament and the cerebrum; but a stranger, travelling in Scotland, would be more apt to conclude that it springs from the configuration of a country. North Britain is a land of sublime proportions. The plains are rich and luxurious, its mountains lofty and imposing. Its rivers are clear and fresh, and its coasts are protected by crags and rocks of noble elevation. Great torrents of water gush from its ravines, monstrous clouds of mist make its vales melancholy, and calm and settled lakes repose beneath the hills, like polished crystal. Those who have built their homes within this fine arena of nature, have, as all the world knows, strong prejudices, clear intellects, affectionate attachments, and it cannot be doubted that the poetic spirit is, as Grattan would say, "indigenous of the soil." Every Scotch parish has its poet: every Scotch river, mountain and vale has its song. And if this is an error, as nobody will suppose, it is an error which cannot be helped. There existed a language and a poetry in Scotland from the remotest period, nearly equal in pictorial and expressive power to that of the old Hebrew of the prophets; and in this portion of her majesty's dominions, villagers will ever be musical, preachers ever flowery, and ladies always romantic.—*London Morning Star*.

[Is it possible that the writer of the above does not know that beautiful and sublime, or poetic scenery, constitute the very school in which to educate the poetical faculties of a people, and that, consequently, where these beautiful and majestic scenes are constantly acting on the minds of a people, it is there we should expect to find the voice of poetry and of song to give expression to those inspirations?]

ASSOCIATION OF THE SEXES.—The author of a work on amusements well observes: "The natural and only safe mode of enjoying amusements, is in common. Where one sex, or any one particular class, enjoy their amusements alone, they are sure to run into excess. The division of the human family into man, woman and child, father, mother, brother and sister, is the only conservative principle of society; they act and re-act upon each other like the different seasons of the earth. Each age and each sex has its peculiar characteristics, that serve to modify and check certain mischievous tendencies in the other sex, and in others of different ages.

"For one sex to attempt to amuse themselves agreeably and innocently alone, is like trying to make music on a one-stringed instrument; it has about it a sameness that is tedious

and annoying. The union of the aged with the young, the fair with the manly, in our diversions, brings every source of social improvement and enjoyment together—age with its gravity and experience, mid-life with its energy and its cares, and youth with its vivacity and its hopes. Is it right for the aged to censure and discourage the innocent amusements of the young, merely because they fear that they may be carried to excess, when, by presiding at those diversions, they can effectually prevent it?"

NEXT YEAR'S ALMANACS.

AFTER we had commenced printing our almanacs—some weeks ago—a difficulty occurred in regard to the calendars for 1857, which delayed us. We now have a new set of "calculations," adapted to all the meridians, from Nova Scotia to California, covering all the States and Territories between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Orders may now be sent in for single copies, a dozen, a hundred, or by the thousand. Being stereotyped, we can furnish a copy for every chimney-corner in America, on the following terms:

ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC and the ILLUSTRATED WATER-CURE ALMANAC for 1857:

Single Copy	\$0 06
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From one to twenty-five copies may be sent by mail, while larger quantities should go by express. For contents, see advertisements.

AGENTS may do well—and do good, too—by circulating these almanacs everywhere. Send for a hundred.

SAGACITY OF SPIDERS.—The intelligence displayed by this creature has always been the admiration of entomologists, but we are not aware that any notice has been taken by them of the following remarkable fact: The web of the spider, particularly of a summer morning, will be seen to glitter as if covered with dew. This glittering appearance is produced by a lime with which it is carefully spread by the insect to entrap and secure gnats and flies. If you touch the web with your finger, it adheres and is broken when you withdraw it. Touch, however, the braces by which the web is supported, and your finger glides off as if from a thread of glass. The sagacity of the spider in leaving the braces unlimed is astonishing. This part of his structure, not being intended as a trap, would be broken if it were touched by any flying object; but, in the condition in which it is provided, it allows the fly to glide off and leave the web unharmed. What prompts the spider to such nice discrimination, unless it be an immediate influx of intelligence?

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—We have heretofore taken especial pains to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable addition to the luxuries of the fruit garden. It has with justice been pronounced "*the Queen of all berries, of most magnificent proportions, exquisite flavor and delicate texture.*" The plant is perfectly hardy, and may be safely planted until the third week in December. We refer to Mr. Lawton's advertisement, those who may desire to avail themselves of this season to secure the genuine article.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

KANSAS.—Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation for the Sheriffs of the different counties in Kansas to open the polls on Monday, Oct. 6, for the election of Delegates to Congress and members of the Legislature. A letter to the *Republican* from Gov. Geary, dated the 26th Sept., says the U. S. troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the Pro-slavery candidate for Congress. A letter to *The Democrat*, dated the 24th Sept., says that the Free-State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court. The Missouri *Democrat* says, that notwithstanding Gov. Geary's proclamation that he would keep intruders out of Kansas, armed Southern companies are still going in. On Thursday the steamer *Die Vernon*, from New-Orleans, landed at the wharf a company of "Mississippi boys," as they style themselves, commanded by Captain Beckett. They proceeded immediately to Kansas. E. B. Whitman reports to the *Chicago Tribune*, of 29th Sept., that two men, named Ilyatt and Harris, who took the U. S. stage at Lawrence, were forcibly taken from it, between Kansas City and Lawrence, by a band of ruffians, carried into the bushes, plundered of all they possessed, and then deliberately shot.

On arriving at Lecompton, Gov. Geary learned that an attack was meditated by the Pro-slavery party on Franklin. He immediately issued a proclamation, and sent his Adjutant, General Stickler, forbidding any such assault. Gov. Price, of Missouri, at Gov. Geary's request, has also issued a proclamation, enjoining the borderers to remain at home. The proposed attack on Franklin did not take place. The ruffians encamped four miles from it—probably more deterred by the active preparations of the Free State men, than by Gov. Geary's demonstration. On the 13th Gov. Geary marched with a large body of troops to Lawrence. The attack on Franklin, or some other Free State town, is constantly expected—though Gov. Geary's activity may prevent it.

On the 13th Capt. Robinson, with a company of fifty-two Pro-slavery men, attacked a Free State force at Grasshopper Falls, killing ten of their men. The next day Col. Harvey, with two hundred Free-soilers, attacked Robinson's force, who had fortified themselves in a log-house at Hickory Point. After fighting two hours, and losing twelve men, and having several wounded, Col. Harvey proposed an armistice of thirty days, which was accepted. Capt. Robinson lost three killed and had many wounded.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—Mr. A. B. Corwine has made an official Report of the circumstances attending the Panama massacre, in April last. Mr. Corwine was sent out by our Government, as a Special Commissioner to investigate that affair, immediately after it occurred. The particular object of his mission was to ascertain how far the authorities of New Granada were responsible for that horrible and murderous affair. He proceeded to Panama and took the testimony of every person who knew anything of the origin and progress of the collision—and has embodied this evidence in his Report. He states that the riot was commenced by a colored native, who fired a pistol at an American passenger who was intoxicated. The subsequent attack upon the Railroad depot, and the firing upon the passengers, was in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in advance, in which the authorities of Panama were actively concerned—the police being parties to the plot—and that the dispute with the passenger was merely seized upon as a pretext for commencing the assault. He states, also, that the military authorities of Panama failed utterly in their duty—that they did nothing to suppress the riot—that they connived at the attack of the police and mob upon the station-house, and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre.

At the conclusion of the whole matter, Mr. Corwine reports that the Government of New Granada is utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property crossing the Isthmus. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past few years, to sustain this position.

He also recommends the immediate occupation of the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean, by the United States, as absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing safety and tranquillity to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection, and make speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama.

These recommendations are backed up by strong arguments, and are accompanied by elaborate statements of the amount of business done across the Isthmus, and of the extent to which American lives and property require protection.

The Report engages the attention of the President and Cabinet. A strong disposition is evinced in some quarters to act immediately upon its recommendations. It is probable, however, that nothing decisive will be done until after the Presidential election. The effect of an immediate movement upon the result of the canvass is feared.

NICARAGUA.—The news from Nicaragua, by our latest advices, is important. It is reported that the position of President Walker had been much improved, both in military and political resources. He had sixteen hundred men, Americans and natives, under his command, and they are represented as in good health and under perfect discipline. His government was looked on as established, and it is said that Kivas was repudiated by all parties.

It appears, however, that there still exists amongst some portion of the inhabitants, a determined opposition to his rule.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON.—The inauguration of the statue of Franklin, at Boston, took place on Wednesday, Sept. 25. It was a grand affair, surpassing, in some of its more imposing details, the great civic event of introducing Cochituate water. The procession, embracing nine divisions, was escorted by the first brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Boston Light Artillery, the National Lancers, and Light Dragoons. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point, and represented nearly every mechanical trade and manufacture. Among the special attractions was a new and beautiful locomotive and tender, named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on trucks and drawn by eighteen horses; a sugar-grinding mill, for Cuba, drawn by twelve horses; the House and Morse telegraph instruments; the electric fire-alarm; Franklin's old printing-press, on which was being struck off and scattered to the crowd a facsimile of his newspaper, dated 1723; immense structures on wheels, representing school-rooms, filled with scholars at the desks; and a vast number of other novel and interesting features made up one of the grandest displays ever witnessed. The Masonic fraternity, the Firemen, and Mechanics' Charitable Association, and numerous other charitable Societies of Boston, and Mechanic and other societies from the adjoining cities and towns, were out in full force. Also, the Franklin Medal Scholars, children of the Public Schools, and others. The procession reached the site of the Statue, at the west front of the City Hall, soon after 8 o'clock. Here several thousand took possession of the temporary seats and platform, while other thousands filled every standing-place in the vicinity. The drapery which had hitherto concealed the Statue was then raised, when it was greeted with thunders of applause. The exercises consisted of music by the band, singing by the pupils of the Public Schools, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blad-gent, addresses by Mayor Rice, Masonic ceremonies of inauguration, &c. The oration was then pronounced by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was listened to with close attention, broken only by repeated outbursts of applause. The hymn of Old Hundred was sung by the vast audience, and a benediction by Bishop Eastburn closed the inauguration. The number of strangers and citizens that thronged to witness the pageant, was greater than ever before seen in that city. The sidewalks and balconies, the entire route of the procession, were crowded. Many buildings and streets were handsomely decorated. During the oration and the other exercises, telegraph messages were transmitted to, and answers received and read from the Mayors of Portland, New-York, Philadelphia, Halifax, Troy, Albany, Springfield, Dover, Pittsfield, and other cities.

RAILWAY FRAUD IN FRANCE.—The fact of an extensive fraud having been committed by Charles Car-

pentier and Louis Grelet, Cashier and Under-Cashier of the Northern Railway Company of France, has just transpired, and the loss of nearly \$1,000,000 by the Company, has been ascertained. The accused, it appears, fled to this country in the early part of the present month. Louis Grelet and his brother Eugene arrived in the Atlantic on the 14th inst., and Carpentier in the steamer Fulton from Havre. The embezzlements have been going on for the past three years. A broker named August Parot accompanied Grelet to this country, and is supposed to have assisted in the disposal of the embezzled funds. He was arrested, and the officers seized about 70,000 francs, which he had on his person. Eugene Grelet, a youth eighteen years of age, was also arrested, but he is thought to be innocent. Carpentier, the cashier, is yet at large, but efforts are being made to secure him. The French Consul, M. de Montholon, and M. Christmas, agent of the Rothschilds, are making every exertion to arrest all the fugitives. The parties now under arrest were found at a house in Beekman street. Grelet, on his arrest, admitted his guilt, and stated that the number of shares belonging to his employers, which he had disposed of, was 5,537. This is supposed to be near the truth. He expressed much regret at the course he had pursued, and stated his willingness to go back to France and answer for it. The money, he said, he had squandered in worthless speculations, and he had saved no portion of it worth mentioning. Emanuel Tissandier, Inspector of the Northern Railway of France, is in the City, and visited the prisoners at the Station-house. The fugitives have been claimed by the French Government, under the treaty of 1843; and it has been decided by the United States authorities to surrender them.

THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, AT CAPE MAY.—The editors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* state, "that they have had an interview with a gentleman who resides at Cape May, who informs them that it is now the general impression there, that Mr. Cain, the father of the Cain family, who were burned up by the destruction of the Mount Vernon Hotel, was murdered and robbed before the Hotel was set on fire. The jewelry of all the members of the family was found near the charred remains, but not a dollar of gold or silver coin has been recovered, and there is every reason to believe that there was considerable in their possession. Young Cain, who escaped from the hotel, but was so badly burned that he died soon afterwards, alleged that he saw a man in his room when he left it. The remains of the girls were found near those of the father, and it is inferred, from their peculiar position, that they were also murdered. This portion of the family could not have retired to their rooms, as the contents of their pockets, &c., were found near them."

ELECTION RIOTS.—Several alarming riots have occurred in Baltimore, growing out of the excited state of the public mind on political matters. The most serious disturbance was caused by a report that a gang of New York rowdies had been imported by the Democrats to participate in the election on Wednesday. The head-quarters of the Empire Club was a special object of hostility. It appears, however, that the assailing parties were repulsed. One man was shot, in the *melee*, and several others were wounded.

PRINTER'S CELEBRATION.—The centennial celebration of the introduction of the art of printing into New Hampshire, took place at Portsmouth on the 6th. Messrs. Edward N. Fuller and Samuel Gray, Committee on Invitations, sent out a large number of "invites" to printers, editors, and publishers throughout the United States, and particularly the sons of Portsmouth or of New-Hampshire, engaged in any of the various branches pertaining to the printing art, and all others interested, were invited to attend. Rev. A. P. Peabody, editor of the *North American Quarterly Review*, delivered an address.

THE NIAGARA.—It is now ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that the burning of the Niagara on Lake Michigan, by which some seventy-five human lives were lost, was the work of an incendiary.

LADIES-RIDING-MATCH.—A ladies' riding match took place on the grounds of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, from ten to fifteen thousand persons being present. Nine ladies appeared as contestants for the prizes.

They rode singly, by couples, and by fours, and were greeted with shouts of applause by the spectators. After riding about an hour, and displaying considerable equestrian skill and grace, the ladies were called to the stand, and prizes awarded. Of the five prizes, four were awarded to unmarried ladies.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF LORENZO B. SHEPARD.—The sudden death, by apoplexy, of Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., took place at his residence in East 24th street, on Friday morning, September 26. He was found dead in the bath-tub, having just expired. He was called upon by a friend at an early hour, but not appearing at the usual time, inquiry was made as to the cause, and he was discovered as above stated. He had been subject to occasional attacks of epilepsy, for some time past. Mr. S. was about thirty-five years of age. On the day previous to his death, he was actively engaged in business, apparently in perfect health.

Mr. Shepard was born in Cairo, Greene County, in this State, in the year 1820, so that he was but thirty-six years of age at the time of his death. He read law in this city, in the office of the Hon. Ulysses D. French, and early entered into politics with much zeal. At the age of eighteen he was a member of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall. In the year 1841 he received his license as an Attorney-at-Law, and immediately entered into partnership with his friend Judge French, which connection was preserved, under the firm of French and Shepard, till 1842. Governor Wright appointed Mr. Shepard an Examiner in Chancery in 1845, and he held that office until it was abolished by the new Constitution. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Shepard was elected one of the delegates from this city to the Convention called to revise the Constitution of this State, and which met at Albany, in June of that year. Mr. Shepard was active in politics in 1847 and 1848, and in the division which broke out in the Democratic ranks in the former year he sided with the Hunkers or National Democrats. In 1848, after the removal of the Hon. R. F. Butler by President Polk, and the death of the Hon. Charles M'Vean, Mr. Shepard (who had been in that year a member of the Albany Democratic Convention) was appointed United States District Attorney, which he held until superseded under Gen. Taylor's administration, by the Hon. Ogden Hoffman. Resuming the ordinary practice of his profession, Mr. Shepard, however, remained active in political life, and in 1850 presided over the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. In 1854 he was appointed District Attorney for the City and County of New York by Gov. Seymour, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. N. B. Blunt, which appointment he held only until the ensuing election, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, A. Oakley Hall, Esq. In 1856, he was nominated and elected to the office of Counsel to the Corporation, and entered upon that office in January last, and continued to hold it up to the time of his sudden and lamented death. Mr. Shepard was the author of two or three valuable law books, and also edited an edition of Johnson's Cases. He stood deservedly high in his profession, from his acknowledged acquaintance with general practice, his great ability as a speaker, his kind, cordial and gentlemanly manners, and his upright and honorable character. Few men had more attached personal friends, or commanded more generally the respect of those compelled to differ from him in political affairs.

REV. DR. THOMAS ROBBINS, long the Secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society, died at Colebrook, Ct., on the 13th of September. The Historical Society are now the owners of the fine collection of books which the good doctor had made it the business of his life to collect. No man who knew the doctor will doubt that a good and guileless man has gone to his rest.—W. R. Taber, Esq., Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, has been killed in a duel with Edward Magrath, on the third fire. The quarrel grew out of a series of articles written by Mr. Rhett against a relative of Magrath, so that neither party was concerned in the cause. Magrath challenged Messrs. Rhett and Taber of the *Mercury*, severally, to meet him on the charge of publishing and endorsing libelous attacks upon his brother. On the field efforts were made between each exchange of shots to effect a settlement, without avail. After the fall of Taber, Mr. Rhett appeared on the ground and notified

Magrath of his readiness to meet him. Magrath replied that he had no further demand to make.—The English papers contain intelligence of the death of the celebrated Arctic navigator, Sir John Ross, Rear Admiral in the British Navy, at the advanced age of 60. Having entered the Navy in 1786, he took an active part in the war of the end of the last and beginning of the present century. In 1818 he accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his expedition to the Arctic Seas, and subsequently spent upwards of four years there, from 1829 to 1833, in command of another expedition to these inhospitable regions, and on his return received the honor of knighthood from William IV., for his distinguished services.—R. B. Botts, Esq., son of Hon. J. M. Botts, has published a card in the *Richmond Whig*, denouncing M. Pryor, Editor of the *Inquirer*, in severe terms. Mr. Botts says nothing but his physical incapacity, occasioned by rheumatic attacks, has prevented him from inflicting personal chastisement on Mr. Pryor. He then proclaims that Mr. Pryor's conduct towards his (Botts's) father, to have been brutal, ruffianly, and cowardly to the last degree, and invites him to a duel. He declares Pryor to be a bully, a blackguard, a posted coward, and a poltroon. Arrangements for a duel were subsequently made, but were frustrated by the intervention of the police.—Miss D. L. Dix, the philanthropist, whose labors in the cause of the insane are so well known, has recently returned from Europe. During her absence from the United States, Miss D. has travelled extensively through Great Britain, and in nearly every country of Europe, investigating the condition of the insane; and on many occasions has been the means of carrying out measures of great importance for securing to the afflicted the wisest and best system of management.—William Arrison, convicted of manslaughter upon an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree, by killing Isaac Allison by means of an "infernal machine," or "torpedo," has been sentenced at Cincinnati to the extreme penalty of the law,—ten years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.—The Unitarian church in Washington has dismissed their pastor, Rev. Moncure D. Conway, on account of his having preached against slavery. It was done by a small majority.—The library of the poet Percival, containing some 6,000 or 7,000 volumes, many of them valuable, is to be sold by his administrator. It is said to be worth \$30,000.—Dr. Jewett, the well-known temperance lecturer, has settled upon a farm near St. Paul, where he proposes quietly to spend the remainder of his days.—A committee of the New York merchants waited upon Mr. Peabody at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and presented, in a formal manner, an address signed by our leading citizens, congratulating him on his return to his native land, and requesting him to name a time when he could be present at a public dinner given in his honor. Mr. Peabody expressed his sense of the honor the New York merchants intended to do him, and intimated that he would dine with them with pleasure. He was about to start for Newport, R. I., where he would reply to their address formally by letter. He has since declined all public dinners except at his native town, Danvers, Mass. At that place a dinner has since come off, with brilliant eclat.—Mr. William T. Coleman, President of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, has been arrested in this city at the instigation of James R. Maloney, late of California, who complains that while performing his duty in guarding the State arms, he was seized and finally expelled from the State by the Committee, to his great personal and pecuniary damage. Mr. Coleman, who is now on a temporary visit to this section of the country, was taken before the Supreme Court, and held to answer in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.—Messrs. Simeon and Warren Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, have been arrested on the affidavit of W. E. Culver, banker, of Louisville, Kentucky, charging them with having purchased of him \$15,000 worth of bonds, and paying for them in Valley Bank money, only two days before the bank failed. Mr. Culver is the business partner of Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.—The Portuguese government has suspended Mr. Caesar S. H. Figueira from his consular functions at New York, until he shall be cleared from all complicity in the slave trade which has been carried on by Portuguese residents in New York.—A large number of booksellers attending the trade sales of the Publishing Association, in this city, paid a visit to Col. Fremont. They were introduced by Mr. George P. Putnam, of New York, after which Mr. Ellis, of Davenport, Iowa, addressed Col. F. at some length, and the latter made a suitable reply.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—INTERFERENCE WITH MEXICO.

—The London Post of the 20th of September has the following item in its city article: "Several purchases have been made in Mexican bonds, in consequence of its being stated that the British government have at length determined to interfere in the bondholders' behalf, so far as by duly impressing on the Mexican government that the misappropriation of the customs, duties and revenues specially hypothecated to the bondholders, can no longer be tolerated, and that in future they are to be collected by agents to be appointed by Mr. Whitehead, the bondholders' agent in Mexico."

Capt. Penny, commander of the ship *Lady Franklin*, has returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic regions, and reports that when he was in Hogarth's Sound, he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen a long way off, in a North-westerly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it, on their first visit, some bright metal; and on their second visit, some moons afterwards, they had seen two white men in the tent. It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger. So far as Capt. Penny can judge, he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Rae obtained the silver spoons, &c., which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

FRANCE.—Numerous arrests have been made in Paris of members of the Marianne Society, on suspicion they were about to make an attempt to assassinate the Emperor on his return from Biarritz.

The Free Trade Congress was in session at Brussels.

M. de Turgot only awaits his fiscal instructions to start for Madrid. M. de Rayneval has gone to Rome. The Prussian Ambassador has instructions from his government to ask if, in the event of diplomatic negotiations between Prussia and the Swiss Federation failing, permission would be granted for a Prussian army to traverse the French territory on its way to Neuchâtel.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Federal Assembly opened on the 15th September the second part of its session. The events of Neuchâtel naturally occupied the most prominent place in the speeches pronounced by the Presidents of both chambers. The opinions expressed on the subject by the Presidents of the National Council and of the Council of the States, are identical. They both congratulate the republicans of Neuchâtel on having triumphed so promptly and so energetically, without the assistance of the federal troops, and solemnly pledge themselves, in the name of Switzerland, to reject all foreign intervention, and defend the integrity of the constitution.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the States General on the 15th of September, at the Hague. In his speech the King observed: "The internal situation of the country ought to inspire us with a profound sentiment of gratitude. Commerce, navigation, agriculture, and the different branches of industry, are in a state that leaves nothing to be desired. Up to the present date, everything bespeaks a good harvest."

SPAIN.—Spanish affairs were unchanged. Madrid correspondents say that both the Queen and General O'Donnell are unpopular. The Madrid Gazette, of the 16th September, publishes a royal decree which re-establishes the constitution of 1845. An additional article explains what offences of the press are to be brought before the jury. The minimum of the duration of the session of the Cortes will be four months. The existence of the Council of State is ratified, and the authorization of the Cortes will be required for the marriage of the sovereign or the heirs of the crown, for the sale of royal patrimony, and for general amnesties. Messrs. Gonzales de la Vega, Calvo Asensio, and Sagasta, late members of the liberal party in the Spanish Constituent Cortes, and who took an active part against O'Donnell's measures, have arrived in London. They were residing in France, but the Spanish government insisting on their prosecution, they thought, perhaps, that it would be safer to inhabit the other side of the channel.

More recent news states that the new constitution has been published. It is a re-issue of the Constitution of 1845, with sixteen explanatory articles. Madrid correspondence in the Paris Journal des Debats says that the Queen and O'Donnell were so much at variance that O'Donnell had tendered his resignation, which, however, for the present, the Queen declined to accept.

NAPLES.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 18th September, says: "The Neapolitan question, which was in a state that gave hopes of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment, has, I regret to learn, just assumed a less favorable aspect. It is now considered not improbable that France and England will send in a note, of the nature of an ultimatum, and that, should its terms not be complied with, the two Powers will withdraw their representatives at the court of the Two Sicilies."

After repeated predictions to the contrary, in almost the whole Continental press, the Austrian special envoy, Baron Hubner, arrived at Naples on the 11th September, and has had an audience with the King. The Neapolitan government has concentrated a great number of troops at Naples and its neighborhood.

The Journal des Debats, as also the Paris correspondents of the London papers, state that if Naples does not at once decide to the concessions demanded, four line-of-battle ships, two frigates and two corvettes, already detailed for the purpose, will rendezvous at Agaccio, and from thence proceeding to Naples, will take on board the French and English Embassies.

The Sardinian government has demanded explanations and indemnity from Tuscany, for the recent expulsion from Florence of a party of student visitors.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople to the 8th September, announce that all the Commissioners for the affairs of the Danubian Provinces were then assembled there, and that they would immediately proceed to settle the basis of the reorganization, after which they would go to Bucharest. On the other hand, a letter from the capital of Wallachia, in the Belgian Independence, says that on the 7th, far from there being any signs of an Austrian evacuation, the arrangements for the lodging and rationing of the troops had been renewed, and there was even a report that the number of them was to be increased.

Literary Notices.

MINNESOTA AND ITS RESOURCES.—To which are appended Camp-Fire Sketches: or Notes of a Trip from St. Paul to Pembina and Selkirk Settlement on the Red River of the North. With a colored map of Minnesota Territory. By J. W. Bond. 12mo, pp. 412. Price, prepaid by mail, \$1.25. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS.

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Business.

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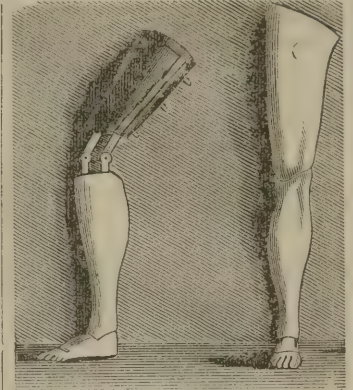
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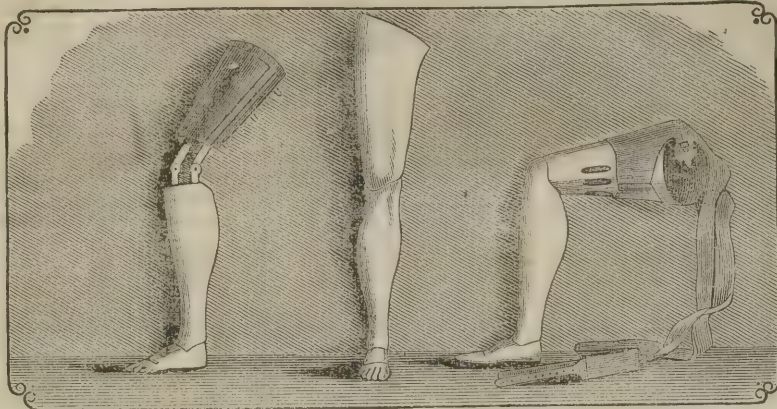
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The sons of the wealthy are sometimes called in early life to brave dangers, to engage in large business and manly enterprises, like Washington, and thus develop high and noble aspirations and energies; but in the main the sons of the rich are too apt to become like hot-house plants, by over-much care and brooding, and thus they are smothered, weakened, and spoiled.

The old eagle drives her young out of the nest to try their wings, and thus qualify them to cleave the air and rise above the storm.

Let the supports be knocked out so that everyone shall be brought to test his own powers, and then will manly vigor, self-reliance, planning talent, and executive energy be developed, for the success of individuals and the good of society.

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it, and this allowed the whole pressure to come equally on every portion of the arch, when it instantly became fixed and self-supporting, and the more burden was then put upon it the stronger it became.

Does any young man detect in this a moral, applicable to his own character and the training to which he has been subjected? Has he been reared in luxury and ease, and sheltered and protected by his parents and friends? Does he lean on his friends and feel inclined to avoid responsibility, and live under the guidance of others, and be secured from danger in his course? If so, let him knock out the supports and leave the arch to settle down upon its own bearings, and become self-supporting.

Nearly every man of note, who stands self-poised, independent, and influential in community, was early thrown upon his own resources. The youthful Cass, with his entire property tied in a cotton handkerchief and hung over his shoulder on a rough stick, crossed the Alleghanies and buried himself in the western wilderness. Daniel Webster worked his way to fame and the

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culution and in the resistless convictions which have everywhere attended its perusal, it has made such conquests in a great cause as can find no parallel in the history of new sciences.

But the work is not yet completed. A subject replete with such vast consequences to mankind, and challenging the most searching investigation from every thinker and scholar, should not be treated with indifference nor opposed by sophistry. Some few who are regarded as lights in the world, and rank high as teachers on the time-honored platform of conservatism, are yet disposed to treat with neglect, if not with direct opposition, the noble science we advocate. In spite of their nominal discredit of Phrenology it is, nevertheless, permeating the mental atmosphere, and giving color to opinion, and form to expressions relating to the mind and its modes of action, which they can neither confute nor silence.

Others, equally learned and high in position, who have thoroughly examined the subject, regard it as a great truth, and advocate it with all the strength of their intellect, and sustain it with the full force of their character. Literature has borrowed from it some of its brightest plumes, and has adopted its nomenclature. Indirectly, Phrenology is recognized as a science in every lane of life: the master criticizes the characteristics and capacities of a proposed apprentice by the light which it affords; merchants study the developments in a general way—if not always through the aid of an adept—before engaging confidential clerks; connubial candidates, in thousands of instances, approve or reject according to the indices of mind and disposition engraven on the head; in the jury-box and on the witness stand; in the marts of trade; among strangers; and in the nursery, the very garden of the world, Phrenology, whether people know or acknowledge it or not, is illuminating the midnight darkness which, previous to its advent, had shrouded the entire empire of mind.

It is for the friends of a true mental philosophy to say whether the Journal, as an advocate of this agency of good to mankind, shall be still more widely extended—whether this aid to a true education, and a harmonious development of the race, shall go into a hun-

dred thousand families, to mould their aspirations, guide their judgments, and minister to the consummation of their highest hopes and happiness.

Mankind has long enough labored under the disadvantages of a lifeless conservatism, and a false system of mental philosophy which has led to erroneous modes of education, improper criminal jurisprudence, and a most barbarous theory and practice respecting the insane. Phrenology has already modified all these; and, if allowed a wide dissemination, will elevate the race as nothing else can do; because, since it is the true philosophy of the human mind, all education, all law, and every system of government and of progress must start on this basis, and be guided by its light. Instead of being at war with truth, it is the promoter and the coadjutor of all truth which relates to man. It is an exponent of mind and character, and is, therefore, indispensable to the clergyman who would so comprehend the character and wants of mankind, as to "*rightly* divide the word of truth, and give to *each* a portion in due season;" to the teacher who would make the most of the talents and obviate the weaknesses of his pupils; to the mother who would train her child for goodness, usefulness, and happiness; and to ALL who would employ their capabilities to the highest and best advantage, in harmony with the laws of their being—whether it relates to business, to self-culture, social adaptation, intellectual training, or to aspirations for moral perfection and immortal life.

Then let this great reformatory agency be established in every family, and it will "bear fruit an hundred fold," to the good of man and the glory of his Maker. It remains with each reader to say whether he will not only extend his support to the Journal for another year, but increase the good which it is capable of doing, by securing the coöperation of his neighbors. If our present subscribers will each devote a single hour to the extension of the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, its circulation and usefulness could be made to surpass that of any periodical in the world. Will they do it—not for us, but for mankind? We believe they will; and, in this hope, we shall enter at once upon the NEW YEAR and the NEW VOLUME.

IMPEDIMENTS TO EDUCATION.

In order to discuss this subject with any interest to those whom it most concerns, we should first inquire, "What is education?" and though the answer to this question is wide in its range, as well as minute and practical in its application, we may, nevertheless, take some general views, which will be important to parents, teachers and pupils.

Education may be viewed in two aspects. First, the acquisition of knowledge or truth. Secondly, the healthful training of all the mental faculties. Diseased minds cannot appreciate truth in its proper light, nor can we, with diseased bodies, practice those truths if they were properly appreciated, any more than cracked glass can reflect light clearly, or represent the true image of things; consequently, with a diseased organization, or one in a feverish, irritable and excited condition, no just education can be obtained. The drunken man, it is said, sees things double—certain it is that almost everything is distorted. Many persons by dissipation, by overmental exercise, by excitement and irritation of various kinds, are as illy qualified to acquire a correct knowledge of science or of the external world, as the drunkard is to perceive truth correctly. Such minds either magnify or distort whatever they dwell upon.

If the acquisition of knowledge merely, were the object of education, a calm, healthy, well-balanced state of the mind and body would be of the first importance: but this is not the only, nor the chief, object of a perfect education. The proper training of the mind to a power of well-poised, correct and consistent action, is paramount. *Discipline* is education. The mechanic's apprentice learns the laws of his trade and how to use the tools, but does not make up a stock of goods during his apprenticeship, with which to fill his own shop, to remain there as a show for a lifetime.

In the early education of children, too much care cannot be bestowed upon their physical constitutions, and the comforts and appliances by which a healthful condition of the body and brain may be secured and sustained. In many places, hundreds of children are crowded into comparatively small apartments, which are over-heated and imperfectly ventilated—if indeed any attempt at all be made towards ventilation. The consequence is, that the brains of children are overcharged with venous or unoxxygenated blood—their minds become stupid—their nervous systems irritated, so that they can neither think nor remember. They are kept still for a great length of time, when their nature is to be moving; and parents who know how difficult it is to keep children quiet at home, or at church, and how natural it is for them to be in motion, should endeavor to secure such school arrangements as will give their children an opportunity for exercise and pure air. We believe if they were permitted to march around the school-room, once in half an hour, that they would be kept in an orderly condition much more easily, and their studies advanced, and their health promoted thereby. Now their minds are over-taxed with

excessive study—they are required to take their books home, and pore over their lessons till bedtime—then during school-hours, the confinement added to the previous home-study, completes the work of deranging the healthy tone of their mental and physical organization. A dyspeptical tendency, nervousness and irritability, with weakness of body, heat of brain, and confusion of mind, are among the results. In this way of driving the mind beyond the power of the body to sustain it, we increase the cerebral development at the expense of the bodily health and mental soundness; and as a result we often hear, at the funeral of these brilliant scholars, the old heathen proverb: "Those whom the gods love die young."

After parents and teachers have ignorantly combined to drive the growing children to self-destruction through over-mental exercise and the lack of healthy bodily action, they receive, at the funeral, the consolation of unphysiological clergymen, who repeat words which are true in the abstract, but which are not at all true in respect to the cases in point, viz.: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away"—when the language of the clergyman, to be applicable, should be, "The Lord gave, and endowed that gift with a well balanced constitution, with adaptation for recreation and healthful exercise. He also gave it lungs that it might have pure air, which has been denied it—muscles for exercise, which, to a great extent, has not been afforded—a digestive apparatus and circulatory system, and these have been perverted by unhealthful diet and bad habits. He gave a mind, but not so be over-taxed; and now, since through misguided ambition and ignorant fondness, the child has been really, though innocently murdered, it is a perversion of truth, to say that the *Lord* hath taken it away." In one respect he *has* taken it away—precisely as He takes away a man's possessions, when, through carelessness, they are allowed to be set on fire—just as He robs us of life when we violate the laws of health, not as a special infliction of Providential indignation.

If any children chance to live through such a course of early treatment and training—if they have constitution enough to resist such violent and repeated attacks, they are, perchance, entered upon a collegiate course. Here they meet new acquaintances—are thrown into the society of "Young America," each anxious to stand in the front rank, and unwilling to be outdone. Any who have not learned to smoke, have here an opportunity and solicitation to do so. Those who have not acquired the habit, or whose unperturbed nervous systems revolt at such an outrage, are called weak, effeminate and unmanly; consequently, learning to smoke is one of the first lessons of the Freshman. We need not say, for any careful observer can ascertain the fact for himself, that nearly all college students become inveterate smokers, and thus seriously injure their health and constitution. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper recently gave a large engraving, designed to illustrate "College life," or students on the day of commencement at Yale College. In a group of students under the classic elms of New Haven, nearly every one of them was represented with a cigar in his mouth.

Now, no one can have a healthy brain, and take just views of life and truth, when thus deeply under the influence of tobacco. It is rank poison, and every habitual smoker takes enough of this poison every day to kill a man who is not accustomed to it; and yet, many persons of good general sense, think that it does not injure their health and warp their minds.

What would be thought of a public sentiment which would tolerate in our academies and colleges, the constant and excessive use of alcoholic liquors among the students? Yet tobacco is used almost universally by them, and its use is sanctioned by parents, professors and public sentiment—at least, if not sanctioned, no direct effort is made on the part of either to check its growth or uproot it. This is one of the greatest impediments to education.

If intemperance among the students ceased with the use of tobacco, the contemplation of their condition would be less painful. In some cities where respectable colleges are located, drinking-houses are maintained exclusively by the students. There they can take their morning "nipper" or their noon-day "bitter" on the sly, and have a midnight carousal or regular "spree" at their pleasure. Can we wonder that education is so superficial, so warped, and that professional men thus educated should be a disgrace to their age and nation, when they come to take an active part in public affairs? Who can expect other than fiery debates in legislative halls, and rows at elections, and duelling among editors and educated men, when all their passions are perverted, and their nervous energies are set on fire by alcoholic liquors, tobacco, carousings and midnight brawlings during their entire college course.

Many students, who have not enough of the heroic elements in their constitution to lead them to those outrageous acts during their college term or in public life, have become victims to an over-wrought nervous constitution in other directions; some have become insane, others demented, some excessively timid and nervous, others sink into a melancholy, good-for-nothing state of mind; not a few have heart disease; and thousands are afflicted with dyspepsia, bronchitis, and all the accumulated ills that outraged human nature is thus made heir to.

Few persons are aware, perhaps, that gambling is a college vice, and that its extent is enormous. The poor, fortunately, cannot indulge in this vice to any considerable extent, and the same is true, more or less, in respect to intemperance in its various forms; certain it is, that to the poor the world is mainly indebted for their distinguished statesmen, their able clergymen and successful physicians; and when we recount the fact that a certain eminent man was obliged to teach school, or another had to black the boots of his fellow students, or to be supported at college by charity, we are not generally aware that by so doing, we are casting a serious reflection upon the habits and customs of college life respecting students who have money enough to procure the means of indulgence. Poverty is a blessing, in so far as it prevents the poor from running riot like the sons of the rich. Licentiousness in various forms, is also a grievous sin in schools and

colleges. On this subject we cannot here speak fully, but refer the reader to the writings of Dr. Woodward, O. S. Fowler and others, on that subject, remarking as we pass, that this sends to the grave its thousands of students, and blasts the hopes and prospects of other thousands, who having better constitutions or having sunk less deeply than some, are permitted to drag out a miserable existence, a curse to themselves and to their friends. These are mighty impediments to a perfect education, but neither pulpits, newspapers, public lecturers or others, feel specially called upon to sound the alarm on all these great evils. Parents feel anxious, but their fondness for their children leads them to suppose that however others may be, their darling boy will avoid all these evils. They have set him a good example—they have decried smoking, and drinking, and other modes of vice, but while they have kept his outward morals uncontaminated under their roof, they have induced in their child a feverish state of the brain and nervous system while in the common school, so that he is open to temptation on every hand the moment he is removed from under parental restraint and placed within the influence of young associates, and before they are aware of it, he too is gone, past recovery. No wonder that such parents should seek consolation even under a false statement, that "it is the Lord's doings."

If every person's tomb-stone were to record the true cause of death, what a sad picture would they present, and what a lesson would they teach? how different, alas! from the eulogiums inscribed on them by fond friends, and repeated in funeral sermons, and by the public press. Instead of reading, "Removed by the Providence of God," or, "Called away from earthly care and sorrow to the fruition of his reward," we should read: "Killed himself by the use of tobacco"—"Shortened his life twenty years, and thus robbed his family and the world of his usefulness by excessive eating and the free use of wine."—"Died of heart-disease and apoplexy, caused by coffee and cigars."—"Committed gradual suicide by over-study at school, through ambition to excel, and by neglecting proper exercise, and afterward over-working the brain in the prosecution of the duties of his profession."—"Went to the grave thirty years sooner than he should have done, in consequence of a sordid thirst for money, and broke down in making haste to be rich."—"Died of taking opium for ten years, though nobody knew it."—"Died of fashionable laziness, combined with whalebone and corsets."

When will people learn to live in such a manner as to deserve better epitaphs, and go to the grave full of years, and ripe in all virtue and usefulness!

THE greater our knowledge of the mental faculties, the more perfectly are we made acquainted with the manner in which they ought to be applied. Phrenology gives us this knowledge in a way superior to any other, and, therefore, must be eminently useful in education. Whatever tends to facilitate the discovery of the talents and dispositions must be looked upon as a matter of high importance. Both these purposes being served by phrenology, its uses in education are sufficiently obvious.



PORTRAIT OF PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

WM. H. PRESCOTT.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

In the organization of Mr. Prescott, we perceive a good balance between the brain and body. The chest is comparatively large, indicating great vital power, which is calculated to sustain the brain in vigorous mental action. We find, also, not only a large brain, but such harmony between the brain and body as indicates good health, force and uprightness of mind, and general strength of character. He bears the marks of having descended from a long-lived, healthy stock. That large chin, and length of the face, and substantial well-set development of the features, together with depth and breadth of chest, bespeak health and longevity.

The engraving shows him with his head much elevated, and thrown backward. This attitude is partly natural, and perhaps partly the result of blindness. He has very large Self-esteem and Firmness, the natural language of which is exemplified in the attitude, which is indicative of dignity and determination. Combativeness is also fully developed, which produces courage, force, and earnestness.

His moral organs are also large, evincing the qualities of sympathy, reverence, sense of justice, and that hope which never falters, but looks difficultly full in the face, and expects success in the

future, however dark and forbidding the present. His head is comparatively narrow, showing that the organs of Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness are not very influential. He may have fair economy and regard for property—mainly, however, for its uses—but he is decidedly frank, undisguised and plain in speech, and open in character, yet too dignified to trifle or to permit too great familiarity. He is direct, positive, honest, and straight-forward in what he does and says, and he should be known for candor, dignity, taste, affection, and moral elevation. His social organs appear to be fully developed. He doubtless possesses large Approbativeness, which gives him a love of distinction, a disposition to secure the approval of the world, and a desire to do everything which he attempts, perfectly.

The most conspicuous intellectual organs are those which are situated across the lower part of the forehead, giving talent for acquiring knowledge, and communicating; and those situated through the middle of the forehead, namely, Eventuality, Comparison, and Human Nature—these give memory of historical events, power of analysis, and capacity to judge of motives and dispositions, and, with his fully-developed Language, the ability to describe character and trace out the motives of action most successfully. It will be observed that the head is very long from the opening of the ear forward to the root of the nose, and also to the centre of the upper part of the forehead. This length of brain gives strength

and intensity of intellect, clearness of perception, power of analysis and combination, and those capabilities which are requisite for the speaker and the writer.

The head, as a whole, is high; showing general elevation of feeling and disposition, a tendency to refinement, the dignity, stability, sense of duty, and the spiritual and moral qualities of mind and character.

BIOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT is the grandson of Col. Wm. Prescott, who commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of May, 1796. His father was an able lawyer and judge, and removing to Boston when William was twelve years of age, he gave him all the opportunities for education afforded by the best schools of the Athens of New England, and being prepared for college at fifteen, he entered Harvard College in 1811, and was graduated, with a high standard of excellence, in 1814. Before graduating, he had intended to follow the profession of law; but his sight becoming very poor, he abandoned the idea. As the best medical skill failed to restore his sight, he travelled in various European countries, to enrich his mind by travel, but chiefly to consult the best oculists of London and Paris. But, alas! his sight failed utterly, and he returned to his native land in utter darkness.

This sorest of all calamities did not extinguish his hope, but with a cheerful and determined spirit he resolved that the light of intelligence should beam upon his inner life, though his outward perceptions were darkened forever.

To become a historian of the highest character was his ambition, and he entered upon his career, blest with ample means to procure the needful but expensive materials for illustrating a subject of historic interest, prolific of those elements best calculated to elicit public attention, and shed a halo of fame around the historian. In his programme were included the momentous voyage of Columbus, the fall of the Moorish empire in Spain, and the eventful consequences thence resulting.

Ten years of his young life he cheerfully devoted to preparation for so great a work, studying the best models, cultivating his taste and style, until he felt prepared to commence the first great work of his life. For ten years more he labored among antiquated records, to obtain and arrange the materials of his first great work, his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella."

This he published in 1838, at the ripe age of forty-two, and at once took rank as a historian in Europe and America, where his work was read with the highest applause. It has run through many editions, and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe.

This was followed in 1843, by his second great work, "The Conquest of Mexico," and, in 1847, by "The Conquest of Peru," which were received with equal demonstrations of delight.

In the beginning of the present year, his "History of Philip II." was published, and fully sustained his reputation as one of the first historians of the world, and one of the most lucid and polished writers of any age.

In the preparation of his works, he caused his

authorities to be read to him, dictating notes during the process, which were afterwards repeated to him so frequently that his mind had completely digested all the facts and sentiments of the subject, which he eventually clothed in his own fascinating and polished language, forming a consecutive and harmonious narrative.

Tedious as must be this method of obtaining his materials, and laborious as writing with a *stilus* or bodkin, on paper prepared for the purpose, really is, still it affords time for the thorough distillation of every thought and the polish of every period, and the pure light of a well-guided imagination to give his writings all the charms of romance, and all the fidelity of rigid truthfulness.

Nearly every literary society has honored him with a membership; and Oxford has conferred on him the high compliment of doctor of laws.

CHARLES GOODYEAR.

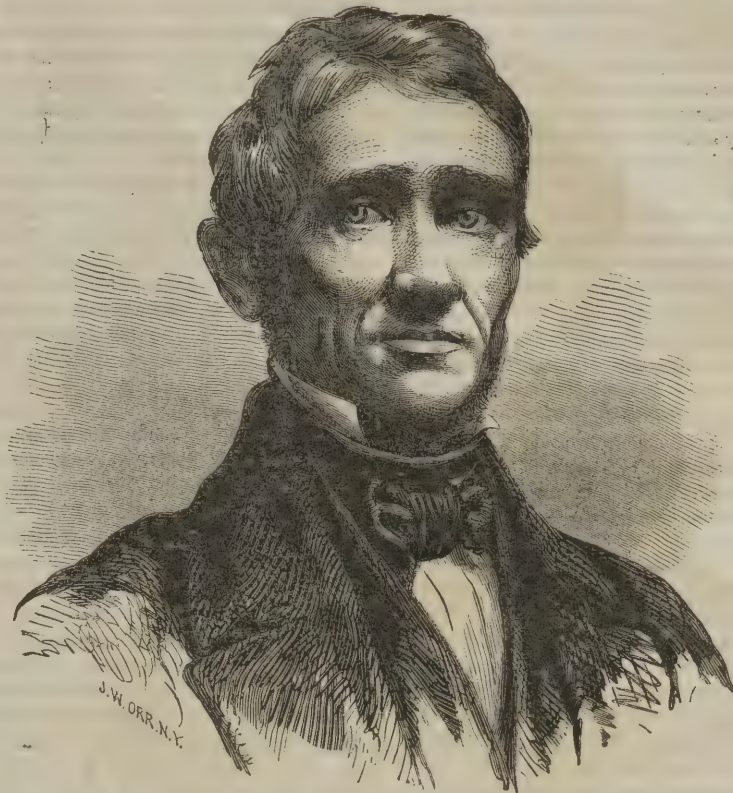
PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

THE temperament of Mr. GOODYEAR is a combination of the mental and vital, or Nervous-Sanguine. Warmth, zeal, sprightliness, and restless energy, seem to be the leading characteristics of his physical constitution. Whatever he undertakes, he prosecutes as if it were worth doing promptly and well. His mind acts rapidly, but clearly; and though he seems changeable, he makes thorough work as he goes. A plodder would not have had time to make half as many experiments as he did; and a man who had not an almost instantaneous power of perception and analysis, would have derived from those experiments no valuable information. He has a harmonious development and activity of all the intellectual organs, and his mind is clear and quick in its action.

The reader will observe a swelling-out of the upper part of the organ of Constructiveness, where it joins Ideality, at the temple, which indicates the tendency for invention, experiment, and discovery. Rising above this toward the centre of the top head, a considerable elevation and fulness are seen. This gives the disposition to take an interest in the new, curious, and wonderful—to study out that which is mysterious, and discover that which is hidden. These features of character were most strikingly exemplified by Mr. Goodyear, in his ten years of unwearied experiment on a subject in regard to which the records of mechanism and chemistry afforded little or no information. Hope, Firmness, and Combativeness are also large in his head. These he exhibited most signally in that energy which laughed at obstacles, in that firmness which would take no denial, and in that unquenchable confidence in ultimate success, which sustained him through so many discouraging circumstances, and bore him onward to final triumph.

Mr. Goodyear's social and moral organs are strongly marked in head and character. He is genial in his domestic and social relations, moral and upright in his motives and business transactions. His cares and trials did not sour his spirit or wean him from duty; nor have success and wealth, honor and power, caused him to forget



PORTRAIT OF CHARLES GOODYEAR.

the humblest laborer who is connected with his great operations.

BIOGRAPHY.

Enthusiasm is preëminently an American characteristic. It was an enthusiastic love of liberty, and freedom to worship God without control or restraint, that led the Pilgrims and the Huguenots to abandon the luxuries of the Old World, to meet the privations of the howling wilderness and overcome the obstacles which threatened to make them martyrs. This spirit was seen in the Revolution, is evinced in the pioneer spirit which settles new territories and plants cities of wealth and enterprise on the far-off shores of the Pacific, making the solitary wilderness of the West vocal with the hum of industry, and "the desert to bud and blossom as the rose." This spirit inspired Audubon to bury himself in the trackless forest for years, to add to the science of ornithology the rich treasures of his discoveries, and thus to gather a plume for his brow from every wing that cuts the air, and to write his name with the quill of that imperial bird which his country had chosen as the symbol of her liberty. It was enthusiasm that warmed the blood of Kane and his companions, amid the eternal monuments of polar winter; it was this same exultant energy which nerved the gallant Fremont to scale the frosty crags of the Rocky Mountains, to open to the world the golden gate of California.

In every branch of industry this spirit is cropping out, indicating boldness, perseverance, and a self-sacrificing heroism that scorns hardships and mocks opposition.

Fulton suffered poverty, privation, and ridicule, as he toiled earnestly to perfect the steamboat,

while his enthusiasm was warmed by the prophetic visions which now float over the waters of the wide world like fairy palaces. Morse, too, penniless, and almost friendless, secluded in a garret, with seedy garments and scanty fare, studied and labored to harness the fiery agent which the enthusiastic Franklin, three-quarters of a century before, had coaxed from the angry heavens. The poor artist has become a millionaire or has earned the right to be one, and that which was once called "arrant folly," is now regarded as sound philosophy. The world calls its pioneers, fools, or crazy; but when they give material form and action to their great thoughts, then they become wise and sound instantly. But tardy justice is better than none.

Charles Goodyear, imbued with the same spirit, would listen to no persuasion from his friends to abandon what, to them, appeared a hopeless project; and though he had expended his means, and exhausted his credit with cool business-men, and been denied further aid from ardent capitalists, and he saw nothing before him but penury and the poor-house, still he did not give up his darling thought. His hope, undimmed, burned with unabated fervor in the darkest hour, and thus sustained him until his conquest was completed. We saw him, haggard, and worn, and weary, in the darkest hours of his struggle, and, though he was pointed out to strangers as the man who was crazy on the subject of India-rubber, we saw in the pale and care-worn man, the faith and hope that, though cast down, are not destroyed, and a gleaming fire in his eye that bespoke perfect confidence in himself and in his great idea.

It requires but a moment's reflection to perceive that few inventions have done more to increase human comfort, than that by which caoutchouc, or India-rubber, is made available, as it now is, for so many uses. It forms an important part of the lady's bracelet—and it constitutes the rail-car spring, which bears a burden of many tons, and yet gives to the motion of the car an almost liquid softness. It would be more difficult to state where it is not than where it is used; and hardly a day passes that some new mode of employing this ubiquitous and infinitely elastic article is not developed.

We remember when India-rubber was used only to erase pencil-marks from paper. The rude shoes first made over lasts of clay, so stiff and hard when exposed to a temperature below the freezing point that human power could produce scarcely any effect upon them, were thought a great achievement. Its quality of resisting water, and its freedom from a tendency to rot like other fabrics, made it very desirable for articles of clothing for the human body. It was therefore at once seen, that if India-rubber could only be made perfectly or even partially pliable, like cloth or soft leather, a great desideratum would be gained, and human comfort greatly increased. Chemistry was invoked for aid, and human ingenuity was taxed to the utmost. As it was a new article, the scholars in chemistry could give but little light on the subject. It was left for such men as Goodyear to exhaust everything but ingenuity, backed by an enthusiastic hope which stayed up his heart and strengthened his hands, until success crowned his efforts.

The subject of our sketch was born in New-Haven, Conn., in the year 1799. In 1834, he engaged in the business of manufacturing gum elastic, in the city of New York, and became a competitor for the much-desired discovery; and, as we have said, threw himself and all he possessed into the contest. His experiments were continued and various; but failure and disappointment were his only reward. Though money, time, and health were wasted, yet as Mr. Goodyear's enthusiasm had inspired his faith, he felt attracted by a truth he could not see, and his stout heart fainted not. Disappointment in one experiment, instead of damping his ardor, merely convinced him that the truth he sought, and which he felt sure must exist somewhere, lay in another direction; and since every futile experiment proved where it was not, he believed he was drawing nearer to it, hence every failure was to him but the removal of so much rubbish which hid from his view the object of his search, and thus stimulated him to a further trial. His money and credit were gone; and lawsuits, duns, executions, sheriffs, and sharp pinchings of poverty, soon followed. Destitute of means, yet hunted from place to place, sometimes imprisoned for debt, he still applied himself with invincible pertinacity to the master thought of his life. He went from New York to New Haven, in 1836; thence to Staten Island, in 1837; in the same year to Roxbury, Mass., and the next to Woburn, Mass., where he met with Mr. Hayward, a fellow-laborer in the same line of experiment, and had already obtained a patent for his "Sulphur Invention." This patent he bought of Mr. Hayward, and hired

him to assist him in further experiments, which he prosecuted with a vigilance which few men have ever manifested, until, in January, 1839, he realized his expectations, and was repaid for all his toil, expense, and sufferings, by the discovery of the process, so long his untiring object by day and his dreams by night.

He continued his experiments at Woburn and various other places, until 1844, when he obtained his great patent while residing at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Goodyear, about this time, went to Naugatuck, Conn., and started a large establishment for the manufacture of those beautiful articles now so necessary to every one's wardrobe, and especially serviceable to those exposed to storms. Experience has awakened and directed the ingenuity of the manufacturer to such an extent, that thousands of articles of luxury, ornament and convenience, are now made from that material which we but recently saw only in a clumsy India-rubber shoe, nearly half-an-inch thick.

From this time Mr. Goodyear had prosperity, but infringements upon his patents caused him much harassing litigation; but he was everywhere honored and respected, and poverty no longer prowled, gaunt and hungry, around his hearth-stone. In view of his extreme poverty and suffering, Mr. Webster, in his great argument in behalf of Mr. Goodyear's patent, and the last time this prince of advocates ever appeared at the bar, said: "It would be painful to speak of his extreme want; the destitution of his family, half-clad, he picking up with his own hands little billets of wood from the wayside to warm the household; suffering reproach—not harsh reproach, for no one could bestow that upon him—and receiving indignation and ridicule from his friends."

Reader, our inventors are worthy of all honor. They are public benefactors of the human race. Let us never forget them.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

LECTURE TO PARENTS.

—
BY CLAUDIUS.
—

I PROPOSE in this lecture to demonstrate the practicability, as well as utility of governing children without commanding, scolding, or whipping. We will make no delay, but come to the point at once. It is important that the reader consider well the following propositions, the truth of which will not be denied by any one who has devoted much attention to the laws of mental influence.

1st. A phreno-organ is that part of the brain employed in the manifestation of a single faculty of the mind.

2d. Each organ of the brain may be excited to action by presenting to the mind the stimulus adapted to it. For instance, Benevolence is moved to action by the poverty, want, and distresses of others. Adhesiveness, by association with friends. Hope, by the prospects of the future. Inhabitiveness, by the joys and consolations of a home.

3d. The larger an organ of the brain is, the more easily it is excited to action, and the smaller the organ, the more difficult it is to excite it to action. A boy with large Combateness and Destructiveness, manifests an irritable disposition, full of resentment, and is ready for a quarrel or a fight, on the most flimsy pretext. He is very easily provoked to a contest. But a boy in whose brain these organs are feeble, will endure any amount of insult, may be abused, treated with the greatest unkindness, and most unpardonable indignity, and he suffers but little loss of temper. Those who do not understand his mental constitution, give him credit for wonderful control over his temper. A great mistake—he has no temper to control. Such mistakes are often made. The man who is boiling over with internal rage, and almost ready to burst with excitement, but allows not an unkind word to fall from his lips, nor a malignant look or act to appear on the surface; such a man deserves almost infinite credit for his self-control.

4th. The action of any organ, whether of the body or brain, is attended with a copious supply of arterial blood—and that supply will be liberal just in proportion to the violence of the exercise. Thus the organ is increased in size and power, within healthful and constitutional limits, by exercise. The capacity as well as disposition to act, may be thus almost indefinitely extended. Therefore, as surely as a boy can whistle Yankee Doodle the second time he tries it, more easily than he can the first; just so surely he will get angry the second time he is provoked more easily than at first, other conditions being equal.

5th. The undue or intemperate action of any organ of the brain, weakens for the time being, the capacity of contiguous organs, by withdrawing from them the supply of blood essential to their vigorous action. For instance—Combateness and Destructiveness are in a tumult of excitement—the man is raging with malignity—he is full of vengeance and wrath. You cannot reason with him now—the supply of blood is too abundant in the region of his belligerent organs, and this abundance has drained the reasoning region. Wait until these furious warriors have thrown off their armor, and gone to repose—then, the philosophers in the forehead can step forth and be heard.

6th. A phreno-organ inspires, or excites to action, the same organ in the brain of others. Its capacity in this respect, depends upon several conditions—its own size, the size of the organ upon which it acts, discipline of each, and extrinsic circumstances that may favor, or embarrass the process. Although we may not be able to calculate with mathematical precision the effects in all cases, there can be no more doubt that one mind thus acts upon, and influences another, with the most certain and uniform results, than there can be of the laws and phenomena of the physical world without. One great brain like Napoleon's, can arouse a continent to excitement. Such musical talent as Jenny Lind's, can inspire all Europe and America with new zeal in the field of this divine art. You meet an acquaintance on the sidewalk—he throws back his head with haughty contempt, turns up the lip of scorn, and puts on a significant sneer of derision—you will

lift *your* head a little higher than usual, by way of retort.

Now, reader, look over these propositions carefully, and see if there can be any doubt of their truth. Which one are you inclined to dispute? Each is so nearly self-evident, that it requires but one or two illustrations to secure universal assent. If we change the term *phreno-organ*, to mental *faculty*, one is not even obliged to believe in *phrenology*, in order to endorse their truthfulness; so fully do they harmonize with the experience of every one.

I propose to make application of these principles to the subject of home discipline, or family government. And let me here frankly state, that I cannot believe in the necessity of ever scolding, commanding, or whipping. I regard either, as most degrading and depraving in its influence. Do not misunderstand—it is not stated, that children ought not to be made to submit to the reasonable requirements of parents. Demonstrate to me the *necessity* of corporeal punishment, and I would almost say, skin the child from head to foot, if his obedience cannot be secured without. But it is maintained that no such necessity exists—that corporeal punishment is never essential to wholesome discipline in the domestic circle.

Let it be remembered, as stated in the second proposition, that by proper effort and means, each organ may be excited to action—but, (see third prop.) the *larger* the organ, the more easily it is excited—and the *smaller*, the more difficult the task. Now, let the parent make himself thoroughly acquainted with the mental constitution of his child—no matter if it takes days of patient labor, or dollars to be paid to a faithful and skilful phrenologist. Make thorough work of it—go at it in earnest—be as much more enthusiastic than the farmer who has a colt to break, as the child is worth more than that animal. Bear in mind, that your child's welfare is involved, for the present and the future, as well as your own, and the generations who are to succeed you. I repeat, the *first* work is, make yourself thoroughly and intimately acquainted with all the strong and weak points of the son's or daughter's mental constitution. Not one step should be taken before this.

This being done, make efficient, patient and constant application of the necessary stimulus and discipline, according to the configuration of the brain. If George has large Combativeness and Destructiveness, and is naturally inclined to be rude and rowdyish, don't whip *him*, by any means, nor scold him, for you will stimulate those organs, already quite too large, to a blaze of excitement. A very little provocation rouses his temper, even at *first*—next time it requires less—next, less still, and the organs are gradually increasing in size and power, (see fourth prop.) until, after a few years, they are quite beyond the control of the parent, or even of himself. The feature of character becomes *chronic*, as the doctors say of some diseases. The most vicious boy in town is the last one that should be whipped. The parent exercises the belligerent disposition, in correcting his child with the whip, and (see sixth prop.) he inspires the same feelings in the mind of his child. Is not this the

certain result? I might appeal to the experience of all persons who have ever been accustomed to severe physical punishment in their childhood days. What was the effect? Could you have changed places, would you not have returned the favor with interest?

Are the moral feelings inspired in the process of whipping? Does the father feel the influence of the Holy Spirit, while he is engaged in the pious enterprise? Does he feel like having a recess when about half through, and a short season of prayer? Does his sobbing victim feel like joining in the devotions? No; he feels revengeful and malignant—all his feelings of hostility are awakened, and he makes up his mind, that some day or other he will have satisfaction. The reasoning and moral organs are weakened by the very process of strengthening the malicious impulses. (See fifth prop.)

I admit, a wayward child's obedience may be secured for the time being, by the use of the rod. But, like doses of opium, it must be repeated in increased quantities. Every time he is thus *compelled* to submit, he is made worse—his brain is becoming more and more deformed—there is a greater, and still greater proclivity to rebellion—and his disposition becomes permanently soured. He becomes as tyrannical and despotic as his parent, and he soon begins to exercise *his* authority over his younger brothers and sisters; for his discipline in the whipping business has inspired him with a love of command—just as subordinate officers seek promotion in the army.

What faculties of the child's mind are forced into play during a storm of parental wrath? When the rude, ugly, stubborn boy has been completely vanquished by a severe flogging, does he see more clearly than before, the loveliness, moral beauty, and reasonableness of the parental requirements? He feels that he has been shamefully treated—like a mere *animal*—and, although from positive necessity he may surrender, yet he is by no means conquered or subdued—he hates with implacable, ever-living animosity, and with the most unforgiving perseverance, the despot who holds him a prisoner of war. He yields as Napoleon did on the ensanguined plains of Waterloo—because there is no alternative.

We have said that the organs in one brain inspire to action the corresponding organs in other brains. It might be difficult to explain the *modus operandi*; but there can be no doubt that this most mysterious influence, this intimate communion between the same organs, in different brains, really exists. Millions and millions of little, fiery, invisible, mental darts, are shot from organ to organ, from mind to mind. Invisible, it is true—but the discharges are as real, and often as irresistible, as the bomb-shells, grape, and cannon-balls, that were hurled by the Allied Powers, over the walls, and against the towers of Sebastopol. This is the mental lightning that passes from brain to brain, as the shining thunder-bolt leaps from cloud to cloud. This is the almost Omnipotent machinery put into the hands of the parent, with which to maintain the security of his domestic throne. The organs which he cultivates by constant exercise, in his own brain, will be the ones most constantly excited in the brains of his household.

A man having a large and active organ of Mirthfulness excites to paroxysms of convulsive laughter the multitude by whom he is surrounded—large Time and Tune, can inspire listening thousands with enchanting Melody—large Veneration, can imbue the congregation with a spirit of profound devotion and humility—large Adhesiveness, can inspire that affectionate regard that shall be durable as life itself—large Inhabitiveness, can excite undying love of home and country—large Combativeness, can stir up neighborhood strifes, broils, quarrels and contentions. One ugly and fretful member of a family, especially if a leading one, *can*, and often does destroy all its peace. One meddlesome, back-biting member of a Christian church, can destroy its prosperity, and make enemies of brethren. One snarling, lying scholar, may spoil half the school. One or two swaggering rowdies at the polls on election day, will sometimes set half the men in town fighting. A couple of cross, sore-headed bulldogs in a country village, will set all the dogs by the ears, within hearing distance; and if the owners happen to be spectators of the riot, it will be strange indeed if *they* don't exchange a few blows also, just to help on the excitement.

On the other hand, one good, kind-hearted, amiable man, will introduce peace and quiet throughout the neighborhood. One discreet, even-temperate parent, or one who governs *himself* and seeks continually and consistently the welfare of wife and children, will be certain to be blest with an amiable and affectionate household. One devotional, prayerful, consistent member of a Christian church, always at the post of duty, will be like a city set upon a hill, and will do much to inspire that church with a sense of its high responsibilities. A single philanthropist, like Howard, or Elihu Burritt, can make the warmest friends of the bitterest enemies, influence whole nations to a settlement of their difficulties without resort to human butchery, and inspire fraternal affection all over the globe.

A cowardly general always has cowardly soldiers. A bold and daring officer always has bold and daring followers, for he inspires their belligerent impulses, and clothes them with dauntless courage. A physician by the sick-bed of his terrified patient, will sometimes put on a long face, and a look of despair—the sick man sends for a lawyer to make his will, a minister to preach the sermon, and the whole family begin preparations for a funeral. This is according to the practice of old *Dr. Melancholy*! He has killed scores by this easy process. On the other hand, *Dr. Cheerful* calls on *his* patient—greeted him with smiles of cheerfulness, and looks of encouragement—makes use of no deep-drawn sighs, or mysterious signals, either to make himself appear wise, or to run up a frightful bill—and lo! the sick man recovers, though he had fully made up his mind that his sickness was unto death.

Some persons always have the *horrors*; are always gloomy, dejected, melancholy and unhappy, and they make everybody else feel just like themselves. Nothing is ever right with them—always too hot or too cold—too wet or too dry—too light or too dark—too long or too short—too dear or too cheap—As the machinists say, “there is always a screw loose somewhere.”

They are incessantly grumbling, from morning till night, from youth to old age, and onward to the grave; and when it seems to be the good Lord's will to take them out of this troublesome world, few are disposed to repine at the decisions of Providence! Universal reconciliation! for no man, woman or child was ever happy in their society for five successive minutes.

There are others who are always happy, always cheerful, come what will; and everybody with whom they associate catches the same spirit. If they are sick, they hope soon to get well again—if well, they hope to remain so for many long and happy years—if their neighbors are in trouble, they always have an encouraging, consoling word for them. Finally, if they are themselves about to die, they *hope* for a glorious resurrection beyond the grave, and a blessed reunion with all those loved ones with whom they have been happy so long on earth. Even in their death, it is so triumphant, their surviving friends are scarcely troubled; for the hope of a glorious immortality is so brilliant and cheering. It seems more like the parade and display of a conqueror, than the giving-up of the ghost. Such people's lives are one continual blaze of joy, and all is heaven about them.

Thus, it will be seen that the phreno-organs have the power, so to speak, to charge into each other. They carry on a regular cannonade, giving and receiving shots from each other's castles and camps. To insure success in this mental conflict, it is necessary to understand the vulnerable and *invulnerable* points of the fortress. In fact, this is the secret of one man's influence over another, and of the power of a single great brain, to sway the mind of a whole people, and control the destinies of a nation. This is the key to the orator's influence over the minds and feelings of his auditors. The organs that are large and influential in his own brain, inspire the corresponding organs of the assembly by which he is surrounded. But his own must be called into vigorous action—warmed into *real* life—not merely galvanized into mechanical spasm. However well-studied his discourses, and however beautifully delivered, the organs of his own brain must really load and fire, must be highly charged and *dis-charged*, or his words will fall upon the ears of his hearers like pale, wintry moonbeams upon the landscape. When the organs are highly charged in the brain of the orator, they exert their mysterious and telling influence upon the mind of the hearer. It matters little how much or how little he says; there will be a genuine manifestation of real eloquence—for eloquence is only the art of persuasion.

I once witnessed a most powerful and awakening manifestation of this nearly speechless eloquence. Others may have observed similar instances. A protracted meeting had been held for several successive days, in a considerable town of one of the Western States—but success did not yet seem very probable, for there had been no conversion, although several clergymen of distinction had toiled with faithfulness, night and day, for more than a week. The members of the church became discouraged, the ministers disheartened, and they were about to surrender the field in despair, when an event transpired

that gave direction to the whole enterprise. A young lady of superior attainments and commanding influence, became a zealous convert, and openly professed an interest in the Christian's faith. The next day, (Sunday P. M.,) the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and after sermon, as usual, invitation was given to any desirous of doing so, to make remarks. This lady modestly arose, and stood before that large assembly for some time, unable to utter a single word. She exhibited evidence of the profoundest internal struggles, the deepest emotions, and agitation of mind quite beyond her ability to suppress. Her countenance was pale, the tears were trickling down her cheeks, and her lips quivering; after some minutes' breathless silence—on the part of the audience,—and the most embarrassing hesitation on her own,—she raised her trembling hand, and pointing upward, sobbed forth, in broken accents—

"He saw me plunged in deep distress,
And flew to my relief—"

Her utterance was choked, she was unable to say more, and took her seat.

The effect was like an electric shock! the entire assembly was bathed in tears—many wept for the first time in their lives, in a religious meeting; and some even cried aloud. The most powerful sermon ever delivered since the Saviour preached on the Mount, might have been *read* to that audience without producing a fraction of the effect of these simple lines, thus feelingly recited. From that moment the church was triumphant in its efforts. Scores of young people and old, and of both sexes, flocked to the sanctuary, and knelt at the altar for prayers, who had never before been subjects of religious impressions.

Is it thought that I am wandering from the subject of home discipline? I am not. If you would make the children of your household *feel* and *act* properly, take the lead yourself. It will by no means accomplish the object, to *tell* a child to be good. *Show* him *how* it is done. There is a difference between *training*, and *teaching*. We are commanded to "*train* up a child in the way he should go." How much will you accomplish by *telling* a child *how* to be benevolent and sympathizing? You can *teach* him, by remaining at home, and describing to him the conduct of very benevolent people to the poor and unfortunate—but to *train* him to a career of philanthropy, requires a different process. You must take your basket in your arm, your child by your side, visit the market places, fill the basket, let the boy help you to carry it into the huts of squalid poverty, and to empty it in the hovels of sickness and distress—let him return with you to the market, and then again to the abodes of destitution and wretchedness, and soon he will learn the sweet lesson of sympathy. See the lark as she trains her young to fly. She hovers over them, flies before them, makes the motions of her own wings, slow, distinct, and gentle as she can—

"Reproves each dull delay—
Allures to fairer fields, and *leads* the way,"

—a most significant rebuke upon that despotic and cruel system of government, too frequently adopted in the family and in the school.

As surely as the laws of mind have been cor-

rectly stated, the parent and teacher *can* govern without the use of the whip; and it is their duty to do it. It is a most brutal and disgusting method of venting spite, and fretful impatience, to bruise, beat, and sometimes even mangle, a disobedient child. Those families and teachers who desire to govern without perpetual flogging, can see *how* it may be done. Manifest the same disposition which you desire to bring into cultivation in the mind of the subjects of your government.

When a parent storms, scolds, whips and frowns, to make his child manifest kind and amiable traits of character, does he suppose that child is a *fool*? If not, does he think the child can fail to see that the parental *theory* of government is a burlesque upon the parental practice? or that the father requires of *him* what he has no inclination to practice himself? Whip a mischievous boy half a dozen times every week, and you keep those organs excited to almost fever heat, which, when perverted, lead to quarrels and fighting. It would be scarcely less than a miracle, should he behave with kindness and propriety.

In this manner, parents and teachers actually *cultivate* the baser passions, as they would cultivate the reasoning organs by continual appeals to philosophy. But this is not all—this course of discipline is *doubly* disastrous. For while it perverts the animal feelings by frequent excessive exercise, the moral and religious are rarely brought into action. The most vicious children will only be made more so by being frequently whipped and pounded. If you value the welfare of those children, take care never to excite into furious tumult the selfish and animal impulses, already quite too dominant in their constitutions. Once abused and irritated, next time they can be more easily aroused, next, easier still, and so on, until when they become men and women, they will have but little more control over their temper than they have over the storm. The selfish organs, quite too large, perhaps, in infancy, are thus cultivated to ranker growth, and when the youth leaves the paternal roof, he is too frequently ripened for a degraded and downward career of vice and infamy. By this corporeal chastisement, the disobedient faculties are only made more so, and they are thus trained for the most brutal recklessness that poor fallen human nature ever exhibits. The boys who have had the rod well laid on while at home, are the ones, when they go out into the world, who are the active leaders at street brawls, horse-races, midnight riots, and drunken frolics, and who finally come off with broken bones, end their days in some of their brutal revels, find secure lodgings in the penitentiary, or, perhaps, have the whole matter brought to a decisive close by an ignominious death on the gallows. Our jails, penitentiaries, houses of correction, alms and poor houses, are all filled with these victims of mismanagement. Comparatively few parents, having children of vicious tendencies under their charge, pursue the proper course in their moral and intellectual culture. They adopt that method that only makes bad children *worse*.

An important lesson for all to learn who have the charge of children is, that the organs most

active in their own brains, will be the ones most constantly exercised by those whom they have under their government. Let their own moral and intellectual organs be constantly exercised, let them encourage their children to familiarity with themselves, and as surely as the needle points to the poles, they will be imbued with the same spirit. Point not to isolated cases of exception, where the experiment has been tried for a single day, week, or month, and failed, or to cases where this discipline has been adopted at home, and the children have been allowed to roam at pleasure abroad. Children, too, often see upon the countenance of the parent, the cold and forbidding frown, and sensibly feel that there is a degree of despotism and tyranny swayed over them, altogether harsh and cruel.

For illustration, take two families entirely antipodes in their method of domestic discipline. In Mr. Jones' family, on rising in the morning, the parents either speak not at all to their children, or continually scold, storm, and threaten them, the father and mother have a pass at each other, and finally some or all the juvenile members of the household get a severe drubbing, and are sent off to school. They get fairly started, strike up a quarrel among themselves, probably have a childish fight, scratch, bite, pull hair, tear each other's clothes, stone all the birds, chase all the sheep, ride all the pigs, and finally, at a late hour, and out of breath, they arrive at the school-house door. All full of complaints to the teacher, each raises his voice to the highest pitch, that he may be distinctly heard in advance of all the rest. For a moment the despotic master listens to their various contradictory stories, finds he cannot believe a word they say, concludes to err on the safe side of the question, and resolves to whip them all. After going through with the process in the most approved style, they are commanded to their seats, and to attend to their studies! With Combativeness and Destructiveness awakened to the highest pitch of excitement, and all the resentful and malignant feelings aroused to fever heat! now "*reason! obtain your lessons!*" As well expect a saw mill to manufacture lumber, with all the water diverted from its machinery! The reasoning organs are robbed of the blood, and the belligerents surcharged, and now the pupil is required to perform a miracle—*obtain his lessons!*

Instead of the least effort to get his lessons, he sits brooding over the abuse he has received, spends an hour in forming revengeful resolutions, promises himself that if he lives to have the power, he will give that teacher one flogging, if it is the last effort he performs on earth! By the laws of association he learns to hate everything connected with his school-boy days—hates the teacher—hates the old school-house—hates all the scholars—hates his brothers and sisters—hates his books—in short, hates everything that it is desirable he should love. On returning home at night, the morning exercises are repeated, as the musicians say, with appropriate variations, and the father and mother are in their usual mood, and several of the little ones will probably get another cluster of the dingbats, and then be ordered to bed. That is one day's history. The next, and the next, and the

next, are the same, with ever-increasing interest. This is the family, and this the school, wherein flogging is a popular exercise.

Not so in *Mr. Baker's* family. When the children rise, they are greeted with the kind and pleasant "good morning," and with the grateful morning kiss. The father spends a while in pleasant conversation with them, interests himself in their exercises of yesterday, asks them about its events, the progress they made, what they saw and heard; and when breakfast is prepared, all sit down with cheerfulness; the parents make it their study to introduce such conversation as shall be not only profitable, but deeply interesting to the household. They are taught to be respectful to each other, each preferring a brother's or a sister's interest to his own; the lessons of kindness and affection are made practical, by the frequent interchange of respectful language and trifling presents—if family devotions are observed, the children are kindly and earnestly remembered in the supplications—if they are sent to school, the affectionate "good-bye" is cordially exchanged at starting, and perhaps the father goes a little distance with them, and they cheerfully hasten onward, and greet the school and teacher with smiles and joy. The teacher adopts a like mode of discipline—if not, the sooner he is discharged the better for the interests of the school. Everything goes on pleasantly in such a family. The affections and moral feelings are kept continually active, and the corresponding organs of the brain improve from day to day, and from year to year. As surely as virtue is inherently more lovely than vice, this family will grow up to happiness and usefulness. This is the family in which corporeal punishment is wholly unknown.

In their practical application, these principles should be extended to every department of human society—to the church, the workshop, insane hospitals, idiotic retreats, penitentiaries, and all houses of discipline and correction.

All this requires the most careful, the most rigid self-control. The most difficult task ever imposed upon any governor, is to govern *himself*. "He that ruleth over his own spirit is stronger than he that taketh a city." Never should the parent or teacher allow himself to manifest the slightest anger, fretfulness, or impatience, in the presence of his child or pupil. He will be immeasurably the loser by such indiscretions. The example will be bad, his authority will dwindle into contempt, he will lose the respect of those whom he has in charge, they will be excited to the same foibles and he will be obnoxious to the accusation of the grossest inconsistency.

THE unregulated gratification of the lower propensities, is short-lived, and unsatisfactory; and when the impulse of excitement is over, the moral sentiments condemn the conduct, so that no agreeable emotion arises from reflection on the past. The indulgence of these, on the other hand, under the guidance of the moral sentiments, is pleasing at the time, and not painful on retrospection; while the direct exercise of the higher sentiments themselves and intellect affords the highest present delight, and the most lasting satisfaction in futurity.—*George Combe.*

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

BY JOSEPH SIMMS.

THAT facts are many times as strange and even stranger than fiction, we receive daily evidence.

New theories are constantly springing into existence, and mankind are shaping and putting forth their most strenuous efforts to bring into use their practicality. The old dogmas are in a great measure passing away; those which are now looked upon as simple in the extreme, and which fastened the earth in a certain position, like a stationary board upon the water, and made the sun, moon, and stars, appear in their course to encircle earth as though it were the great centre of attraction, around which all other planets and systems seemed to cluster and revolve.

As science spreads its hallowed light among the nations of earth, that mysterious darkness which has so long hung over the mental world is being gradually dispelled, and like the effect of the sun's rays, or the shades of departing night, transforming darkness into light. The highest mountains catch the earliest light, till, at length, the lowest vales are fully illuminated. There are vales in the mental world remaining with the shades of night still brooding over them.

Having been lecturing the past winter in the southern part of the State of New York, we fell in company with two or three old gentlemen who were in the vales yet unblest by science, and the new lights which are fast spreading their rays upon the world. Upon asking one of those old gentlemen his belief in phrenology, said he, "I don't believe in all these new things; when I was a boy people didn't have so many things to bother themselves with, and they got along just as well and better than they do now. If you will tell me what my disposition is, and all about me, and no one inform you, I will give you a dollar, and give in that there is truth in phrenology; but the airth's turning around! no man ever did make me believe that, and no one ever can; why, it is the most foolish idea I ever heard of; any boy ten years old should know better."

"Well, sir, one thing at a time; if you will let me have some of your neighbors and friends for judges, you shall have an examination, and then we will talk about the movements of the earth." Here he interrupted with—"I tell you the airth don't turn over, and you needn't try to make me believe such nonsense as that." We said no more, but gave the old gentleman an examination, his friends and neighbors confirming all points of interest as we were making the examination, and when done confirmed the whole; here the old man said, "It must be close work to feel so as to tell a man like that—it is better than I could have told myself." Now, said we, let us hear your theories in regard to the planets and their revolutions.

Said he, "the airth stands in one spot, still; is rounding on top and flat on the bottom, all the people live on the upper side; the sun goes round from east to west, so do the moon and stars. They were all made for our use, to give light; the stars are about as big as a tea-kettle,

and from two to five miles from us; the sun and moon are considerable larger and farther off; they may be as large as a barn or haystack; they were all made by the hand of our Creator for our use, and are made of some bright substance."

As the old gentleman closed his remark, which would have done well if spoken five hundred years ago, we could hardly believe our senses; although we told him in the examination that he took contracted views of nearly all subjects. Is it possible that in this age of literature one could remain so ignorant? It seems impossible that any sane person could remain so much unacquainted with nature's laws, when living in a land like ours, overflowing with scientific books and papers of all kinds, and so many sources from which to gain intelligence.

The annual circulation of copies of newspapers and periodicals in the State of New York is over 115,385,000; her public libraries number 11,000, and contain more than 1,760,000 volumes; and for public schools, as in all other literary attainments, she has not her equal among her sister States, the number amounting to 11,580, having pupils to the number of 675,221; yet in this State there are persons who are over twenty years of age to the immense number of 91,293, who cannot read or write. To the shame of this State be it said, her resources for knowledge are more than a fourth of those of the whole United States, and yet she has more who cannot read or write than any other State in the Union.*

May the time soon come when all minds will be well-cultivated and progressive!

The day will come when he who follows the dictates of mind in its crude state, will be stamped with the brand of disgrace. Could we but take one look into the future of another century, and behold the progress which will take place, of which we now can have but the faintest conceptions; the most gross and thoughtless mind must expand and feel delighted. But we must rest with the assurance that we now have new ideas flying on the wings of lightning throughout the land. Steam presses are whirl-

ing off their ten to twenty thousand copies per hour, with a vast amount of useful information, before the astonished gaze of their enlightened readers. Within the last twenty years the arts and sciences have been marching onward with unwonted celerity, and as long as mind is in its progressive state, so long shall man be able to trace those footprints of mental and material progress.

POETRY OF THE PURITANS.

As for the Puritans having been merely the sour, narrow, inhuman persons they are vulgarly supposed to have been, *credat Judæus!* There were sour and narrow men enough among them; so there were in the opposite party. No Puritan could have had less poetry in him, less taste, less feeling, than Laud himself. But is there no poetry save words? no drama save that which is presented on the stage? Is this glorious earth, and the souls of living men, mere prose, as long as *carent vata sacro*, who will, forsooth, do them the honor to make poetry out of a little of them (and of how little!) by translating them into words, which he himself, just in proportion as he is a good poet, will confess to be clumsy, tawdry, ineffectual? Was there no poetry in these Puritans, because they wrote no poetry? We do not mean now the unwritten tragedy of the battle-psalm and the charge; but simple idyllic poetry and quiet home-drama, love-poetry of the heart and the hearth, and the beauties of every-day human life? Take the most commonplace of them: was Zeal-for-Truth Thoresby, of Thoresby Rise in Deeping Fen, because his father had thought fit to give him an ugly and silly name, the less of a noble lad? Did his name prevent his being six feet high? Were his shoulders the less broad for it, his cheek the less ruddy for it? He wore his flaxen hair of the same length that every one now wears theirs, instead of letting it hang half-way to his waist in essenced curls; but was he therefore the less of a true Viking's son, bold-hearted as his sea-roving ancestors, who won the Danelagh by Canute's side, and settled there on Thoresby Rise, to grow wheat and breed horses, generation succeeding generation, in the old moated grange? He carried a Bible in his jack-boots; but did that prevent him, as Oliver rode past him with an approving smile on Naseby field, thinking himself a very handsome fellow, with his mustache and imperial, and bright-red coat, and cuirass well polished, in spite of many a dint, as he sate his father's great black horse as gracefully and firmly as any long-locked and essenced cavalier in front of him? Or did it prevent him thinking, too, for a moment, with a throb of the heart, that sweet Cousin Patience far away at home, could she but see him, might have the same opinion of him as he had of himself? Was he the worse for the thought? He was certainly not the worse for checking it the next instant, with manly shame for letting such "carnal vanities" rise in his heart, while he was "doing the Lord's work" in the teeth of death and hell: but was there no poetry in him then? No poetry in him five minutes after, as the long rapier swung round his head, redder and redder

at every sweep? We are befooled by names. Call him Crusader instead of Roundhead, and he seems at once (granting him only sincerity, which he had, and that of a right awful kind) as complete a knight-errant as ever watched and prayed, ere putting on his spurs, in fantastic Gothic chapel, beneath "storied windows richly dight." Was there no poetry in him, either, half an hour afterwards, as he lay bleeding across the corpse of the gallant horse, waiting for his turn with the surgeon, and fumbled for the Bible in his boot, and tried to hum a psalm, and thought of Cousin Patience, and his father, and his mother, and how they would would heary at least, that he had played the man in Israel that day, and resisted unto blood, striving against sin and the Man of Sin?

And was there no poetry in him, too, as he came wearied along Thoresby dyke, in the quiet autumn eve, home to the house of his forefathers, and saw afar off the knot of tall poplars rising over the broad misty flat, and the one great abele tossing its sheets of silver in the dying gusts, and knew that they stood before his father's door? Who can tell all the pretty child memories which flitted across his brain at that sight, and made him forget that he was a wounded cripple? There is the dyke where he and his brothers snared the great pike which stole the ducklings—how many years ago! while pretty little Patience stood by trembling, and shrieked at each snap of the brute's wide jaws; and there—down that long dark lode, ruffling with crimson in the sunset breeze, he and his brother skated home in triumph with Patience when his uncle died. What a day that was! when, in the clear, bright winter noon, they laid the gate upon the ice, and tied the beef-bones under the four corners, and packed little Patience on it. How pretty she looked, though her eyes were red with weeping, as she peeped out from among the heap of blankets and horse-hides, and how merrily their long fen-runners whistled along the ice-lane, between the high banks of sighing reed, as they towed home their new treasure in triumph, at a pace like the race-horse's, to the dear old home among the poplar trees. And now he was going home to meet her, after a mighty victory, a deliverance from heaven, second only in his eyes to that Red-Sea one. Was there no poetry in his heart at that thought? Did not the growing sunset, and the reed-beds which it transfigured before him into sheets of golden flame, seem tokens that the glory of God was going before him in his path? Did not the sweet clamour of the wild-fowl, gathering for one rich pæan ere they sank into rest, seem to him as God's bells chiming him home in triumph, with peals sweeter and bolder than those of Lincoln or Peterborough steeple-house? Did not the very lapwing, as she tumbled, softly wailing, before his path, as she did years ago, seem to welcome the wanderer home in the name of heaven?

Fair Patience, too, though she was a Puritan, yet did not her cheek flush, her eye grow dim, like any other girl's, as she saw afar off the red-coat, like a sliding spark of fire, coming slowly along the strait fen-bank, and fled up stairs into her chamber to pray, half that it might be, half that it might not be, he? Was there no happy storm of human tears and human laughter when

* Our correspondent is correct in his abstract facts, as far as he goes; still, the idea that the State of New York, with all her educational appliances and efforts, was apparently the least favored by education of any of the States of the Union, was too startling to be credited without modification. This led us to turn to the United States' Census of 1850, from which we glean the following facts and deductions:

The State of New York has a gross population of 3,048,000. Of this number 91,000 white persons over twenty years of age cannot read or write, but we find of these only 30,000 natives of the State. This gives one per cent. only of her population who can neither read nor write.

Massachusetts, one of the old States, and a revolutionary cotemporary of New York, has a population of 935,000. Of this number 28,345 white persons over twenty years of age cannot read or write, but of this number over 26,000 are foreigners, leaving of the natives of the State but about 1,900. Which is only one-fifth of one per cent. of her population.

In Virginia, another of the venerable States, with a population of 895,000 inhabitants, there are 88,520 white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write. Of this number only 1,137 are noted as of foreign birth, leaving 87,383 native citizens without education, which is over ten per cent. of her population.

New York has one in 100
Massachusetts " " 500
Virginia " " 10

he entered the court-yard gate? Did not the old dog lick his Puritan hand as lovingly as if it had been a Cavalier's? Did not lads and lasses run out shouting? Did not the old yeoman father hug him, weep over him, hold him at arm's length, and hug him again, as heartily as any other John Bull, even though the next moment he called all to kneel down and thank Him who had sent his boy home again, after bestowing on him the grace to bind kings in chains and nobles with links of iron, and contend to death for the faith delivered to the saints? And did not Zeal-for-Truth look about as wishfully for Patience as any other man would have done, longing to see her, yet not daring even to ask for her? And when she came down at last, was she the less lovely in his eyes, because she came, not flaunting with bare bosom, in tawdry finery and paint, but shrouded close in coif and pinner, hiding from all the world beauty which was there still, but was meant for one alone, and that only if God willed, in God's good time? And was there no faltering of their voices, no light in their eyes, no trembling pressure of their hands, which said more, and was more, ay, and more beautiful in the sight of Him who made them, than all Herrick's Dianemes, Waller's Sacharissas, flames, darts, posies, love-knots, anagrams, and the rest of the insincere cant of the court? What if Zeal-for-Truth had never strung two rhymes together in his life? Did not his heart go for inspiration to a loftier Helicon, when it whispered to itself, "My love, my dove, my undefiled is but one," than if he had filled pages with sonnets about Venuses and Cupids, love-sick shepherds and cruel nymphs?

And was there no poetry, true idyllic poetry, as of Longfellow's *Evangeline* itself, in that trip round the old farm next morning; when Zeal-for-Truth, after looking over every heifer, and peeping into every sty, would needs canter down by his father's side to the horse-fen, with his arm in a sling; while the partridges whirled up before them, and the lurchers flashed like gray snakes after the hare, and the colts came whinnying round, with staring eyes and streaming manes, and the two chatted on in the same sober business-like English tone, alternately of "the Lord's great dealings," by General Cromwell, the pride of all honest fen-men—and the price of troop-horses at the next Horncastle fair?

Poetry in those old Puritans! Why not? They were men of like passions with ourselves. They loved, they married, they brought up children; they feared, they sinned, they sorrowed, they fought—they conquered. There was poetry enough in them, be sure, though they acted it like men, instead of singing it like birds.

BENEFITS OF PHRENOLOGY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you manifest a desire, through the pages of your journal, to hear the experience of your converts, the writer of this little sketch, although the changes wrought in his history are not wholly dependent upon a phrenological examination, yet they are all dependent upon the soul-enlightening science of phrenology,—hopes it may not be considered presumptuous on his part, to relate the happy

effects that have resulted from a knowledge of that science.

He was born and raised in the mountains of Virginia, under such circumstances as would not admit of his receiving an education, (the whole of his schooling only occupying about the term of eighteen months,) and being compelled to labor hard, had not the opportunity of seeing the world. The consequence was, he grew up very awkward, and was rendered still more so by a sensitive disposition or temperament. And being aware of his awkwardness, he became too bashful to speak to strangers unless necessity compelled him to do so; and, when in company, he was so fearful of the ridicule of others, that if several persons would form themselves into a group and commence talking in an under tone, and laughing, especially if one of them would chance to look towards him, he took it for granted they were making sport of him.

He had strong religious tendencies, and although he was ready to believe that God would be merciful to others in regarding their petitions, yet he never for a moment entertained the idea that He would condescend to grant his requests, or in any way confer a favor upon him. Thus, in his early days, he lived a most miserable life, suffering almost all the pangs of hell on earth. And even in his dreams he was almost continually annoyed by the devil, who, in his estimation, had an indisputable title to him.

But when he was introduced by a friend (and one, too, whom he will ever remember with gratitude) to your works on phrenology, he soon became greatly interested in them, and acquired a sufficient knowledge of that science to discover that he possessed at least an average amount of natural talent. This caused a new light to flash across his mental vision. He began to see that, as ignorant as he was, he had formerly underrated his abilities. He resolved to commence the cultivation of his mind at once, and since that time, has devoted all his leisure hours toward the accomplishment of that object. In the autumn of 1854, having business in Baltimore, lest he should have over-rated his abilities, he resolved to visit your branch establishment at Philadelphia, where he received a phrenological examination and written description of character from the skilful hand of Mr. Sizer. This gave him renewed energy in the work he had undertaken, and an amount of confidence that enables him to face his fellow-man.

But this is a matter of small importance, when compared with the changes that have been wrought in his religious views. Whereas he formerly regarded his Maker as a mere tyrant, whom it was almost impossible to please—one who was so very jealous of our affections, and one who delighted so much in our destruction, as to seek every opportunity to discover a defect in our conduct, that he might have some excuse to consign us to everlasting punishment. But since the glorious light of phrenology has dawned upon his dark and benighted mind, and dispelled the dismal clouds that had hung over it, he beholds his Maker in quite a different light. He now looks upon Him as a kind, benevolent, and all-wise Father; one who delights in the happiness of his children—one who is moved, by dis-

interested love, to sympathize with us in all our sufferings, and who is ever ready to guide us by his unerring wisdom, in the ways of holiness and heaven. In brief, if he deserves any credit as a member of society, as a business man, or as a Christian, all is due to the light of phrenology.

WHAT WORKING-MEN HAVE DONE.

BUT some may say, "Why give working people special time to think? What good use can they make of it?" Let us see what they *have done*. Take general literature. Look at Daniel Defoe, the author of "*Robinson Crusoe*," one of the greatest authors of prose fiction that ever lived; he began life as a hosier, and was almost wholly self-taught. William Cobbet, the great master of racy Saxon English, was in early life a farmer's boy, and afterwards a common soldier. Isaac Walton, the pleasing biographer and "complete angler," was a linen draper. Then in science: Thomas Simpson, the distinguished mathematician, wrought, for the greater part of his life, as a weaver. Captain Cook, one of the most scientific of English sailors, and a very pleasing writer, was wholly self-taught. His father, a poor peasant, learnt to read when turned of seventy, in order that he might be able to peruse his son's voyages. Arkwright, subsequently Sir Richard, the inventor of the cotton-spinning machine, was a poor man, and commenced life as a barber. James Brindley, the author of canal navigation in England, the first who tunneled great hills and brought ships across navigable rivers on bridges, was a millwright. Herschel, subsequently Sir William, originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment, became a skilful optician and a great astronomer. To him Campbell refers in the well-known line,

"Gave to the lyre of heaven another string."

Then for the fine arts. Chantrey was a milk and butter boy, and his first modelings were in softer material than marble. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of an inn-keeper, and wholly self-taught. John Opie was found by Dr. Walcott working in a saw-pit. William Hogarth, the greatest master of character that ever developed his ideas by means of the pencil, served his apprenticeship to an engraving silversmith, and commenced his professional career by engraving coats of arms and shop bills. Then in poetry. Gifford, the first editor of the "*Quarterly*," began life as a poor sailor boy, and afterwards served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker. Bloomfield—pardon me for calling him the English Burns—wrote his best poem, "*The Farmer's Boy*," while he too worked in a garret as a shoemaker.

"Ben Jonson," says Fuller, in his "*English Worthies*," "worked for some time as bricklayer and mason. He helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's-Inn, when, having a trowel in his hand, he had a book in his pocket." Shakspeare, your own Will Shakspeare, was a poor man's son; his father could not write his name, and his cross or mark still exists in the record of Stratford-on-Avon to attest the fact. The poet's own education seems to have been very limited,

and tradition describes him as having lived for a time in very humble employments. Then turn we to theology, the highest range of all: The two Millers, Dr. Isaac, Dean of Carlisle, and his brother Joseph, author of the well-known "History of the Church," began life as weavers. Dr. Prideaux, author of the "Connection," and Bishop of Worcester, got his education by entering Oxford, as a kitchen-boy. John Bunyan, the greatest master of allegory, and author of the second best book in all the world, was a self-taught tinker. These be some of England's working-men who have thought, and thought to some purpose. These be some of your hosiers, and linen drapers, and millwrights, and masons, and sawyers, and shoemakers, and weavers, and barbers, and tinkers. Is England proud of them? Well she may be. Does she want more of them? She needs them all. Then let England give her working-men time to think; for the man's sake, for the master's sake, for England's sake—for God's sake.—*London Lectures.*

CHARACTER OF ARTHUR SPRING.

THIS notorious man, who was executed in Philadelphia on the 10th of June, 1853, for the brutal murder, for money, of Mrs. Shaw and her sister, excited more attention in that city than any other criminal ever before had done. His skull was presented for examination to Mr. L. N. Fowler, a few months ago, without his knowing its name or history; and he gave the following striking description, which was taken down, word for word, by a phonographic reporter. It is short, but contains the framework of the character of that notorious criminal. The skull may be seen at our cabinet.

REPORT.

He had great physical power, and naturally a very strong constitution, though, from the developments, I judge it had been seriously trifled with. He had more than ordinary practical talent and natural ability. He was particularly wilful, persevering, and stubborn; very cautious, watchful, cunning, artful, and evasive. He was very selfishly acquisitive, and disposed to appropriate to his own use the property of others, and very secretive in keeping to himself what was thus gained and what he called his own. He was quite witty, jovial, and entertaining. He had fair respect for superiors, but lacked faith, conscientiousness, hope, cheerfulness, and circumspection; in fact, the moral faculties as a class were inferior, and had the least influence of any class of his mental powers.

One feature of his character must have been peculiar, viz., desperation, and a tendency to be gloomy and to find fault with his friends and his fortune. The selfish faculties had decidedly the control, and they were rendered more conspicuous and efficient through the peculiar cast of his intellect. He had no abiding love for woman, but treated her as a slave. He was quite friendly in disposition; was capable of applying his mind or concentrating his feelings to a given subject. He had but little pride or ambition, and would gain his own ends at all hazards, with little or no

regard to public sentiment, or the opinion or wishes of his friends. The five leading features of character were—love of money, selfishness, cunning or evasiveness, wilfulness, and talent to secure the gratification of the selfish dispositions.



OCTAGON ACADEMY.

The above represents the large octagon building of stone, erected by Mr. E. W. Beckwith, at Cromwell, near Middletown, Connecticut, for a select boarding-school for boys. The construction is on the "concrete wall" principle, being built of stone laid up in plank boxing, with mortar poured in by the bucket-full, thus grouting the stone-work as fast as it is laid up.

Stronger walls can be made thus than in any other way, and at much less cost than with either brick or wood. The form is not peculiar to this kind of wall, but is more comprehensive, giving greater area of floors than any other disposition of the same length of wall, except in a polygon of a greater number of sides. This house is very large, being 25 feet on each side, or 200 feet in circumference, and about 60 feet in diameter, giving an area of about 3,000 feet on each floor; whereas, a building of 50 feet square, the same length of wall, gives only 2,500 feet—a gain of about one-fifth, nearly equivalent to what is usually required for the halls, &c.

The stone should be laid in the boxing with strict reference to bond and joint, as in any other stone work, using all sizes and shapes, having a good face and side, leaving the mortar to fill up all cracks or chinks.

Three stone-layers and three attendants, one in the mortar-bed, one bringing mortar, and one or two bringing stone, could lay a course around any building in a day, each course 16 inches deep, and 14 inches wide. The thickness of the wall does not make much difference, except in the amount of material required. A thick wall can be laid faster than a thin one, if the stones are large.

I am perfectly satisfied that a stone building of this sort is cheaper, *at first cost*, than a wooden house, if materials are convenient, and the cost of warming such a house is a good deal less. There are many other advantages, which will be apparent on reflection.

LANGUAGE OF IDEALITY.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT gives the following description of transition from the hush and darkness of a mid-summer night to the saffron glories of dawn; it is exquisite in the extreme. Mr. Everett said:

"I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston, and for this purpose rose at 2 o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapt in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene, mid-summer's night—the sky was without a cloud—the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day—the Pleiades just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her new-discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the north to their sovereign.

"Such was the glorious spectacle, as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more preceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the transfiguration went on. Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky, the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from the above horizon, and turned the dewy teardrops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds, the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the Lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course."

THE human faculties consist of animal propensities, moral sentiments, and intellectual powers: they have a natural tendency to activity, greater or less in proportion to the size of their organs; and, being active, each serves to engender certain desires, emotions, or intellectual conceptions, in the mind. The propensities and sentiments are mere blind impulses, which lead to happiness and virtue when well directed, and to misery and vice when misapplied. Thus, Combativeness and Destructiveness, when directed by Benevolence and Conscientiousness, give boldness, enterprise, and energy to the character, and fit a man for becoming the terror of the wicked and the foe of the oppressor; when left unguided, they may lead to furious contention, indiscriminate outrage, cruelty and murder.

Events of the Month.

DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTIONS.—The choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, has been decided in favor of the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. The vote of the several States, according to the latest accounts, is as follows:

For Fremont:	Votes.	For Buchanan:	Votes.
Vaine	8	New Jersey	7
New-Hampshire	5	Pennsylvania	27
Massachusetts	13	Indiana	13
Rhode Island	4	Illinois	11
Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
Vermont	5	Virginia	15
New York	35	North Carolina	10
Ohio	23	South Carolina	8
Michigan	6	Georgia	10
Iowa	4	Alabama	9
Wisconsin	5	Mississippi	7
		Florida	3
Total	114	Louisiana	6
		Texas	4
For Fillmore:	Votes.	Arkansas	4
Maryland	8	Kentucky	12
		Tennessee	12
		Missouri	9
		Total	170

Doubtful as yet:

California..... 4

NEW YORK STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor	JOHN A. KING.
Lieutenant-Governor	HENRY R. SELDEN.
Canal Commissioner	CHARLES H. SHERILL.
Prison Inspector	WESLEY BAILEY.
Clerk of Appeals	RUSSELL F. HICKS.
	All Republicans.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The government seems prepared to finish up the war in Florida this winter. The troops intended for this service comprise nearly two and a half regiments, or about two thousand men, drafted from various posts on the seaboard and at the Northwest. Two companies will leave Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, in a few days; also two companies from Boston harbor, and others from Old Point Comfort. This will add about three-quarters to the United States force at present in the peninsula. A number of large flat-boats, of both wood and iron, are in process of construction in this city, at the ship yards and iron foundries, designed to assist the troops in penetrating the Everglades. The preparations seem to be on quite an extensive scale.

KANSAS.—A Delegate Free State Convention was held at Topeka, Kansas, October 16th, at which it was decided not to hold an election for Electors of President and Vice-President, on the 4th of November, on account of the disturbance prevailing throughout the territory. A mass convention was called to be held at Big Springs, on the 23th inst., for the purpose of providing for the election of a Delegate to Congress, the election of J. W. Whitfield being repudiated by the settlers as based upon the fraudulent laws of the bogus legislature.

An emigrant train of nearly three hundred persons had arrived, via Nebraska, under the direction of Col. Eldridge, all in fine condition and spirits. They were all arrested by the regular troops, and brought in prisoners, but discharged on arrival. The Grand Jury are finding indictments against the Free State prisoners charged with murder, and the trials have begun. W. F. M. Army, from the National Kansas Committee, had arrived, to ascertain the condition of the settlers, and effect an arrangement with the State Central Committee for mutual co-operation. Advice from Lawrence to the 14th, state that the emigrants arrested at Plymouth, had been released, and that Gov. Geary had ordered them to disperse or leave the territory. They retired to different settlements and claims. The arms found in their wagons were retained by the authorities.

THE U. S. STEAMER ARCTIC.—This steamer has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from her expedition across the Atlantic, and has completed her undertaking in the most satisfactory manner. She sounded the Atlantic all the way across, finding the greatest depth 2,070 fathoms (more than two miles). It was not accomplished without difficulties, as many of the instruments used were new inventions; but

the persevering spirit of Captain Berryman and his officers conquered every obstacle. The bed of the ocean, in the section traversed by the Arctic, is a plateau, as already announced by Captain Berryman, who had twice before sounded across the Atlantic. The bottom in the deeper part is a very fine mud, of a mouse-gray color, so soft that the sounding instruments frequently sank several feet into the mud. They brought up specimens of the bottom at every sounding, in quills which were attached to the end of the sounding instrument. Towards the shores on each side, this mud changes into a fine green ooze. No other substances were met with, no rock, nor anything that might prove fatal to a telegraphic wire. There seems to be now nothing to hinder the great work, to unite Europe and America by means of a telegraphic wire; an undertaking so grand, that few thought it possible. The whole distance across was found to be 1,640 sea miles, from St. John, N. F., to Valentia Harbor, Ireland. The greatest depth was found nearly in the centre between these two places. The profile of the Atlantic bed, on this route, is by far of easier grade than many of our railroad profiles.

ARREST OF CARPENTIER, THE FRENCH RAILWAY OPERATOR.—Charles Carpentier, late Cashier of the Northern Railway of France, who recently fled to this country with a large amount of the funds of that corporation, which he had embezzled, has been arrested, about ten miles beyond Newburgh, Orange co., by a countryman, who recognized him from a published description of his appearance, and brought him to this city. He had engaged himself as a farm laborer. He was in bed when arrested. He affected great surprise; but finding his feint of no avail, he finally acknowledged his name to be Carpentier. He was taken in his rough attire to this city, and lodged in the Eldridge-street jail, with his accomplices previously arrested.

A large amount of the embezzled funds has also been recovered and passed over to Mr. Belmont, agent for the railway company. The property was found secreted in the coal cellar of the tenement house, No. 197 West 16th street, and the following anonymous letter, addressed to one of the parties interested, Mr. E. Tissandier, was the means of ascertaining its whereabouts:

"In the second story of tenement house No. 197 West 16th street, lives Frederick Convet, house-carpenter. In the sub-cellar of said house, where fuel is kept, and which is divided into wood rooms to accommodate four or five families who live there, in a wood-house, appropriated to said Convet, there has recently been placed two tons of coal. The coal must be removed. Under the coal is three inches of saw-dust or earth. Between the coal and the paving of the cellar, under the flagging of brick or stone, is a small wooden box of about a foot square, enclosing a tin box, which is soldered, containing the valuables."

On the reception of the above note, Mr. Tissandier appeared before Justice Osborne, and took out a search warrant for examining the premises referred to. The warrant was placed in possession of deputy U. S. Marshall Ryer, and Sergeant Brown, of the Chief's office, who proceeded to the house and found the tin box referred to, concealed in the place indicated. They brought it to the lower police court, and it was there delivered to Mr. Belmont's agent. What the box contained could not be ascertained, as information regarding it was refused at Mr. Belmont's office. The amount, however, is understood to be very large. The name of the countryman who made the arrest, was not learned. On delivering up the person of Carpentier, he received the reward which had been offered, and proceeded home.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The work of building an addition to the Astor Library, was begun some weeks ago, and is now rapidly progressing. The new part will be substantially a duplicate of the present structure, both in external design and interior finish. When completed, the whole edifice will present a front of 130 feet, with a depth of 105. The space thus added will admit of any enlargement of the library that may be desired. It will be recollected that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., voluntarily contributed \$200,000 towards the expense of the new building, the cost of which, including the ground, which was \$70,000, will doubtless exceed that amount. It will take about two years to complete the work.

PERSONAL.

MR. WILLIAM T. COLEMAN and **MR. M. H. TRUETT**, two more of the thirty-eight defendants in the case of Mulligan against the San Francisco Vigilance Committee,

have been arrested and ordered to find bail in the sum of \$25 000.—Ex President Van Buren and his son Smith Van Buren, were thrown from their carriage, in October, by their horses taking fright and running away. One of the arms of the former was broken, and the latter was slightly injured.—Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, the most extensive manufacturer in the State, died, October 24, in Providence. He was at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket in that State.—Thomas M. Burges, the second Mayor of Providence, died, October 22, after a protracted illness. He was fifty years of age.—Judge McLean is suffering much from injuries sustained by the upsetting of an omnibus, near the toll-gate at Clifton. His right ear was almost cut in two, and he was severely bruised about the head and neck. It was probable that the accident will detain him from his official duties for a week or ten days.—Dr. Kane, the Arctic Explorer, received an invitation from the merchants of Philadelphia to a public dinner; but he declined on account of the state of his health, which renders necessary his visiting Europe, fearing the effects of the coming winter upon his constitution, almost ruined by the hardships of the Arctic voyage. He has sailed for Liverpool in the Baltic.—George W. Johnson, one of the large sugar planters on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, who died recently, has left an estate valued at no less than \$700,000. He has by his will, manumitted all his slaves, 200 in number. They are all to be sent to Liberia in four years from his death, and each one is to be furnished with \$50.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament has been further prorogued to November 30th.

The English telegraph companies gave a grand banquet to Prof. Morse, in London, on the 9th. W. F. Cooke, Esq., presided, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New York was one of the honored guests. Among others present were Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Black, Capt. Beecher, Gen. Wyld, Rowland Hill, Messrs. Deering, Bright, Henley, Wallsten, and many others interested in the telegraph.

Prof. Morse has succeeded in telegraphing over the united wires of the magnetic telegraph of the English and Irish Company, a distance of 2,000 miles, at the rate of 210 signals per minute, thus proving the practicability of an Atlantic communication.

ITALY.—The direct news from Naples to the 29th ult., intimates that the King is still determined to resist all demands and remonstrances, but some of the German papers report that he has been induced to make certain concessions, and that De Martini, the Austrian Ambassador at Naples, will, it is hoped, complete what Baron de Hubner has commenced. Martini is the bearer of an autograph letter from Francis Joseph to the King of Naples, in which he is implored, in the name of the relationship of the two Courts, not to draw down misfortune, not only on Naples, but on the whole of Italy. Meantime Ferdinand has sent, or is about to send, a very voluminous dispatch to the European Powers, containing a defense of himself and his Government. The opinion, however, is becoming more general that the Neapolitan question will be settled without a hostile demonstration, notwithstanding that rumors to the contrary continue to be perseveringly circulated.

The Neapolitan question is viewed differently by England and France. Napoleon requires nothing from King Bomba but either a comprehensive amnesty or a reform of his judiciary, and the King may perhaps be inclined to do so much after the departure of the Ambassadors. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, seems to countenance and to count upon a rising in Sicily, of course not in order to support it, but to get the abdication of the King. It is certainly somewhat peculiar that the Italian refugees have suddenly disappeared from Switzerland, and partially likewise from Sardinia, and we may, therefore, soon hear of an outbreak. Saffi, the late Roman Triumvir, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures on Italy in the different towns of England.

FRANCE.—Napoleon has lately become so impatient of the mild strictures of the English press, and especially of the communication of the Cayenne papers of Louis Blanc, that, forgetting his usual tact, he gave a solemn warning to England in an official article in the *Moniteur*, and threatened a rupture of the famous Alliance in case the

press should continue its "calumnies." The English press manfully replied to the silly manifesto, though not exclusively in the interest of the freedom of the press, but likewise because the moneyed interest is seriously endangered by the recklessness of Paris speculators, abetted by the Emperor and his most intimate friends. The crash is not very distant. Such is the impression in the city.

Nicaragua.—Advices from Nicaragua to Oct. 13th, state that the allied forces of the Central American army, numbering some 5,000 men, had been for the previous two weeks on the march, advancing from Leon on Granada—the forces of General Walker retiring from one point and another before them, until the former had arrived at Masaya and vicinity, and the latter had concentrated at Granada. Besides this, a division of the allied forces had been stationed at or near Tipitapa, on the river which divides the two lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, and still another force held the north shore of Lake Nicaragua in Chontales. On the 11th instant, Walker growing impatient, in consequence of the allied forces, although holding positions on three sides of him, within a few leagues' distance, declining to advance further, marched to attack the town of Masaya, only distant from Granada about twelve miles. Taking a roundabout road, leading by way of Dirioma, Gen. Walker hastened, with all the available force which could be spared from Granada, leaving only a few regulars and the "Volunteers" to guard the city. Gen. Perez, who commanded in chief the allied forces at Masaya, received intelligence of Walker's approach while the army was yet some four or five miles distant, and sent Gen. Bellos, with 1,000 men, by the direct road, to take Granada, himself remaining to receive Walker. This order was promptly carried into effect, and Granada fell into the hands of the forces sent against it, after a feeble resistance. An American, by the name of John B. Lawless, who was taken with arms in his hands, though a merchant, was killed, and another, by the name of Teller, seriously wounded. Once in possession of Granada, the soldiers began drinking and sacking the town. All the money and valuable provisions, etc., were either carried away or destroyed. Walker's quarters were entirely riddled, all his papers, and everything that could be found, was at once secured by the conquerors, and taken to the beach, where every boat, bongo, or what not, was secured and filled with the spoils. While still engaged in taking away their plunder, Walker suddenly approached the town (having been beaten back from Masaya), and a severe engagement ensued in the "Jalteva," or upper part of the city. Meanwhile, the work of loading the bongos went on, until finally, being quite ready, the Central Americans retreated in good order, taking everything of value with them in the boats toward Tipitapa, and Walker was left in possession of a sacked town, without supplies, money, or anything with which to subsist or clothe his men. This will be the severest blow Walker has yet received, and indeed his situation is a critical one. The allied forces are so distributed that the only way by which Walker can obtain food for his men, will be by overpowering his enemy.

The decree of the Constituent Assembly abolishing Slavery has been rescinded, and no obstacle now exists to the establishment of that institution in Nicaragua.

Miscellany.

HORRIBLE SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY.—African travellers have spoken of a tribe of negroes who possess that ornamental appendage so much admired by Lord Monboddo, a tail; but their statements have never received credence. It appears, however, that a race of men with tails really does exist in the interior of Africa. In a recent sitting of the Academy des Sciences, M. de Courret related that, in 1842, he found in the service of a friend at Mecca, one of these wretches, the lowest assuredly of mankind. The creature had an exterior prolongation of the vertebral column to the extent of three or four inches. He stated that he belonged to the tribe of the Ghilanes, whose territory is situated far beyond the Sennar, who are 30,000 or 40,000 in number, worship the sun, the moon, the stars, the serpent, and the sources of a great river (supposed to be the Nile), to which last they immolate victims.

They eat plants, roots, fruits, and raw flesh, and like it

bleeding; are very partial to human flesh, and eat the bodies of their enemies, of all ages and both sexes, whom they may slay in battle. They, however, prefer the flesh of women and children, as more succulent. They rarely exceed five feet in height, are ill-proportioned, with long thin bodies, long arms, longer and flatter hands and feet than the rest of human kind, have the lower jaw large and long, the forehead narrow and excessively retreating, the ears long and deformed, the eyes small, black, brilliant; the nose large and flat, the mouth large, the lips thick, the teeth strong and sharp, the hair woolly but not abundant. The man examined by M. de Courret, had been so long in slavery as to have forgotten his native language; but he stated that notwithstanding he had done all in his power to subdue the savage appetite, he was twice a week seized with a rage for raw flesh, which his master satisfied by giving him an enormous lump of mutton, and that if this were not done, he felt that he could not refrain from slaying and eating a woman or child. M. de Courret says that the natural dispositions of this strange being were good; that his fidelity to his master was striking; and that he was not without intelligence; but in the slave markets of the East, where the race is not unknown, they are considered detestable.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.—When this immortal poem first appeared, in 1667, the celebrated poet, Waller, wrote of it, "the old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man. If its length be not considered a merit, it hath no other." Such is contemporary criticism! Milton's bookseller gave him for the manuscript about the sum a poet now-a-days obtains for a page in a monthly magazine. The author lent his friend Ellwood, the quaker, the *Paradise Lost* to read, and, when he returned it, asked him how he liked it. "Very much," said the judicious quaker; "thou hast written well and said much of *Paradise Lost*; but what hast thou to say of *Paradise Found*?" Milton, from this question, took the hint for his after poem of "Paradise Regained."

Among Milton's critics, perhaps Addison has gained the greatest fame, by his series of admirable papers upon *Paradise Lost*, in the *Spectator*. But we think the great poet has never had a finer appreciator than Walter Savage Landor, who, in his celebrated "Imaginary Conversations," says, "after I have been reading the *Paradise Lost*, I can take up no other poet with satisfaction. I seem to have left the music of Handel for the music of the streets, or, at best, for drums and fifes. I recur to it incessantly as the noblest specimen in the world of eloquence, harmony, and genius." And he elsewhere says (in answer to a supposed remark of Southey), "a rib of Shakspeare would have made a Milton; the same portion of Milton, all poets born since." Again he says, "it may be doubted whether the Creator ever created one altogether so great; taking into one view, at once, his manly virtues, his superhuman genius, his zeal for truth, for true piety, true freedom, his eloquence in displaying it, his contempt of personal power, his glory and exultation in his country's; and much more to the same effect.

And yet we doubt if any of the present generation have ever faithfully read a hundredth part (including the *Paradise Lost*) that Milton ever wrote.—*N. O. Picayune*.

A GAMBLER.—Among the innumerable anecdotes related of the ruin of persons at play, there is one worth relating which refers to a Mr. Porter, a gentleman who, in the reign of Queen Anne, possessed one of the best estates in the county of Northumberland, the whole of which he lost in twelve months.

According to the story told of this madman—for we can call him nothing else—when he had just completed the loss of his last acre at a gambling-house in London, and was proceeding down the stairs to throw himself into a carriage to convey him home to his house in town, he resolved upon having one more throw, to try to retrieve his losses, and immediately returned to the room where the play was going on. Nerved for the worst that might happen, he insisted that the person he had been playing with should give him one more chance of recovery or fight with him. His proposition was this: that his carriage and horses, the trinkets and loose money in his pockets, his town house, plate, and furniture—in short, all he had left in the world, should be valued in a lump at a certain sum, and be thrown in a single cast. No persuasion could prevail on him to depart from his purpose. He threw, and lost; then conducting the winner to the door, he told the coachman there was

his master, and marched forth into the dark and dismal streets, without house or home, or any one creditable means.

Thus beggared, he retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as a helper in a livery stable. In this miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those whom he once supported, he was recognized by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessaries. He expended five in procuring decent apparel, with the remaining five he repaired to a common gaming-house, and increased them to fifty; he then adjourned to one of the higher order of houses, sat down with former associates, and won twenty thousand pounds. Returning the next night he lost it all, and was once more penniless; and after subsisting many years in abject penury, died a beggar at St. Giles.

A RAT STORY.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "*Deck and Port*," relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the *Constellation*. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions. A plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports, which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank, coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found, to our surprise, the one led by the other was blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three years' cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world, to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

BROTHER GRUBBER.—AN ECCENTRIC DIVINE.

In Wakeley's *Heroes of Methodism* we find the subjoined reminiscences of one of a class of preachers, we regret to say, that are rapidly disappearing. The quaint remarks and eccentric habits of these men often proved more effective in "bringing home the truth" to the consciences of their hearers, than the most finished production of our modern evangelists. But we are forgetting the anecdotes.

Brother Grubber was of an independent turn of mind and would not take anything for granted, simply because everybody else did. He once took occasion to refute, in his usual quaint style, the old proverb that "Still water runs deep."

He used to shout aloud the praises of God, and contended that it was Spiritual. In answering the objections to shouting, he noticed this, "Still water runs deep." "Not so," said he, "still water does not run at all, for if it run it would not be still. Furthermore, still water is not so pure as the water that runs. It becomes stagnant, slimy, and breeds tadpoles."

He was a warm republican, and during the revolutionary war, said, in one of his prayers, "Lord, bless King George; convert him to Heaven; we have had enough, and want no more of him here." The Amen to this prayer was unusually emphatic.

Another time he assisted in divine service, where a young Presbyterian clergyman violently preached against some of the doctrines of Methodism. Brother Grubber was asked to close the services with prayer, which he did, and as is customary, prayed for the minister. "O Lord," said he, "bless the preacher who has preached to us this morning, and make his heart as soft as his head is, and then he'll do some good."

Grubber was very literal in his poetical ideas, and not long before his death sent a communication to the Book Room, in which he commented upon one of the hymns in the New Book. He said he did not like the hymn which commences, "I love to steal awhile away." He said there was no truth in it. He did not love to steal. He did not love to steal at home nor away from home.

With one more characteristic anecdote we will close our extracts, commending Brother Grubber to all lovers of the old and eccentric.

At a camp meeting they found it exceeding difficult to get the people to sit down. A number of ladies were standing on the seats, and refused to comply with a request that was perfectly reasonable. Mr. Grubber said, "If that young lady standing on the bench knew what a great hole she has in her stocking, she would certainly sit down."

They, not knowing who he meant, each supposed that he meant her, and they all sat down suddenly, as quick as possible.

A preacher, after the discourse, asked him if he saw a hole in any one of their stockings? He said, "No." "How dare you say so, then?" Said Mr. Grubbs, in his quizzical manner, "Did you ever know a stocking without a hole in it?"

"**KNOW THYSELF.**"—To gain knowledge is the first step necessary toward self-improvement. Until a person understands his capacities and failings, his strong and weak points; until he has a clear idea of the best field for his exertions, and of the right way to grapple with life-trials as they may meet him, he can make but feeble progress in the Christian race. To use the figure of an eccentric parson, "a shad may more easily climb a greased barber's pole" than an ignoramus in the constitution and laws of mind may rise to the stature of a good and happy man.

Now, Phrenology is the only science known that will map out the character with unerring skill, and provide all persons with a chart to steer by in the voyage of life. That it will do this to a nicety, has been proved in thousands of instances. With the New Testament for broad principles to govern the conduct, and an accurate Phrenological delineation for practical guidance in every-day matters, almost any man or woman may go onward and upward in prosperity, usefulness, and true enjoyment. Persons thus well equipped need have little fear of discomfiture while they keep their armor bright and their weapons sharp: while they reverence and obey the "higher law" of God in both moral and mental concerns.

At the Phrenological rooms of Fowlers, Wells and Co., 142 Washington Street, Boston, the requisite advice, in brief or extended form, may always be obtained of Prof. Butler (a member of that celebrated firm); also, books and periodicals of every kind treating upon Phrenology, Physiology, and kindred sciences. Monday evening, Nov. 11th, a class in the practical application of Phrenology to individuals was formed, to which class will be imparted many new and striking discoveries by Prof. Butler. An equally favorable opportunity to acquire self-knowledge, by means of a skillful teacher and an eminently varied apparatus, may not again occur for years. WILL WINROW.—*New England Farmer.*

THE DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON, United States Senator, took place on the 9th of Nov., 1856. We shall endeavor to give a portrait, the phrenological developments, and a biographical sketch of this distinguished Statesman, in an early number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

CURIOUS HABITS OF MACKEREL.—The habits of these fish are very peculiar; and although they have been taken in immense numbers for three quarters of a century, their habits are not well understood. They often move in immense bodies, apparently filling the ocean for miles in extent. They are found near the surface. Sometimes they will take the hook with eagerness, at other times not a mackerel will bite for days, although millions of them are visible in the water. When they are in the mood of taking the bait, ten, twenty, and even thirty barrels are taken by a single vessel in a few hours. They usually bite most freely soon after sunrise in the morning, and towards sunset at evening. They all cease to bite about the same time, as if they were actuated by a common impulse. They are easily frightened, and will then descend into deep water. It has often happened, that a fleet of vessels has been lying off the Cape a mile or two from shore, in the midst of a shoal of mackerel, and taking them rapidly, when the firing of a gun or the blast of a rock would send every mackerel fathoms deep into the water, as suddenly as though they had been converted into so many pigs of lead, and perhaps it would be some hours before they would re-appear. They are caught most abundantly near the shore, and very rarely out of sight of land.

THE ADVANTAGE OF USING TOBACCO.—THE following was communicated to Commodore Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, by a savage of the Feejee Islands:—He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that all the crew had fallen into the hands of the Islanders.

"What did you do with them?" inquired Wilkes.

"Killed 'em all," answered the savage.

"What did you do with them after you had killed them?"

"Eat them, good," returned the cannibal.

"Did you eat them all?" asked the half-sick Commodore

"Yes, we eat all but one."

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he taste too much like tobacco.—Couldn't eat him no how!"

If the tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of New Zealand savages, or get shipwrecked somewhere in the Feejean groups, he will have the consolation of knowing that he will not be cut into steak, and buried with out liturgy in the unconsecrated stomach of a cannibal.

HEIGHT OF THE RIDICULOUS.—Every faculty in legitimate activity and power is useful, and tends to swell the sum of human happiness. The proper exercise of each faculty produces pleasure. It is one office of mirthfulness to perceive the ridiculous in our own words and conduct or that of others; and this induces us to avoid whatever will awaken the spirit of ridicule at our expense. Wit is often exhibited in caricatures of feature and form, or in comic action; and in literature it is shown in such efforts as the following. The spelling is excruciating. We commend its perusal to dyspeptics:

A Summit to the big Ox.

Composed while standin' within 2 feet of him, and a tuchin' of him now and then.

All hale! thou mighty animil—all hale!

You are 4 thousand pounds, and am purty wel Perporshund, thou tremenjos boeven nuggit!

I wonder how big you was wen you

Was little, and if yure muther wud no you know That you've grown so long, and thick and phat?

Or if yure father would recognize his ofspring

And his kaff, thou elefanteen quodrupid!

I wonder if it hurts you much to be so big,

I wonder if you grode it in a month or so.

I spose wen you was young tha didn't gin

You skim milk, but all the kreme you kud stuff

Into yure little stummick, jest to see

How big yude gro; and afterward tha no doubt

Fed you on otes and ha, and sich like,

With perhaps an occasional punkin or sqosh!

In all probability you don't no yure enny

Bigger than a small kaff; for if you did,

Yude brake down fences and switch your tail,

And rush around, and hook, and beller,

And run over fowkes, thou orful beast.

O, what a lot of mince pize yude maik,

And sassengers, and your tale,

Whitch kan't wa far from phorty pounds,

Wud maik nigh unto a barrel of ox-tail soop,

And cudn't a heap of stakes be cut oph yu,

Whitch, with salt and pepper and termater

Ketchup, woudn't be bad to taik,

Thou grate and glorious insect!

But I must klose, O most prodijus reptile!

And for mi admirashun of you, when yu di,

I'll rite a node unto yore peddy and remanes,

Pernouncin' yu the largest of yure race;

And as I don't expect to have a half a dollar

Agin to spare for to pay to look at yu, and as

I ain't a "ded hed," I will sa, farewell.

EPITAPH,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO AN AGED TOBACCO-USING MINISTER.

Here lie the mortal remains of a beloved minister of Jesus Christ, who illustrated the Christian life by a thousand truly Christian virtues, and, contributing all the popularity so obtained, did all that he could by personal example during the fifty years of his ministry, to give character to, and extend the use of,

TOBACCO,

and, dying, bequeathed its use to his sons to be perpetuated by their sons if they should be blest with such, (which may God grant,) to the latest generations.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

TOBACCO.

BY J. P. C.

WHAT makes my teeth from day to day
Exhibit symptoms of decay,
With pain and anguish rot away?
The weed, the weed.

What makes my breath so fetid, foul,
What makes the ladies on me scowl,
And shun me as they would an owl?
The weed, the weed.

What makes me when I'm called to speak,
Fly quickly—lest my mouth should leak—
The spit-box or the door to seek?
The weed, the weed.

What is a cause of war and strife
Between the good man and his wife,
Embittering every hour of life?
The weed, the weed.

What makes an appetite for rum,
And sends the drunkard staggering home,
And prematurely seals his doom?
The weed, the weed.

These are the facts,—then let us shun
That weed that many has undone
And our just vengeance wreak upon
The weed, the weed.

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; he builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence: the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a standstill. But athwart this river is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bends or breaks. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveller and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers, at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond the strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until night has entirely set in.—*The Science of Life by a Physician.*

AN "INDOMITABLE."—Some six years since, says the Buffalo Advertiser, a young man from the town of Hamburg came to this city in search of employment, and not finding anything better, engaged himself as a canal driver, which business he prosecuted faithfully for about two years; at the end of which time, aspiring a little higher, he procured a situation as teamster at one of our brickyards, and for about a year was actively engaged in hauling brick around the city. During this time it is not to be supposed that he was idle, or that his mind dwelt only upon horses and bricks, for shortly after we hear of him entering one of the high schools, and in a very short time after emerging with its highest honors. Next we hear of him as Principal of a very respectable Academy at Clarksville; again, he has taken to reading law, and varies its tediousness during the winter by the attending to the duties as professor of Vocal Music at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, and within the last month we find him graduating at the Law School at Albany, and admitted a member of the bar at that city. The name of the young man is Orrin L. Abbott.

THE MISER IN THE WELL.—An old bachelor, possessed of a fortune of \$50,000, meeting a friend one day, began to harangue him very learnedly upon the detestable sin of avarice, and gave the following instance of it: "About three years ago," said he, "by a very odd accident I fell into a well, and was absolutely within a few minutes of perishing before I could prevail upon an unconscious dog of a laborer, who happened to be within hearing of my cries, to help me out for a shilling. The fellow was so rapacious as to insist upon having twenty-five cents, for above a quarter of an hour, and I verily believe he would not have abated me a single farthing if he had not seen me at the last gasp; and I determined rather to die than submit to his extortion."

IS VIRTUE HEREDITARY?—Is a love of truth, justice, and goodness transmitted from parents to children? Facts appear to answer these questions in the affirmative. In England it has been ascertained that out of one hundred criminal children, sixty were born of dishonest parents; thirty of parents who were profligate, but not criminal; and only ten of parents who were honest and industrious. The rule is, virtuous parents raise virtuous children. Not more than one out of every ten criminals has been born of honest, religious parents. The characters of parents and children are nearly as much alike as their features.

OCTAGON HOUSES.—To persons planning octagonal houses, the following short rules may be useful: To find the length of the sides of an octagon, having given the distance from side to side—multiply this distance by .4145.

To find the least diameter of an octagon, having the length of side given—divide the length of side by .4145.

To find the area of an octagon—multiply one-half the shortest diameter by one-half the length of all the sides.

Literary Notices.

HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

We have in the course of preparation a series of little Manuals of Practical Life, with the foregoing general title, the convenient form and low price of which will commend them to everybody, and bring them within the reach of all classes.

They are intended to embody, within a small compass, the largest possible amount of useful and needful information, bearing upon the common affairs of the world and the social and business intercourse of men and women. They will furnish, it is believed, in a condensed and available form, just the instruction which the intelligent young people of our country, of both sexes, are now demanding, to fit them for the right performance of the practical duties of life; supplying the lack of living teachers where the latter are not within reach, and aiding them where their services can be commanded. The first number of the series, of which the following is the title, is now

In press, and will be ready on the first of January:

HOW TO WRITE;

A Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter Writing.
Price, 30 cents.

This is not a mere Letter Writer, after the stereotyped pattern. Such works comprising, in general, simply a collection of formal, rapid, and puerile epistles, made to measure, and intended to be copied or imitated, though well enough in their place, perhaps, are sufficiently numerous. One might fill several shelves of his book-case with them, as he might with blocks of painted wood quite as profitably! We are not ambitious to add to their number.

We address a class of young people who are not satisfied with such helps—who do not desire to be saved from the necessity of study and thought, but who will be grateful for a little guidance in their studies, and for such instructions as will aid them to think for themselves, and to express their thoughts in fitting words. We have here catered to their wants—we will leave them to judge how successfully when the work shall have been laid before them. In the meantime, the following synopsis of its contents will give them a general idea of the character and scope of the work:

Chapter I.—**WRITING MATERIALS.** Stationery of the Ancients—About Paper—Choice of Materials, &c.

Chapter II.—**PENMANSHIP AND POSITION.** Various Methods of Writing—Hand-writing—How to Improve—The Right and the Wrong Position in Writing Illustrated.

Chapter III.—**LITERARY COMPOSITION IN GENERAL.** Ideas—Words, how to spell them—Sentences, or how to put words together—Punctuation—General Hints.

Chapter IV.—**EPISTOLARY WRITING.** Etiquette of Letter Writing—Miscellaneous Directions—Forms.

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Dec. 11

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